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The Daily Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, Sept. 26, 1853.

For Congress:
(Second District,
F. G. HUNT.
For State Treasurer.
J. H. HAWTHORN.
For Auditor Public Accounts.
JOHN R. KING, of St. Landry.
For Superintendent of Public Education,
A. S. LAMON, of W. Baton Rouge.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday without any letters.

ITEMS OF POLITICIANS.

The schism existing between the Hunker and Free-soil sections of the New York democracy deserves perhaps more than a passing notice, inasmuch as it has assumed a character essentially different from the distinction which the names of the different factions would seem to convey. The Hunkers of 1853 are by no means the Hunkers of 1848, and the Barnburners of the present day offer few points of resemblance to that party which five years previously succeeded in preventing the Empire State from casting its popular vote in favor of Lewis Cass. A brief explanation will enable our readers to follow understandingly the movements and measures of these discordant political sects.

Hunkers and Barnburners, Hards and Softs alike profess unabated attachment to democratic principles. In their recent conventions they have put forth platforms almost identical in doctrine, if not in language. The Softs indeed have gone elsewhere beyond the usual declaration of political tenets, and have, with marvelous flexibility and wondrous powers of deglutition, swallowed and digested a large array of principles which they formerly rejected as odious and insupportable. We refer to the endorsement of the compromise, the Fugitive Slave law, the sentiments of the inaugural touching slavery and the like—a catalogue heretofore rejected by them as peculiarly northern and particularly obnoxious to the free democracy. The Softs indeed regard themselves as the administration party, and being largely indebted to the President for a liberal distribution of patronage to their associates, conceive that in sheer gratitude they are bound to champion the administration. They are looked upon with favor by the President's organ—the Washington Union—which loses no opportunity of commending them and their programme of political faith, while it turns a cold shoulder upon the Hunker faction.

The latter nevertheless claim to be the true democracy, immaculate and unchanged—the democracy that stood by Cass in 1848, that helped to elect Pierce in 1852—that plants itself upon the Inaugural, and adheres unflinchingly to that State paper as the official exposition of its principles, tenets and duties. Entertaining these views, the Hunkers or Hards assert that they have manifold grievances to complain of, that they have been neglected by the President, to the benefit of Free-soilers, and that they, the original conservative and honest wing of the party, which has ever combatted abolition and Free-soil, and which contributed to serve the Union in the darkest hour of its peril, have been subjected to contemptuous disregard by the distribution of the spoils, and to the flouts and scorns of the official exponent of the administration. Hence in their resolutions adopted in Syracuse, the Hunkers say but a poor and passing compliment to the President, while they openly condemn the cabinet.

From this slight sketch the reader will perceive that the two branches of the Democracy have to some extent reversed their respective attitudes. The Free-soilers are now the administration party *par excellence*; while the Hunkers occupy somewhat of an independent position. The organ of the latter—the *National Democrat*—has been formally read out of the political church by the Washington *Union*, and in retaliation excommunicates that journal, as will be evident by the annexed article:

"We should be glad to know, has it come to pass, in this country, that the Cabinet of the President may not be questioned, discussed, and even censured, without the charge of treason to the Union? Since when did it come to pass that every democratic paper must be muzzled who does not prostitute itself to the secret and public service of a particular individual in the Cabinet? Who gave the Washington Union the authority to denounce every democratic paper as an enemy to the Administration, which does not coalesce without speaking freesoil and abolition organs? We will turn dictator, too, and issue our bull against the Washington Union. We have, at least, three readers to the Union's one, and have, what the Union has not, the reputation of standing independently, boldly and efficiently with the National party. Now, then, hear us, ye men of the Washington Union. Ye have taken to your bosom the freesoil press of New York. Ye have said, well done to the national infidels, and barbarians we have, for four whole years, fought the principles of the Democratic party. Ye have shown as itching ear for the smooth falsehoods of the wicked barebarians, and ye have not listened to the voice of the time honored and the true Democracy. Therefore, by the authority vested in us, by the independence and truth of our position, we read you, the Washington Union, out of the Democratic party—we pronounce you aliens of the Administration, and we tell you, further, that the President very well knows that the course which you have pursued has done much to prejudice public opinion against, and embarrass the operations of the Administration, then all the Whig papers in the United States.

After this explanation there will be no difficulty in understanding that the Administration party in New York is the Freesoil party, or rather that party of which the Freesoil press are the organs, and which is headed by Van Buren, Dix, Preston King, though we are bound to admit, that it now *professes* to respect the compromises and to withdraw opposition to the Fugitive Slave law. The Hunker party assumes the prerogative of the pure Democracy—the real Simon Pure—and treats the Freesoilers as hypocrites and time servers, who shamelessly desert their principles for the flesh-pots of Egypt. We do not venture to decide between the belligerents, but have merely sought to place the reader in possession of the requisite information, in order that the position of both may be appreciated. It only remains to add, that the Hunkers are thought to be in a decided minority, and that three-fourths of the Democratic vote will be cast in favor of the Freesoil or Soft faction.

Orleans Theatre.—We learn that the Direction of the Orleans Theatre has effected a re-engagement with Mr. Barton, for the finished and popular leader of the orchestra. This intelligence will be received with gratulations by the Admirers of the Theatre. We learn further that Mr. Bradish takes the place of Mr. Lemoule as *prime premier*. The company were to embark for New Orleans on the *Belle Assaut*, about the 15th September.

Contributions in New York—The total amount collected in New York and its vicinity, for the relief of New Orleans, is $57,445. Messrs Hawks, Woodruff and Frost, the committee appointed by the Howard Association to collect subscriptions in this city, have published a statement announcing that their labors have ended, the Association having an abundance of funds.

MOBILE ITEMS.

The Fever appears to be on the decline in Mobile—a fact at which we rejoice most heartily.

Office of Board of Health, Mobile, Sept. 22, 1853.

Report of interments in the City of Mobile for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock P. M. this day:

Of Yellow Fever	11
Of other diseases	2
Total,	13

GEO. A. KETCHUM, Sec'y.

Can't Get Away Club Infirmaries, Sept 23, 5 o'clock P. M., 1853.

No of patients admitted in past 24 hours	9
Discharged	11
Died	1
Remaining in Hospital	30

J. M. PARK, Sec'y.

Samaritan Infirmary, Barton Academy, Sept. 23, 1853.

Received in the last 24 hours,	2
Remaining,	24—26
Died,	2
Discharged,	1— 3
Remaining,	23

JOHN JOHNSON, Sec'y.

Subscriptions from all quarters are pouring into Mobile, so that the benevolent associations of our sister city will have abundant means of relieving the distress of the suffering poor.

The Fever at Vicksburg.—The *Whig* of the 22d instant, says:

We are much gratified to see from the Sanitan's report, that the number of deaths in the city has been greatly diminished in a few days past—only twelve interments for the past two days. We also satisfied that there are few or no cases occurring within a day or two than formerly. The nights are now very cool, and the days warm, (except yesterday) and a little thing the weather is most unfavorable; but we repeat our sincere hope that the disease is on the decline, and trust that by proper caution and prudence on the part of our citizens generally, and strangers, we may hereafter be considered as the whole a discussion of the past. Let not this disclosure, however, of any of our absent citizens to think of us as a pestilence ground—we want no more food for the cemetery.

☞ Merchants and men of business are referred to the advertisement of Bennett Allan's Writing and Book-keeping Academy, 160 Canal street, where young men will be prepared for business.

THE FEVER.

The fall list of interments for the past week, from the 18th to the 24th September, in all the cemeteries in our city, presents a total of 264 deaths. Of this number 133 were of Yellow Fever, including as fever the small proportion daily registered as "unknown," and which is chiefly confined to one cemetery. As compared with the record of the previous week, we find the diminution in the whole number of deaths to be 101, and of deaths by Yellow Fever 98. The details for this week are as follows:

	Y. Fever.	Other Dis.	Total.
Sept. 19	31	16	47
" 20	23	11	34
" 20	35	14	49
" 21	17	21	38
" 22	20	14	34
" 23	15	14	29
" 24	12	20	32
	153	110	264

During the past week the weather has been exceedingly cool, and the thermometer has rarely, even at mid day, reached a higher point than eighty. The rapid decline in the mortality is unquestionably in a great measure the result of this low temperature. Should the cool weather prevail yet a few days longer, it will be followed by the probable entire extinction of the disease. This consummation so devoutly to be wished, seems to be anticipated by the Board of Health, as the public has been notified by that body, that hereafter the daily bulletins of the sanitary condition of our city will be discontinued, and weekly statements alone be made.

The city is rapidly increasing its population by the return of large numbers of our acclimated citizens. It is not, however, considered yet fully safe for strangers and non residents. Prudence would dictate to all who can possibly avoid coming to New Orleans, to remain away until a frost, or at least, until the complete cessation of the mortality.

The whole number of deaths in New Orleans from the 29th May, on which day the first fatal case of Yellow Fever was reported, to the 18th September, has been 10,748, of which 8,105 were of Fever.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

The steamer *Arctic* arrived at New York early on the morning of the 19th inst., bringing 200 passengers and Liverpool dates of the 7th inst. Among her passengers is Mrs. H. B. Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The Eastern Question.—The aspect of the Eastern question remained unchanged since the sailing of the Niagara. Nothing was yet known as to the intentions of the Czar. The Sultan had sent an explanatory manifesto to the Four Powers.

It was reported that France had informed the Sultan that any further steps he takes he must take at his own peril.

France.—The Government having fixed a low price upon bread, was using every means to keep down the prices of grain, and the markets were consequently reported dull and lower.

Prussia.—The Prussian government had determined not to interfere in the grain market.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

Photography in the Crystal Palace—Talbot's Discovery—Its Rationale—Solarographs—Crystallotypes — Lazzerini's Contributions—Going to the Well—Fruit Imitations—Bensenate Celluri's Dish—Dismissal of the Pressitmast—Convention of Librarians—Subjects Discussed—Mather's Acquittal—Collision on the Hudson River Railroad—State of the Markets.

New York, Sept. 17, 1853.

Messrs Editors:—Among other objects of the various departments in the Crystal Palace which are interesting to men of science, are a number of finely executed photographs, contributed by American, French, German and English artists. These photographs are in fact nothing else than daguerreotypes on paper: they possess the general characters of being visible in very light, and can be finished up as a painting either in oil or water colors. Even before Daguerre made his discovery, it was known that by means of a solar microscope or camera obscura the images of objects could be distinctly impressed on paper prepared with chloride of silver, and that such impressions could be permanently fixed by the use of ammonia. The great objection to chloride of silver was the length of time required to produce the impression; and consequently a number of experiments were made with the view of ascertaining some quicker agent. In 1839, Mr. Talbot, an English savan, succeeded in making the discovery, and gave to the world the finest photograph that had yet appeared, and which from his name were styled Talbotypes. The paper he employed was prepared with iodide of silver, rendered sensitive before being placed in the camera by a solution of gallic acid and nitrate of silver. Improvements have subsequently been made; and in the Palace we have specimines of the different styles of this art, from which some idea may be formed of their general effect and comparative merits. Among those varieties which have originated in this country, the photographs of Messrs. Hawkins, and Whipple's crystallotypes, from Boston, are particularly deserving. The French have not been idle in this line. The contributions of Messrs. Blanchard & Everard, representing different landscapes in France, show that they have made considerable advances in the photograph art.

To the Chemical Department New Orleans contributes one article, which, if it sent nothing else, would entitle it to the thanks of the public. I refer to the specimens of oil made from the seed of the cotton-plant and forwarded by Messrs. Wilber & Co. of your city. These gentlemen have at last discovered a method of milling the seed and purifying the oil, so that it bids fair to become a regular article of commerce. The yield is quite abundant, about a pound of oil being produced from two pounds of seed. When properly clarified, this cotton oil burns well, and is well adapted for use in machinery. Excellent soap can be manufactured from it. I trust your fellow-citizens may reap a due reward for their enterprise.

Several works of Lazzerini, an Italian artist of some fame, grace the exhibition. The principal of these is a group entitled "Two Lovers going to the Well!" The figures are cut from a single block of marble, and are at once dignified, spiritual, and graceful. Their countenances are full of tenderness without being soft, a happy distinction which we commend to all the votaries of Cupid. This great artist has also found time for minor works, which, if less important, display no less power over the chisel and elaborateness of finish than his more celebrated productions. He has sent us, for instance, imitations of various fruits wrought in colored marble, which are exact counterfeits of nature. Among the rest is a roasted Italian chestnut, which the sharpest eye could not tell from a natural one. Nor must I pass over this Lazzerini's charitable copy of a silver dish wrought by the celebrated Cellini. To imitate so rigid a material as metal in the delicate stone of which the sculptor is susceptible, is a work of the greatest difficulty; yet in this case it is accomplished with perfect success. In the centre is a base relief head of Cosmo d'Medici; while around it are exquisite carvings of the marine deities known to ancient myths, one awaking with his shell the echoes of the coral caves, another astride of a monster, a third riding a dolphin and others engaged in a variety of aquatic amusements which may be supposed likely to gratify celestial minds.

In these latter days of convention excitements when there is no crowd so monstrous that it cannot make a respectable show of pertinacity, and gather from impulse once a year in a deliberative assembly, it is gratifying to see that the claims of literature are not entirely neglected. A convention of Librarians commenced its session in New York on Thursday last, for the purpose of discussing various matters connected with public libraries, and exchanging their labors of usefulness. Prof. C. C. Jewett was elected President. Every quarter of the Union was represented. Mr. B. F. French, of Fish's Free Library, was in attendance from your city. The principal subjects talked over were the various plans for library edifices and the arrangement of shelves and books; the best method of drawing up catalogues; the most desirable plan to be pursued in the purchase of books; and the importance of having all public libraries supplied with State documents. It is likely that Congress will be memorialized to procure the preparation of a manual bearing on these points, through the agency of the Smithsonian Institute.

J. C. Mather, Canal Commissioner of the State, impeached by our last Legislature, for bare-faced corruption, has just been acquitted. The adamantine Democracy are everywhere firing guns in honor of this unexpected triumph.

The first serious accident that has ever occurred on the Hudson River Railroad took place day before yesterday, about a mile and a half below Poughkeepsie. There being a lack of locomotives for the various trains at the latter place, an engine was sent for from Peekhill to take down the four o'clock train. As this engine did not arrive in time, another was put on and the train started. It had gone a little over a mile when it encountered the detached locomotive coming on the same track at full speed. An awful collision took place, and two persons were killed. The coroner's jury has not yet rendered its verdict.

Yours, truly, MANHATTAN.

Maine Election.—The latest reports make the Senate stand 11 Whigs to 8 Democrats, leaving it uncertain to be filled by the Legislature. To the House 69 Whigs, 60 Democrats, 14 Month Democrats and 9 Free-soilers have been elected. There are still 15 districts to be heard from, of which the Whigs will elect three or five.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The temperance cause in England are about to petition their parliament for a prohibitory liquor law. There are 6397 licensed brewers in the British Islands, of 86,400 persons licensed to sell spirits and wine, and of 30,456 licensed to sell beer. In 1851 there were 24,200,000 gallons of spirits consumed in Great Britain in one year, and nearly 6,000,000 gallons of foreign wine. The whole amount thence accruing to the public revenue is over fifteen millions sterling. It will be seen from this statement that the temperance men have a formidable opposition to encounter.

The well known and beautiful steamer Cambridge, of Baltimore, belonging to the Maryland and Virginia Steamboat Company, took fire in the forward hold on Friday afternoon, 19th inst., in Carter's Creek, near the mouth of the Rappahannock river, on her return from Fredericksburg to Baltimore, and, notwithstanding every exertion was promptly made to suppress the flames, they progressed with such alarming rapidity that it was deemed necessary for the safety of those on board to run her ashore, which was accomplished in as short a time as possible. All the passengers and crew were safely landed, but such was the progress of the flames that nearly everything in the way of freight, &c., was lost. In a short time after the landing of the passengers and crew the boilers exploded, making a complete wreck of the noble steamer. Her cargo consisted of 750 bbls. of flour, and other produce, which, it is supposed, are totally lost. The Cambridge was purchased a few years ago from the Eastern Shore Steamboat Company, for the sum of $30,000, and, it is said, was not insured.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, in the New York Times, relates some instances of horrid cruelty perpetrated by Gen. Urquiza, previous to his flight. One instance was that of Donna Martina Pando, wife of D. Marian Roxnar, who wrote a letter to an officer named Cagnes, advising him to leave the ranks of Urquiza and join those of the legal Government. Cagnes, who had been fed and clothed by the lady when he was in great poverty, proceeded to favor her wishes, but at the first opportunity betrayed her to Urquiza, who ordered her instant arrest, and sentenced her to receive 200 lashes, and proceeded, in person, accompanied by Lagos, his colleague, to see the sentence executed. The victim was led out, stripped entirely of her clothing, and placed in the midst of the squadron of soldiers assigned to inflict the punishment. The cries and agony of the wretched woman, at an exposure so much more horrible to her than death itself, had no effect upon her heartless executioners. Before the stripes were one fourth inflicted she had fainted from pain and loss of blood, and shortly after he was apprised that the sufferings of the poor wretch were terminated. She was dead. With an excess of inhumanity which is almost incredible, the monster ordered the remaining number of stripes to be inflicted upon the corpse, and finally left its spot, forbidding the removal of the remains.

The ship *Tarquin*, from New Orleans, for Liverpool, has arrived at the quarantine grounds at Boston, in distress. The ship *Revenue*, from Norfolk, for Australia, was spoken in the Gulf Stream, on the 12th, with loss of main and mizzen mast.

The trial of the Rev. H. W. Beecher, before the classis of Ulster, terminated on the 17th. Only one specification was proceeded with—that involving the charge of adultery, on which the classis acquitted the respondent of the grave charge, but adjudged him guilty of an infringement of the laws of decency. It is understood that the infringement alluded to occurred while he was on a visit to a very respectable married lady of this village.

A collision occurred on Thursday, on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, by which the engines of the freight and express trains, both going up, were much injured. No one was fatally injured, and one of the engineers, Mr. Nathan Shannon, so badly hurt as to cause his death in a few hours. It appears the freight train had backed off on the turnout to allow the express to pass, but the torrent being too short for the entire train, the engine was left standing partly across the main track, and a signal hoisted for the express train to stop on its arrival. Unfortunately the signal was not noticed in time, and the collision consequently ensued. None of the passengers were injured.

A disastrous break occurred on the 16th inst., in the Erie canal, about ten miles from this city extending over a space of 30 rods. Two boats, one loaded with salt and the other with wheat, were caught in the break and badly wrecked.

A day or two since, a gentleman who has a family residing at South Boston, returned home, after an absence in California of about three years. At New-York he purchased a basket of peaches to bring home, and, arriving in Boston, immediately hastened to his house. Ringing the door-bell, he was answered by his wife, who did not recognise him. He enquired if she wished to buy any peaches, to which she asked his price, and finally decided not to buy. He then left, and repaired to the house of a friend not far distant, where he was warmly welcomed and was introduced to his wife, who was delighted to greet her husband, but really did not know him at first.

A new Hebrew Synagogue was dedicated at Cincinnati on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Raphael, of New York. The large sum of $60,000 has been raised by subscription to pay for the building, which is said to be a very handsome one.

Lord Ellesmere has remitted home on his return from this country. He arrived at Plymouth, in the Leander, from Halifax, on the 26th ult., somewhat indisposed. He and the officers of the Leander, it is said, are sent at all pleased with their treatment in New York.

The Danville Theological Seminary, Ky. (Presbyterian), is to be opened on the 12th of October. Fifty five thousand dollars have been secured in that State for its endowment. It is expected to raise $75,000.

The receipts at the Crystal Palace on Friday, for the Washington Monument, were $116 99. This is the largest contribution, in small sums, that has yet taken place in one day. Total receipts, $3,018 36.

Wm. H. Marshall, Thomas McGechin, Moses Mann, Matthew Cummins, and John Wright, alias John Stoddard, were arrested at Hamilton, Ohio, last week, on all of whom, it is said, more or less counterfeit money was found. About $1,800 in counterfeits were found in Marshall's barn. He is a resident of Butler county, Ohio, and has property worth $40,000. After his arrest, he succeeded in making his escape from the officer in whose charge he had been placed. A weakly resident of Bracken county, Ky., has also been arrested on a charge of counterfeiting, and $3,000 in counterfeit $20's on the Bank of Kentucky, found on his premises.

C. P. R. James, Esq., the British Consul at Norfolk, is about to have excited the petty spites of some Norfolkians, who are attempts having been made to get him superseded. The last attempt was made on the 4th of July morning last, when the tomb of the immortal Washington was applied to a wooden building adjoining its residence, but the prompt arrival of the firemen prevented any serious damage.

A letter from the Senator Moore, at Mount Washington, dated 15th, says, "we are in the midst of a thick snow storm, thermometer 32, and by to-morrow night the ground over the whole will be a full inch deep. On the 13th the thermometer was below 32 freezing point all day, only rising to 40 at most."

Fractional portions of postage stamps cut for the purpose of making the proper amount of postage appear on the face of the letter, are not considered legal by the Post-office Department. The Department says that it issued postage stamps of the denomination of one three and twelve cents, no others having been by them deemed expedient or necessary. The attempt to create other denominations by cutting postage stamps into fractional parts, is an illegal assumption, and the legal value of the stamps so cut is thereby destroyed.

The New York Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.—This company, which was chartered by the State of New York at the late session of the Legislature, held their first meeting in the city of New York on Friday. A majority of the Commissioners designated in the charter were not present, but those present proceeded to business and opened the books of subscription.

Mr. Robert J. Walker commenced the subscription to the stock with the sum of ten millions of dollars. Dr. Newcomer, of Albany, and others, in behalf of themselves and others, subscribed the sum of two million eight hundred thousand dollars, and the company then adjourned to meet on the 1st of October.

The capital stock of the company is one hundred millions of dollars. Under the ninth section of the charter each stockholder is made individually liable for all the debts of the company to the extent of the amount of his stock which may not be fully paid up, and also for his indebtedness to laborers and others employed on the road. The charter also provides that the stockholders may, after the whole amount of the stock shall be taken in good faith, proceed to the election of a President and other officers of the company. The commissioners have power under the charter to construct a railroad to the Pacific, with the assent of the United States, through any territory of the United States, and through the territory of any State, with the assent of that State.

The young Hippopotamus presented to Louis Napoleon by the Viceroy of Egypt, is now in the Zoological Garden at Paris, and continues quite Pebble Spirit.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

(Reported for the N. O. Bee.)

[By the Southern Line.]

Sudden Hurricane Upon

New York, September 24th.

The injunction in the India Rubber Case of Day vs. Candee came up for argument this morning in the Circuit Court at Hartford Ct. before Judge Nelson. After counsel on a short time the Judge announced his decision, and the case by consent of the parties was postponed until the first Tuesday in October, when it will be argued in your State.

Congress Improvements.

A great meeting was held in the Metropolitan last night, presided over by the Mayor of Capitola Immediately after the meeting Mr. Chas. Edwards was read, announcing the contract of America in the matter.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

From the first of the season of the Russian and Empress, Dieppe this year is all the fashion, and lodgings cannot be had for love or money

There is to be a railroad through Paris, on which are to run monster omnibuses, each drawn by a single horse.

The beautiful hotel of Mdlle Rachel, a marvel of luxury, fancy and refined taste, is for sale —the reason not given.

The late Lord Salmon, known as a veteran of Waterloo and many other desperate engagements, was remarkably skilled on the violin and guitar; he frequently joined in quartettes with Paganini, Dragonetti, and others.

Mrs. Graham's balloon has had another fall She was picked up floating in the sea.

Red and black are now the most fashionable colors. A new companion for ladies is said to be embroidering and braiding manillas and little Indeor jackets of silk or worsted.

The costly and various Indian furniture of Dalesford, the home of Warren Hastings, is for sale.

It is supposed that the Grand Duchess Helene Paulowna is either a suttee. A sailor's coach has been ordered for him, although he is only three years and three months old.

Writing which has become illegible by age, may be restored by moistening it with an infusion of gall.

The first number of Mr. Thackeray's new serial appears on the first of October. The title is "The Newcomes. Memoirs of a most Respectable Family. Edited by Arthur Pendennis, Esq."

The Oxford Chronicle says that one million of Bankery cakes are annually manufactured in the town of that name.

The Cambridge Independent says that there is a tortoise at Peterborough which has reached the patriarchal age of 200 years. Pliny informs us "that there be found tortoises in the Indies so great that only one shell of them is sufficient for the roof of a dwelling house." No record appears to exist of the time when the tortoise in question was brought to this country.

The Gateshead Observer narrates how one Geo Smith hanged himself into a chandler's shop, and was served with a pound of candles — "Aren't they dear?" he asked. "They'll be dearer still," says the shop-keeper, "if the Turks and Russians go to war." What? said Smith, "and you are they going to fight by candle-light?"

Madame de Stael, one night expatiating on the merits of the French language, and illustrating her assertion by the word "sentiment," which has no exact equivalent in English, Lord Palmerston answered her that we had a phrase which is in constant use, and which expresses all of the French—namely, "Tis all is my eye and Betty Martin."

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

We copy the following from the *Star* of the 17th:

A Very Important Question.—A question has arisen as to the right of the Government to bring suit for the violation of the new Steamboat law, and we are satisfied that the law officers of the Government are of opinion that, as the law now stands, the Government cannot do so; and, as a consequence, that all such suits, if any, must be brought in the name of some one who has received injury, from the failure of the owners, masters or managers to comply with the law's requirements.

A Handsome Payment.—It affords us much pleasure to be able to state that the reception of Mr. Collins, the Consul to Liverpool, will have very recently paid over an aggregate of about $110,000 on account of the balance due the United States from that gentleman.

A New Naval Master.—Passed Midshipman Hasbrouck, has been appointed to the Memphis Navy Yard, in place of Hays, promoted to be a Lieutenant.

Illness of Chief Naval Constructor Hartt.—His friends, who is at present at the head of the Naval Bureau of construction, equipment and repairs, is at present very ill at the National Hotel in this city. His situation is critical.

An Indian Bureau Contract Let Out.—Grant & Barton, of New York, were the successful bidders for supplying the goods required under treaty to be paid to the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior in the coming Autumn. They are said to have been the only bidders. The aggregate of their bids over $17,000.

Victor Birdseye, formerly a member of Congress from New York, died suddenly at Syracuse on the 15th inst., aged 71.

Hon. John Wheeler has announced to run as candidate for Congress in the Second District, composed of part of Baltimore county and Kent, Carroll, Harford, and Cecil counties. The District was [illegible] years ago ably and faithfully represented by Mr. Wetherell.

A PROTEST.

It does not appear that Mr. Dix's extraordinary attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the people of the South, (with the double object of shielding the Administration party in Congress, and qualifying himself for the French mission) meets with the success anticipated from so crafty a movement. The Richmond *Enquirer*—a journal at once ultra-Democratic and ultra-Southern, is invariably opposed to Mr. Dix's appointment. Hear it:

"Aside from the unpatriotic tenor of the mass, we can plead nothing in apology for the appointment. But our associates had in the past history much to discredit him in the esteem of the South. His complicity with Van Buren, in 1848—his zealous co-operation with Charles Francis Adams and Seth M. Gates in the Buffalo movement—his unscrupulous opposition in the Senate of the United States, *prior to that period*—his famous fourth about a "cordon of Free States surrounding the South, and compelling slavery, like a scorpion encircled by fire, to sting itself to death"—will all be revived, with every circumstance of rhetorical exaggeration, to impair the strength of the Administration in the South. In vain, would we plead, like the Charleston Mercury, that the treachery of 1848 was but an hallucination into which the controlling influence of a "venerated chief" impelled him. We should be met and confounded with the triumphant reply—that the splendor of a office with his political life, and that he may again yield to the mischievous influence of some "venerated chief," and fall once more from his high estate.

"Considerations affecting not only the Administration but the strength of the Democratic party in the South, impel us to admonish the President that the appointment of Mr. Dix would be a deplorable blunder. We speak under obligation of duty to our party, and from an anxious concern for the success of the Administration. We utter what we know to be the free, unprejudiced sentiment of the Southern people. We protest against a measure which [illegible] strike a blow at the security of the Union. We protest against the appointment of Mr. Dix to the French Mission."

We are afraid the President will be compelled by the force of public opinion to forego his cherished desire of bestowing another dignity on this useless Free-soiler.

Russia.—The French Empress.—Mr. Soulé—The Turk.—[From the correspondence of New York Commercial Advertiser.]—I furnish the following interesting items:

The Emperor of Austria, as you will have heard, has conferred upon his consort an Empire the crown of St. Leopard, for his conduct in the Kossuth affair. France observes that the extreme parsimony with which Austrian decorations are given, adds to the ascendancy exist at this moment in the Austrian State that the quarrel between Austria and the United States will soon assume the proportions of a serious conflict. The two ex-Austrian functionaries of the Smyrna consulate have been promoted by being sent to Constantinople.

Louis Napoleon has established a mild rebuke at the Archbishop of Rouen, for celebrating the Empress's birthday with a solid [illegible] over the desired accomplishment. The priests received their injunction at the entrance of the church of Saint-Ouen, and, upon the part of the clergy, with every one stood fast at saying "Domine salvum fac Imperatorem." The Archbishop made an example of another priest, who, [illegible] Napoleon supplied.—Monologue.—Vaudevillian the highest wish. In reality with me [illegible] the unfortunate lot of a subject.—Why? Why? Why? to absorb with my wife the party to find an every Christian love to do, I [illegible] envy the universal happiness of my brother.—Why? Why? Why? I apply a little similar corruption in the province and the citizens, it would do him immeasurable good.

Mr. Soulé, who is still here waiting for more decisive intelligence from Madrid in reference to his position, is very much pleased with the reception he has met with from the people of the United States. He has been lionized, and has a very lucrative patronage. According to the Cleveland, Ohio, Herald, Mr. Soulé, when a resident of Madrid, pursues Stephen Girard-like habits. He is very retiring and reserved, and has but few associates. He has been offered a splendid residence, but declines to take it. He has a very large income as Minister, but he lives on a very small portion of it