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The Daily Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1853.

Vol. IV. No. 1.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, Sept. 16, 1853.

For Congress:
(SECOND DISTRICT.)
F. G. HUNT.

For Auditor Public Accounts.
JOHN R. KING, of St. Landry.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
A. H. LAMON, of W. Baton Rouge.

Whig Central State Committee.

At a meeting of this Committee held in the city of New Orleans, at their Club Room, on Thursday evening September 1st, the following resolutions were adopted

Resolved, That the Whigs of the State of Louisiana, in the Country, Parishes, are invited to assemble as early as possible in their respective parishes, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators and members to the House of Representatives, and also to nominate candidates for all parish offices to be elected respectively therein, in November next.

Resolved, That this Committee recommend that throughout the State the electoral basis, being one vote for every hundred Whig votes, and one vote for every fraction over fifty Whig votes cast by the respective Districts and Parishes at the last Presidential election be recognized as the basis of representation to govern Conventions.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the First Congressional District composed of that part of the city of New Orleans, heretofore known as Municipality No. One, and Municipality No. Three, and now designated as Districts Nos. Two and Three of said city, the Suburb Lycée and that portion of the parish of Orleans being on the right bank of the Mississippi River, and the Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines, are invited to appoint Delegates to serve in the Convention to nominate a candidate to represent said District in Congress.

Resolved, That the delegates to the First Congressional District convention shall meet in the city of New Orleans on Tuesday the 20th September, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Club Room of the Whig Central State Committee, corner of Conti street and Exchange Alley.

CHAS. M. WATERMAN, President.
HENRY E. JOHNSON, } Secretaries.
F. C. LAVILLE, }

☞ The Whig papers throughout the State will copy.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday, with dates as late as due.

MISSISSIPPI BONDS.

The Mississippi papers publish an interesting and important correspondence between Gen. HENRY, Judge BAKER and others, and Messrs. ADAMS and DIXON, attorneys of the bond holders, on the subject of the State Bonds. Three questions are propounded to the attorneys—1st, Do the bond holders intend to sue upon any other bonds issued by the State, on account of the Mississippi Union Bank and Planters' Bank? 2d, Do they intend applying to the next Legislature for the payment of any of these demands, without the recent decree rendered against the State upon one of the Union Bank bonds, at the suit of HERRON A. JOHNSON, or for the passage of an act imposing a tax for the payment of any of said claims? 3d, Will the holders of said bonds consent to an extension of the periods of payment, or to such liberal arrangements of those debts as will enable the State to discharge the same, in a manner not oppressive to its people?

The reply of Messrs. ADAMS & DIXON is substance is, that having brought suit against the State for the purpose of testing its legal liability for the payment of the bonds, and having obtained the decree of the Chancellor, and of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, in favor of the bondholders, settling definitely all questions connected with the liability of the State, they regard the legal point as finally determined, and do not expect to bring any other suit on said bonds. It had been their intention to petition the Legislature to make provision for the payment of the whole debt, but as the cause was so finally decided until a period too late to have the question fully presented to the people of Mississippi, in order that they might give instructions to their representative free from partizan influence or bias, they have abandoned their contemplated purpose. In answer to the third interrogatory they remark as follows:

We could state that the holders of the bonds issued for and on account of the Mississippi Union and Planters Bank, will consent to any reasonable time for the payment of those bonds. They have not expected or anticipated any provision for the *immediate* payment of the whole debt. They have, on the contrary, authorized us to make a proposition to the Legislature of the State, which we see no impropriety in making public at this time, as it is the course of the holders to obtain a full and free expression of public opinion.

The proposition they have to make is, that the bonds issued for and on account of the Mississippi Union and Planters' Bank, with the interest accrued thereon, shall be taken up, and new bonds issued in their stead; that the new bonds so to be issued shall be made payable in four equal annual instalments of fifteen, thirty, forty-five and sixty years.

That the bonds so proposed to be issued for the interest now due, shall bear no interest for three years. The principal sum only to bear interest from date at the rates already fixed in the face of the bonds. That after the expiration of three years, such portion of the bonds for interest so then remain due, shall bear interest at a like rate. And as to the amount of tax necessary to liquidate the debt, whilst they do not desire to dictate or interfere, yet they are perfectly willing to take a tax of one-fourth of one per ct on the assessed ad valorem value of such real and personal property as is now subject to taxation in the State of Mississippi. They are confident that it will liquidate the debt before the expiration of the time proposed, or if it should not, being willing to grant any further reasonable extension of time.

As this proposition is now made for the first time, and as the holders wish to obtain a fair and unbiased expression of public opinion, and instructions by the people to the Legislature—and their wishes be consulted, they would desire that the next Legislature should provide by law in such manner as to free the question from extraneous or party influences, for a submission of this their proposition to the people, feeling assured, that now that all questions of law are settled, the people without distinction of party will accede to a reasonable proposition, and give the necessary instructions to their representatives to have it accepted and passed into the form of a law.

These propositions strike us as eminently fair and reasonable. This bond question has for several years been forcibly and most unnecessarily mixed up with issues of national politics, and has consequently to a great extent committed the two parties to diametrically opposite views. During the era of Gov. HUTT, and other prominent advocates of repudiation, the people of Mississippi were lead astray, and indeed to sanction the abominable sophisms and transparent quibbles by which the repudiating faction sought to prove that debts should not be paid; that honesty was a vice and roguery a virtue, and that State pride and State honor consisted in the rights alike dishonored the ignoring and cancelling of the most solemn obligations. A better and truer system of ethics begins to prevail among the gallant, but long benighted Mississippians. The Judiciary of the State—pure, honest, manly, and satisfactory—has decided in its highest tribunal, that the debt exists and should be paid; and soon or late, the people of Mississippi must abide by this decision, and prepare to liquidate the demands of the bondholders. The time which has elapsed since the debt became due, and remained unpaid, has materially augmented the amount by the addition of interest to the principal; and one of the strongest pleas now put forth by those who are averse to a settlement, is founded on this fact—for, say they, we cannot pay without resorting to taxation of a most onerous and insupportable description—such as will entail serious burdens upon the agricultural interests of the State. This difficulty which is almost the sole remaining obstacle, since at the present day, there are few who gainsay the abstract and intrinsic validity of the claim—has been foreseen by the bond holders, and hence their representatives propose that the terms of payment shall be fixed at intervals so remote, and the amount to be raised by taxation shall be so moderate, as to avoid all necessity for grievous oppression of the community. We do most sincerely hope that the Legislature will lend a favorable ear to the appeal of the bond holders, and will display an example of unbending integrity and resolute honesty of purpose like that evinced by the High Court of Errors and Appeals. Mississippi will never resume her former proud position in the sisterhood of Confederacies, until the infamous stigma of "Repudiation" which now blurs her escutcheon, shall be stricken out forever.

HEALTH OF MONTGOMERY.—The Board of Health of Montgomery state, that since the 19th August, 15 cases of yellow fever have occurred, nine of which came direct from New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola, six died, four recovered, and five remain under treatment.

☞ In the list of appointments made by the President during the recess of the Senate, we find the following from Louisiana: W. E. Muir, of New Orleans, inspector of steamboats, First District, in place of P. M. Skipwith, removed. Peter Herman, Assistant Appraiser, New Orleans, in place of John E. Bouligny, removed. Francis Leech, Assistant Appraiser, New Orleans, in place of Alexander Reggendre, removed. M. J. C. Quinan, Surveyor, Pontchartrain, Louisiana, in place of Henry Dart, removed. H. N. McMillan, Collector, Tache, Louisiana, in place of Robert Hare, removed. Chas. Fagot, Surveyor, Pontchartrain, La., in place of M. J. C. Quinan, removed.

THE MAIL.—The European mails by the *Ariel* reached Mobile by yesterday, and in all probability will be here to-day.

☞ Mr. Gutman, the New York Customs' Broker, whose defalcation was unveiled by the press of that city, has re-appeared. The Mirror says:

We had the pleasure of a call from Mr. Gutman, this morning, when the press unjustly reported as having run off with a large amount of funds. He went to Boston, to Hartford on business and, although he confesses himself in a "tight place," like a good many other good fellows, he is off his post again and ready to "face the music" like a man.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

It is understood that Philip P. Key, Esq., has been appointed United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, in the place of Philip R. Fendall, the late able incumbent. Mr. Key filled the office formerly, under Mr. Polk's Administration, to general satisfaction of the public, personally and professionally.

For the two quarters of the present year, our general post-office has returned to the British post-office no less than 46,996 dead letters, besides 5,000 to Canada, 700 to New Brunswick and 650 to Nova Scotia. Mails for Bremen and Prussia are now being made up.

Miss Roach, the young lady who left the Convent in Georgetown on Sunday morning, has been happily united in holy wedlock to Mr. Jordan, of Jourdan's Springs, by Rev. Mr. McLean, (Presbyterian) officiating. The father of the young lady also arrived here, and fully commended the Convent for the parental care and vigilance in regard to his daughter. The young lady declined and interview with her father for the present. She knows she possesses a large place in his affections, and that all will be right. The rumors of other marriages or escapes are wholly unfounded.

The work on great public improvements is, progressing rapidly. On the Capitol extension, the second stories are commenced, and the edifice already makes a handsome appearance—The group of statuary is partially exposed to view, but not sufficiently so to justify an opinion of its merits.

The west wing of the Patent Office is 225 feet in length, by 70; the entire sub-base is completed, and the work is advancing to the third story. It will correspond in every particular with the magnificent front on the east.

FROM UTAH.—We find in the St. Louis papers accounts from Utah to the 31st July. The Indians were becoming troublesome, and one or two skirmishes had occurred between them, and a detachment of whites under Captain Cooper. The Indians were routed with a loss of half a dozen of their number.

Mr. Berthiel has been nominated for re-election to Congress.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* states that the amount sent from that city for the relief of the New Orleans indigent sick is nineteen thousand dollars, and that about one thousand more remains in the hands of the Committee.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.—The amount received at the office of the Charleston *Courier* up to Saturday last, was $8,705 65. In New York contributions still continue to be received by the Committee.

MORE AID.—The Treasurer of the Crystal Palace has handed to the Committee of the Howard Association in New York, the entire proceeds of the Exhibition on Wednesday week, amounting to the sum of $1,828, for the relief of the victims of the fever at New Orleans.

The Ole Bull and Strakosch Concert, at New York, netted $800 for the New Orleans Fund.

☞ The New York *Medical Gazette* contains an interesting paper which is devoted to the question why the Yellow Fever has ceased to visit Philadelphia as an epidemic. The writer thus disposes of the controversy about the importation and contagiousness of Yellow Fever.

1. Yellow fever has been a most desolating scourge in former years, to the city of Philadelphia.

2 The population and commerce of that city have been vastly increased during the last quarter of a century, and yellow fever in the same terrible scourge in places to which our vessels constantly trade, is it ever was.

3 As an epidemic, or in any other way to excite alarm and terror, this disease has been so entirely absent for more than twenty years, that not one in one hundred of all her vast army of physicians has ever seen a case within its geographical limits.

4 Yellow fever has not been imported into Philadelphia for a period exceeding twenty years, and the fair inference from this fact is that it cannot be, and that it never was imported. And as importation and contagion are inseperable as the Siamese twins, if one be prohibited, the extinction of the other necessarily follows.

He attributes the banishment of the fever to the improved sanitary condition of the city, and especially to the universal introduction of the Schuylkill water.

GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES, I. O. O. F.—From the report of James L. Ridgely, Esq. Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F., it appears there has been paid into the Treasury since Sept. 22, 1852, the sum of ten thousand twenty-nine dollars and twenty-seven cents. The further sum of three hundred and sixty two dollars and eighty-six cents, for account of "Honolulu Hall Fund," has been received, but it is only applicable to that object. The larger sum, $10,029 27, is the revenue proper of fiscal year. The balance on hand, per report of Committee on Finance, of last session, was $17,226 66, making, with the receipts of the year, an aggregate, exclusive of the "Honolulu Hall Fund," of $27,255 93 in the hands of the Treasurer during the year. Of this sum, up to August 22, 1853, the Treasurer has disbursed, in payments for appropriations of last session, mileage, salaries of officers, current expenses and special investments, the sum of $21,391, leaving a balance on that in his hands of $5,914 62. Adding, however, the sum of $5,467 75 invested on account of the Honolulu Fund, leaves an actual balance of $11,342 37.

On the morning of the 6th, Mayor Gilpin officially welcomed the members of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in Independence Hall and was appropriately replied to by Deputy Grand Sire Horace L. Manchester, of Rhode Island. M. W. Grand Sire W. W. DeBase, was being absent from sickness. Col. Seymour, of South Carolina, also made an eloquent and appropriate speech.

MOBILE ITEMS.—The Board of Health report 21 interments for the 24 hours ending on the 13th. Of these, 95 were of Yellow Fever. The *Register* says:

There is no apparent abatement in the epidemic. The patients are rather increasing in the infirmaries and in private practice, and the grave yards are fast adding to the number of their tenants. As yet we believe but few sufferer from intemperance, for every man and every woman among us, not immediate sufferers of the pestilence, are devoting themselves with the kindness and the generous cheerful alacrity, day and night, to the charge and care of the afflicted. How soon it may be their turn, to need the kindness they are now dispensing it were useless to conjecture, but while the acclimated portion of our reduced population is exempted from disease, we may rely on their devotion to the cause of humanity. A nobler spirit of active and self-sacrificing benevolence was never exhibited than is daily witnessed in every part of the city.

Dr. Hand of the *Advertiser* says that his editorial chair is at present almost literally a sinecure—but one compositor being at work on what is called "reading matter," and he can only give part of his time to it. No others are to be had for love or money.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS IN NEW YORK.—No less than three national conventions met in New York on the 6th inst. The "Woman's Rights" Reformers met at the Broadway Tabernacle, where Lucy Stone, Rev. Miss Brown and other "strong-minded" women held forth against "oppressions of all sorts," but particularly the oppression of the restless lords of creation. The audience, it is said, was composed generally of "weak-minded" whites and blacks. At the night session, while Mrs. Rose was speaking, a terrible tumult caused in consequence of a number of rowdies hissing, bellowing, groaning, &c. Mrs. Rose, however, concluded her speech, and was followed by Miss Lucy Stone, when the tumult became so great that the President (Mrs. Lucretia Mott) adjourned the meeting till morning.

The National Reform Convention, intended to bring about a fusion of women's rights, freesoil and the Maine law, into one "solid party," met at Central Hall. It was rather a small affair.

The World's Temperance Convention, (consisting exclusively of male delegates,) met at the Metropolitan Hall. The attendance was very full, nearly all sections of the Union were represented. There were also some gentlemen present claiming to represent Europe. Neal Dow, father of the "Maine law," was chosen President. At the outset of the proceedings, a great commotion was created by the introduction of a resolution admitting women and colored people to participate in the deliberations of the convention; but, after much confusion, it was voted down.

Christian Keener, of Md. John H. Cocke, of Va., and George Savage, of the District of Columbia, are among the Vice President of the Convention. Ulysses Ward, of Washington, was appointed on the Business Committee. E. F. Cunningham, of Washington, and Dr. Snodgrass, of Maryland, were also appointed on Committees. During the day and evening speeches were made by Gen. Cass, of Ohio; Hon. Neal Dow, Rufus W. Clark, of Boston; Rev. John Pattison, and John Cassel, the latter a delegate from England. A collection was taken up, and $1,225 contributed, and the day's proceedings closed with a temperance song from Mr. Colleson. On Wednesday evening the 7th inst., a tremendous row followed the pertinacious attempt of a Miss Antoinette Brown to occupy the platform and deliver a speech, and it was only appeased by turning out the officer and her aide and abettors.

SENTENCE OF A JUDGE.—Judge Jacob Plum, who unseated and beat attorney Mr. Ch. Gilchrist another last week, has been bottomed by the Police Court of that city to pay a fine of $20 and costs. The Judge pleaded guilty to the charge.

New York Correspondence.

Convention Mob—Cracked Brains—Anti Slavery Demonstration—A Precious Row—Bloomer Rally—Greely in Clover—Worth's Temperance Convention—Rev. Antoinette Brown—Bishop Doane's Trial—Distinguished Arrivals—Crystal Palace Stock—Splendid American Mantelas—Travelling Circuit for Philosophers—Health of the City—Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Verily the world is mad after Conventions. Let there be but a half dozen old grannies, a handfull of Young Americans or a score of fanatics crazed by brooding over one idea, and come what may they'll have a Convention. For these movements the air just now seems to be peculiarly favorable. Since my last letter to you, we have had no less than three in New York. It is noticeable that to a great extent the same heroes have flourished in each. This proves that when a person is cracked-brained on one subject he is very likely to be a lunatic on another.

The first of these was a grand Non Slavery demonstration, which took place on Sunday last; even the Sabbath cannot be kept free from newlight desecration. The profanity of Garrison and his rabid crew, the treasonable harangues of Wendell Phillips, and the coarse rant of most of the leading abolitionists, have for a long time made the word Anti-slavery a sacre-cro to all decent people; and their meetings are rarely attended to any extent, except by those who go with minds intent on fun. Our hons and sinews will not tamely allow the Constitution of the United States to be made a dead letter, nor bear their brethren stigmatized as villains. Hence the meetings of these fanatics usually terminate in a general row, to the great confusion of the faithful, and the unbounded delight of the incumbed democracy. Such was the fate of last Sunday's meeting. A member of Abolition trumps were turned up for the occasion, but they could not be played. No sooner did the speakers give utterance to an extravagant sentiment than a storm of hisses and groans drove them from the platform. Vainly did the President endeavor to keep order; and the meeting was finally compelled to adjourn. It is as easy for a camel to go through the eye of a needle as it is for an Anti-slavery meeting in New York to get through without a row.

Second on the list was a grand Bloomer rally, a Woman's Rights' Convention, which began its session at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in the Tabernacle. The excitement on this subject having somewhat abated, and the curiosity to see women in tights having been generally gratified, the attendance was small; in the evening, however, it was more respectable. Lucretia Mott was chosen President, and a number of strong minded women, were made Vice Presidents, Secretaries, &c. Horace Greeley played his usual prominent part. In the gallery, to which the public were admitted at a shilling a head, there was a real deal of hissing; and the white bedecked philosopher just mentioned, thinking he could put a quietus on his left the platform, and collared a bluff looking customer who was expressing his disapprobation in a rather vociferous manner. Horace, however, coasted without his hoot. The gentleman whom he seized did not like such summary proceedings, insisted that, having paid his shilling at the door, he had a perfect right to hiss if he pleased, and stated his determination to "punch" Greeley if the latter molested him any further. So the latter showed the better part of valor. The convention is still in session, though we doubt that such impression will be made on the community.

The World's Temperance Convention commenced its session yesterday. Neal Dow, the original proposer of the Maine Law, was elected President. The main question discussed this far is whether woman shall have a voice in the proceedings, the Rev. Antoinette Brown having claimed the right of appearing as a delegate. The majority looked but coldly on petticoat alliance, and Miss Antoinette was obliged to hang her harp upon the willows. This body still remains in session and is likely to for several days.

Bishop Doane's trial is still progressing slowly at Camden. Preliminary matters have thus far engaged the attention of the Bench, and it has not yet been decided whether there is sufficient evidence in support of the presentment to justify holding the accused to his defence. After a long discussion the Court has permitted the Bishop to read a paper embodying the results of the diocesan investigation of these same charges. It is understood that Bishop Doane's next step (though contrary to the advice of his friends) will be to deny the authority of the Court; he holds that he can be tried but once for the same offence, and that when his Diocesan Convention has acquitted him, he is not amenable to the Bench of Bishops—excellent reasoning, if, according to Canon law, his Convention had any right to try him.

New York is full of strangers, the hotels are overflowing. The Astor House has to turn away over a hundred guests a day. Among the more distinguished record arrivals in the city are Hon. John Slidell, U. S. Senator from your State; Hon. Lewis Cass jn., the Bishop of Toronto and Governor Seymour.

Of course, with such unusual numbers in the city, the Crystal Palace is well patronized. The daily admissions range between 4000 and 6000. Notwithstanding this, the stock, like all other fancies, is materially affected by the great stringency of the money market, and has fallen to 99.

There is one article in which American manufacturers are represented in the Crystal Fair, beyond all competition—I refer to marble mantels. One of these, both in its design and execution, is a nonpareil, its carving being so fine and well finished as the choicest Italian sculptures. The centre piece represents a beautiful nymph reposing beneath an arbor amidst flowers, luscious pomegranates and other appropriate et cetera. On either side is a king of the forest, in a rampant attitude, contending with a serpent. For the benefit of such of your readers as may have spare funds to invest, I will state that the cost of this magnificent mantel is $2000. Near it is another, which, though to the eye hardly less magnificent, is $1000 cheaper. Each lateral upright is embellished with the figure of a lithe American Indian, while in the middle is depicted a contest over the dead body of a roe, between a vulture and two lions, both of which are eager to appropriate the prey. America art may congratulate itself on the production of these splendid articles.

The Austrian Department contains some fine specimens of scientific traveling chests, just what is needed by itinerant philosophers. Carpenter's tools, surveyors' instruments, a miniature chemical laboratory, microscopes and telescope, sketching materials and geological hammers, all have a place in these complete chests. Armed with such a weapon, a peripatetic visitation would be irreverable.

The health of our city was never better, the deaths last week having fallen below 500. The mercury as well as our skies seller shows a high degree of heat, but the sky is overcast like cotemeon and we have promise of better things.—Our market is lively. Flour has risen 6¼ within the past week and now stands at 6¾ per bbl. Wheat sold yesterday at the rates of 45,000 bushels, including Genesee at $1 50 and White Michigan at $1 45. Nine hundred bales of Cotton sold without change in former quotations.

Yours truly, MANHATTAN.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On the morning of the 6th inst., while the steamer *Bay State* was proceeding from Albany to New York, the walking brake broke, the piston descended with terrible force, bursting out the cylinder head, and permitting the escape of steam in immense quantities. The terrified passengers leaped from their berths, and crowded out on deck; the state room passengers inadvertently opened their room doors, and the scalding vapor nearly killed four children of Mr. De Wolf of Chicago, who rushed from their state room. Mr. T. Warren, of Dartmouth, was also very badly scalded. Five other persons were scalded about their faces and bodies, but not dangerously.

The steamboat Connecticut was fortunately near at the time of the accident, and came alongside and took off the passengers. The Connecticut took the disabled steamer in tow until daylight, when the seniors of the Bay State were dropped, and the Connecticut came on to the city with the passengers. Soon after the excitement had subsided, the passengers held a meeting on board the Connecticut, and passed a vote of thanks to Capt. Brown, and consorted him from all blame

☞ Our distinguished countryman, Lieut. MAURY, of Washington, recently arrived in Europe, is interesting to a large and flattering degree the public attention in Europe. The London journals have already applied eyes of his reception in England. This morning's *Herald* contains an his best page a complimentary notice of the new edition (the fifth) of his *Directions for Sailors*; and gives notice that a copy of the very valuable work is deposited in one of the public offices in the rue Vivienne, for the convenience of all who may be disposed to examine it. Lieut. Maury arrived yesterday morning at Brussels. The newspaper correspondent that adds: "This distinguished officer has seems to meet at Brussels delegates from the European navies, assembled for the adoption of a uniform mode of meteorological and nautical observations. The Congress will be opened the 2d of this month at 11 A. M., in the of the Minister of the Interior, which that functionary has been pleased to place at the disposal of the Congress." *Baltimore Correspondence New York Courier and Enquirer.*

The K. Y. *Journal of Commerce* publishes the *declaration* of payment by the bank A. Woodward, Son & Co., who have been carrying on a dry good, jobbing trade at 86 Dey street.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The latest despatch from Vermont states that in 194 towns, Fairbanks (Whig) has 14,410 votes; Robinson (D.) 12,520; Brainard (F. S.) 8,930. The Temperance Whigs generally sustained Robinson. The Senate is probably Whig, and the House up for stands 64 Whigs, 59 Democrats and 19 Free Soilers.

The bark William G. Lewis has arrived at Boston, from Rio de Janeiro, with dates to the 20th of July. Business steady. The coffee crop is short. Holders are very firm, and prices have further advanced. Not much disposition to sell at previous prices.

Train & Co., of Boston, contemplate building a line of screw steamers to run between there and Liverpool. For last purpose they have recently purchased a ship yard at Neponsit. The vessels are to be of 2 and 3000 tons.

The Bolella Official, of the 1st ult., announces the reoccupation of Cemana by the Government troops on the 21st of July, the insurgent government taking to flight. Manaria was abandoned by the insurgents, to the number of seven hundred, and at once occupied by regular troops. The town of Valera, in the province of Trujillo, has been visited by a malignant typhus fever which has swept away a majority of the inhabitants. The trade of the place, which has always been considerable, is almost ruined. The band has been encountered in Trujillo, and subdued with drought, has done much damage to the crops. Coffee is said to have suffered seriously.

The British Mail steamship *Arabia* sailed from New York on Wednesday week, with $210,329 in specie, and 184 passengers. The steamship *Glasgow* sailed the same day for Glasgow with 200 passengers, and the *Merlin* for Bermuda with 16 passengers, and $1,746 in specie.

The clipper brig *Adonis*, Capt. Gray, arrived at New York on Tuesday, from Havana, after a passage of 9 days. She brings the enormous quantity of seven millions of segars, together with a quantity of box sugar, pine apples, oranges, &c.

The Supreme Court at Pittsburg decided in favor of municipal corporation subscriptions to railroads—Lewis Lowrie dissenting.

Mr. Oliver Dyer, one of the editors of the Musical World, publishes a letter in the New York Times, in which he states that Mr. Holmes Hurlbert was the person who informed him that Madame Sontag had paid the musical critics and attaches of the New York press $2,000 or $3,000 (not $15,000 as was first stated,) for notices and puffs. As Madame Sontag has already denied the charge, it is presumed there is a mistake about the whole affair. Mr. Dyer also denies the charges preferred against him by Mr. Ullman, and repeats charge which he alleges that individual made to him against a number of those attached to the New York press.

A late member of the London Times states that the proprietors of railway stock in Great Britain are computed to have expanded seventy millions of pounds sterling in Parliamentary contests, and to have obtained leave to make railway lines to the aggregate value of forty millions of pounds sterling, which they have in the end been glad enough to relinquish.

The late causes returns in England reveal the singular fact, that the average age attained by Quakers is fifty-one years two months and twenty-one days, while half of the population of the country die before reaching the age of twenty one, and the average duration of life the world over is thirty three years. Truly we are better, wiser, more, live a longer time than the rest of us. Their temperance, prudence, plenty, want of passion, and general repose of character, are, undoubtedly, favorable to longevity.

Mr. Wm. Hasharron, a returned Californian, and the first discoverer of the gold in Franklin county, Me., is stated, produced about five dollars as the result of ten hour's washing—in the March. There is a company also at work in Salem, an adjoining town. On Tuesday, two men of this company took out a vial full, worth $25.

Our Government, in response to a strong public sentiment, despatched a naval force to the Fishing Grounds, to restrain the arrogant treatment of our fishermen by the British. The first service performed by any of our naval vessels sent on this duty, is the saving of the crew and passengers of a *British ship!*

The jewelry store of Mr. Bridgum, at New London, Conn., was robbed on the evening of the 6th instant.

In Bolivar, Miss., they are crazy at the supposed discovery of gold. A despatch of the 6th says: "The vast quietude of this village is disturbed by the discovery of a metalic substance, in small particles, resembling gold, at the depth of about twenty feet, in the public cistern now being dug in the Court House yard. There is a general stampede for spades, pickaxes, and wash pans. How it will result, I know not. Gold is sought a new El Dorado has been discovered."

The annual statement of the price current in Cincinnati, shows an increase of $11,000,000 in value of imports, and an increase in the river tonnage of 260,000 tons over last year. The hog produce handled here is equal to one-third the entire crop of the West, and is valued at nearly six millions of dollars.

Dr. Ames, who shot Mr. Hall, has given bail in the sum of $25,000.

A locomotive to a train of empty cars exploded on the 7th, at the junction of the Georgetown and Naburyport railroad, shattering the engine to pieces and killing the firemen, Mr. Spofford, of Georgetown. The train was just about to take on board a pic nic party of 500 persons.

The special Washington correspondent of the New York Herald announces that the administration has accepted the resignation of the Hon. R. J. Walker, as Commissioner to China, and that his successor will probably be appointed before the close of the week. It is also thought that the mission to France will be filled in a few days.

We learn from the Washington *Star*, that a despatch has been received from Pensacola, saying that Commodore Tatnall, (the commander of the yard there,) whose alarming illness we have announced, was dead, and that the virulence of the fever was such as to have compelled the surviving officers to close the Pensacola Navy Yard, and move all hands some miles up the river.

We learn from the London *Chronicle* of Aug. 24th that Elizabeth Amelia Eugenia, Duchess of Bavaria, who has been affianced to the Emperor of Austria, was born on the 24th of December, 1837. Her Royal Highness is the second daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duke of Bavaria, and of Ludovica Wilhelmina, Princess of Bavaria. She has three brothers and four sisters. She is grand daughter of the late King Maximilian, of Bavaria, cousin of the Emperor of Austria, and nearly related to the Queen of Prussia.

The great *Bridgewater* Will Case in England, has at length been decided by the House of Lords in favor of the present Lord Alford, by which decision that nobleman will come into possession of property said to produce between £60,000 and £70,000 per year. This was begueathed by the Earl of Bridgewater to the late Lord Alford, on condition that, during his life time, he should attain to the dignity of Marquis or Duke of Bridgewater, which he failed to do. Whereupon the whole estates were claimed by Charles Henry Egerton, the next in reminder, on the ground that the young Lord Alford could not inherit the alleged vitiated property.

The extensive crockery establishment of Messrs. Whittaker & Sons, in Providence, R. I., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The loss was $60,000, partly covered by an insurance of $16,000.

A few days since, as the express train for Baltimore was passing the vicinity of Wauna's creek, at the rate of forty miles an hour, a horrifying sight was witnessed by those having charge of the train. A man, apparently a fisherman, inhabiting one of the shanties close by, who was laboring under mania a potu, had thrown himself upon the rails for the purpose of self-destruction; but two females having drawn him off, were engaged in a frenzied struggle to prevent him from again throwing himself before the train. One had a deadly grip of his legs, while the other was tenderly pressing his breast, as the tears were thoughtfully by, just gracing her clothing; indeed, so close was she, that her own escape from instant death was most fortunate. The whole scene occupied but an instant, and scarcely any of the passengers were aware of the calamity that had been impending. Those who witnessed it were horror struck, knowing the impossibility to prevent the destruction of all three, if the maniac succeeded in struggling only a few inches near the rail.

The Treasurer of the United States has received from the Rev. John F. Hickey one thousand dollars, as a restoration to the Treasury of the United States, by some person whose name he was given.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

We are sorry to learn that the yellow fever has broken out at Washington, in the parish of St. Landry. The *Whig* newspaper has been compelled temporarily to discontinue its publication—all the compositors having left the town

The Point Coupee *Echo* says:

From the amount of weather, unfavorable to the crops, that we have lately seen in papers of different parts of the State, we think that we have lately kept pretty well in this parishes. Although the city has threatened rain almost every day, for the last ten days, very little has fallen, not enough to lay the dust. The cane in this parish looks to fine to be plentiful, and promises to yield as well as last year. The cotton crop is fair, considering the unfavorable circumstances which it has undergone, and which we have duly chronicled. The health of the parish continues to be very satisfactory.

MURDER OF A WHITE MAN BY HIS SLAVE.—The Opelousas Courier has the following:

On Monday last, a slave, belonging to Mr. Olivier Leblanc, one of the oldest and most respectable residents of Grand Prairie, in this Parish, rushed out of his master's house, with a terrible-looking shot gun, loaded with bullets, and shot his master somewhere on the premises, and the house, he discharged the contents of one barrel into his master's shoulder. Mr. Leblanc, who was not armed, ran to the house, and locked the door. The negro pursued him, and broke open the door with an axe; and on entering the house, attempted to discharge the second barrel at his master, which refused merely in the explosion of the cap. Mr. Leblanc then fled to the barn yard, where he was pursued by the slave, who threw his master down and beat his head with the barrel of the gun, until life was extinguished. The cries of Mr. Leblanc, attracted several persons to the spot, among whom was his nephew; but it was too late to save him. The slave was pursued to his cabin, where he was surrounded by several guns, ready to shoot the most furious resistance, which he offered. He received a shot from the pursuing party, in the shoulder, and was making a desperate defence himself, when he received a shot in the head and fell. He was captured and brought to the jail of this town, where his wounds were dressed. It is supposed that he will live long enough to be made a public example of, and suffer the awful retribution that is in store for him.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

We understand that our well-known and popular fellow citizen, Mr. J. N. HAWTHORNE, is spoken of as the nominee in the place of Mr. HARRY T. HAYS, declined, for the above responsible office. No citizen is more generally known or appreciated for sterling qualities unswerving integrity and tried capacity, qualities so necessary in this important office. Such a candidate will be worthy of working for, and worthy of a vote by

ALL CITIZENS.

COMMODORE INGRAHAM, whose conduct at Smyrna has attracted so much attention in the national navy, as a midshipman, during the war of 1812, when only nine years of age. His father was a naval officer of high rank, and his uncle a captain in the navy, was lost at sea in the United States ship Pickering; and his cousin, a lieutenant, was killed when only years of age, in Com. Porter's attack on the ill-fated Gunboats in the blockade of Very Cruz, and, previous to sailing for the Mediterranean, had charge of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. He oldest one to now is midshipman at the Annapolis Naval School.

City Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL—The following is the report of this institution for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Wednesday 14th instant:

Admissions	34
Discharges	23
Deaths	12
Deaths from Yellow Fever	12

INTERMENTS IN ALL THE CEMETERIES OF THE PARISH OF NEW ORLEANS FROM 6 O'CLOCK A. M. ON THE 12TH INSTANT.

	Y. Fev.	Oth. Dis.	Total
American, Girod street	7	1	8
Cypress Grove, No. 1	6	1	7
Cypress Grove, No. 2	12	0	12
Odd Fellows' Rest (Ridge)	0	1	1
Hebrew Ridge	0	1	1
Charity Hospital	12	0	12
St. Mary's	4	2	6
Catholic No 1	1	0	1
Do No 2	1	2	3
St. V. de Paul, 2d District	4	3	7
Lafayette, 4th District	0	2	2
Isolated	0	1	1
Total	33	19	52

Spence, der—Policeman Crowen, yesterday arrested Mahe Kelly, who at the time had in his possession a lot of clothing, which he stated he had received as stolen from a certain house up town. Recorder Bonner sent Mike to prison until the owner can be found.

INQUEST—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Jerry Donovan, a native of Ireland, aged 18 years, who was found in the vicinity of Tivoli Hotel, at the head of Poydras street. Verdict, "Died of intemperance."

An inquest was held on the body of a black man unknown, found dead in the street, opposite the Beef Market, that morning. Verdict "Coroner has death by visitation of God." The body of the man was red. He appeared to be about 11 years of age and was no doubt drowned while ordinating.

Adjudication—Yesterday morning, Mary and Thos. McDermott, petition officers in the Second District, were yesterday examined before Recorder Bonner, on a charge of disturbance of the peace, at the corner of Joseph Street, where resides at No. 80 Baronne street. Police officers testified that they entered the premises on the evening of the 3d inst., in consequence of receiving a slave named Mary Jane, (belonging to Mr. Bonner,) at the rear of 80 Baronne street, and found the door open, and a row going on. They however not only succeeded in arresting the slave, but succeeded also in arresting him to the guardhouse, leaving him up for the night. On the next morning he was discharged by the Recorder, on payment of costs. The showing made out against the accused was said to be indeed the Recorder to send them back for trial before the First District Court. Bail in each case, $600.

BREAKING.—A man named Tardy was yesterday arrested by a police officer at the corner of Bienville street and the Bayou Road on a charge of breaking into a tenement in the face of a gentleman who was within.

LARCENY.—Recorder Bonner yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Antoine Lorgue who is charged with having stolen a trunk, containing a house in Bourbon street in January last. Lorgue left the city last winter but returned before he got out of the state.

BEATING WIVES.—Charles White and Sarah Smith underwent examination before Recorder Bonner on a charge of beating most unmercifully beaten their respective wives.

GROCERY BURGLARY.—John Collier was yesterday arraigned and examined before Recorder Bonner on a charge of robbery, one of which was very serious. Ann McGlynn testified that, being for advanced pregnancy, she was seized with violent pains in the stomach in the grocery with a boarder by John Collier, producing the most serious effects both to herself and child. Her testimony was corroborated by other witnesses, and Officer Thos. Grant left a clerk. The Recorder sent Collier before the First District Court, refusing to accept any bail.

CONTEMPT OF COURT—Officer G. Jackson said yesterday that he