THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WORGES & CO.,
Editors and Proprietors.
G. F. WORGES, E. COUTURIER, E. BORAYA.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) 5 00
All subscribers out of town must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The Daily Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, Dec. 2, 1853.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday, but brought neither Washington nor Baltimore papers. Our New York exchanges are only to the morning of the 29th ult.

CHOLERA—PREVENTIVE MEANS, &c., Since the publication of our article on the preventative and curative powers of the mosaic in Cholera, the demand for copper plates has grown unlimited. We suppose we are within bounds in stating that at this time, fully one half of our population wear copper breast-plates in immediate contact with the skin.

One of our cotemporaries commenting upon the copper remedy, expresses the opinion that warm clothing, prudence in diet, and attention to the bowels will be found the most efficacious preventives of cholera. Every body will willing to admit the soundness of this view; but we cannot see why a man should not, in addition to these wise hygienic precautions, make use of a protective agent which has been recommended upon the highest medical authority, and after an almost incalculable series of observations. There is not the slightest incompatibility between the external application of copper, and the careful observance of all the usual precautionary measures.

It may be well to remark that Dr. Burg and his associates do not advance the idea that copper is an infallible and invariable preventive of cholera. All that they do say is, that the result of their experiments and enquiries, conducted with vast research and extended into nearly every country in Europe, justifies the inference that the metals appear to exert a specific power in neutralizing or destroying the miasm of cholera, and that reasoning by induction, they would undoubtedly recommend the wearing of a metallic substance, and particularly copper next to the skin, as a means of protection from attacks of cholera, during an epidemic visitation of that disease.

Fear, it is well known, is a potent predisposing cause of cholera. It acts by impairing digestion, and disturbing the distribution of nervous power. Any thing that tends to dispel the panic which is so apt to seize upon feeble minds must prove useful. Now, there are thousands amongst us who confidently believe that the use of copper plates is a sovereign shield against cholera. Arguing upon general principles, we should say that this class is infinitely less liable to take the disease, than others who, whilst employing no preventive means what ever, go maundering about the streets, harrowed by vague apprehensions of disease and death. Hence, the application of copper, which can do no harm, is a positive benefit by inspiring courage and confidence, even should it possess no peculiar virtue as a preventive.

While on this subject, we take occasion to say that the stories circulated by the credulous and cowardly to the effect, that people in perfect health are frequently stricken down, as if by a thunderbolt, and die in two or three hours, are entirely and totally unfounded. We have given ourselves some trouble in making numerous personal enquiries, and in consulting several of our ablest physicians, and the uniform testimony has been that cholera is almost invariably preceded by derangement of the stomach or intestines, lasting from three to eight days. We are yet to hear of a fatal case in which investigation has not distinctly ascertained the pre-existence of diarrhea. In fact, nature warns the patient, and allows him an opportunity of arresting the disturbance of the digestive apparatus, by the employment of timely remedies—Those who pay attention to these precursory symptoms, have nothing to fear. Those who disregard them, incur the most serious peril—It may be laid down as an axiom, that cholera never comes on suddenly, by symptoms easily detected and readily distinguished. In the early stage of the malady a cure is nearly certain. Delay, neglect and imprudence bring on spasms, collapse and death. Those slight derangements which under ordinary circumstances, attract little attention, and which pass away spontaneously, must, during the prevalence of cholera, be regarded as the first period of the disease—that period which alone may be checked without the least trouble, but of which the symptoms, if neglected, tend suddenly and overwhelmingly to assume a far graver, more malignant and fatal type. Let the community be impressed with this uncontrovertible truth, and cholera will be disarmed of half its terrors.

DEATH OF DR. HESTER.—We deeply regret the painful necessity of announcing the demise of this distinguished member of the medical profession. Dr. Hester had been laboring under indisposition for some days, but still continued to attend to the duties of his profession. On Wednesday night he was seized with cholera in a highly malignant form, and in the course of a few hours expired. He was known well and widely as the editor of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, and was generally respected as a physician of eminent ability, endowed with many noble and amiable qualities. He died in the prime of life, having just attained his thirty ninth year.

Dr. Hester's funeral was attended last even, by nearly the entire faculty of New Orleans, and by a large number of personal friends and acquaintances.

ORATORIAN RAILROAD.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that a passenger train will leave the terminus of the road, on and after the 3rd instant, and that a regular passenger train will leave on Sunday next, at 7 o'clock A. M. A second train will leave at 10 o'clock on the same day, a third at 4 o'clock and a fourth at a quarter past three o'clock. So much for the enterprise of our citizens, and the good administration of the Board of Directors of the Opelousas Road. In a short time the road will be completed to Barre Du Lafourche, and we will then have regular communication with that important section of the State.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

DAN RICE'S AMPHITHEATRE.—This new and magnificent establishment situated in St. Charles street, will be thrown open to the public for the season of sojourning, on which occasion several old and very extraordinary performances will be introduced here for the first time. The interior of the building has been fitted up with a view to the highest artistic developements of those equestrian feats for which Dan Rice has always been so famous. Among the attractions that will shortly be produced, is the great French troupe, led by the celebrated Madame Tourniaire. There will be an immense crowd on hand to witness the opening of this establishment.

THE SOUTHERN MUSEUM.—This superb and attractive establishment in St. Charles street will be opened for the season on Sunday next. The enterprising proprietor, Dan Rice, has reduced the price of admission to twenty-five cents, so as to give an opportunity to every one to inspect the many remarkable curiosities that have been gathered together. The museum is going to be the great card of the season.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—At the Orleans Theatre, the magnificent opera of "Jerusalem" by Verdi

The exquisite play of Love Sacrifice, will be produced at the St. Charles.

And in the Armory Hall, the Campbell Minstrels will delight the public with their entertaining and spirit stirring music. Those who have not heard those gifted gentlemen, should avail themselves of the opportunity on offer.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to the publishers, through J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for the following new works:

Putnam's Monthly Review for December. The present number terminates the second volume. During the coming year Putnam will be published in an improved form, with illustrations of historical events, and striking voyages. The December number is a superior one. It contains the concluding chapters of "Westley," an article on the Crystal Palace; a good paper on the Night Birds of America, and other contributions of interest.

Outlines of Scripture, Geography and History, designed for the use of schools, by B. Hughes. Blanchard & Lee, publishers. This is a well conceived, and finely executed work, of marked ability in the elucidation of the sacred writings. It is copiously illustrated by maps.

Cassell's Natural History of the Problmed Tribes. Published by A. Montgomery, in numbers, a work of substantial interest to the ordinary reader. It is superbly illustrated.

THE WORK COMMENCED.—At Columbus, twelve miles above Hickman, Ky., the work on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was commenced a few days since by Messrs. Taylor and Ramsey, contractors. The Louisville Courier says the timber has been cut for several miles, and the grading of the river bluff has been commenced.

HATRED OF ENGLAND.—In Naples, a pamphlet, supposed to have been published under the sanction or permission of the Government, contains the following passage:—"The world will never have peace until all the sovereigns united shall be able to destroy this plundering people, (England) and wipe them away from the nations of the earth—until the English people are dispersed like the Israelites, and London, like Jerusalem, shall be in ruins and ashes; then Europe will be safe. Let us unite ourselves in God, France will do it—the time approaches."

SLEEPING CARS.—New cars have just been built for the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, intended to be used as ladies' sleeping cars. They are furnished with patent spring seats.

THE CANADA'S NEWS.

We have received a slip containing a letter telegraphic summary of the advices by the *Canada*, than that transmitted heretofore. We subjoin what has not been already published:

Turkey and Russia.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

The Consul of France, at Bucharest, to M. de Bourqueney, Nov. 6th.

"On the 3d and 3d of November the Turks crossed the Danube from Turtukai to Oltenitza, to the number of about 15,000 men. On the 4th Gen. Parlof attacked them with 2,000 men, and after a brisk cannonade, a combat with bayonets took place between the two armies. The Turks maintained their position at Oltenitza, and have fortified them. The combat lasted three hours; in it the Russians lost several officers and 136 privates killed—and 6 superior officers, 18 subalterns, and 479 privates wounded. The loss on the Turkish side is not known. 4,000 Turks occupied Calarche, 2,000 have established themselves on an island in front of Giurgiro, and 12,000 are in Lesser Wallachia.

The Czar has issued the following arrogant manifesto:

"*By the Grace of God*—We, Nicholas the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, by our Manifesto of the 14th of June, of the present year, we informed our faithful and well beloved subjects of the motives, which made it incumbent on us to demand from the Ottoman Porte, inviolable guarantees in favor of the sacred rights of the Orthodox Church. We at the same time announced to them that all our efforts to bring the Porte, by means of amicable representations to sentiments of equity, and to a faithful observance of treaties, had remained fruitless, and that consequently we deemed it indispensable to order our troops to the Danube. But, adopting that measure, we still entertained the hope that the Porte would confess his errors, and would resolve to give satisfaction to our just reclamations. Our expectations have been deceived. It is in vain also that the great powers of Europe have endeavored by their exhortations to shake the blind obstinacy of the Ottoman Government. It was by a declaration of war—by a proclamation replete with brutal accusations against Russia—that it replied to the pacific efforts of Europe,—to our forbearance—finally, crowning in the rabble of its verge all the expectations of all sensatics. The Porte has commenced hostilities on the Danube—Russia is provoked to the combat—no other resource is left them than to a recourse to arms, to compel the Ottoman Government to respect treaties, and to obtain from it reparation for the offences by which it responded to our most moderate demands and to our legitimate solicitude for the defence of the Orthodox faith in the East, which is also the religion of the Russian people. We are firmly convinced that our faithful subjects will join in the fervent prayer which we addressed to the Most High—that He may deign to bless our arms in the holy and just cause which has at all times found ardent defenders in our pious ancestors—*In te domine speravi non confundar aderuum.*

Done at Bardki, the third day of November, in the year of grace 1853, and the twenty eight of our reign.

NICHOLAS.

The following is a private account of the battle received from Vienna: Another engagement has taken place, in which fourteen superior Russian officers fell. The Turks remained masters of the field, and the Russians were retreating on Bucharest. Previous to the battle, the Turks had constructed a bulwark and *tete de pont* at Kalafat, which served as the basis of their operations. It appears that Omar Pasha commanded three corps, with engineers thousand at Alexanza—four thousand at Kalafat, and two thousand at Giurgiro. Skirmishes continued every day at the outposts. Before the crossing of the Danube, a body of Cossacks came to the river bank and made signs of truce to the Egyptians, who rushed to their boats, rowed across the river in the face of the Cossacks fire, and having punished them well, and chased them some distance inland, returned in triumph to the camp.

There are rumors of several other movements of the Turks at different points along the Danube and of the defeat of the Turkish and Russian steamer at Horsova; but these reports, though probable, do not rest on sufficient authority to state as facts.

Selim Pasha has crossed the Russian frontier in Asia, and a battle has taken place near Batoum, 3,000 men were engaged, and both armies left back at night-fall. In this, a second battle in Asia, the Russians were defeated. On the 30th Oct Masko Bey, an officer of Selim Pacha's staff with a small force, was suddenly attacked by a body of Russian cavalry. He fell back, fighting, towards the main body of the Turkish army, and the battle speedily became general. 13,000 Russians were engaged in it.

After hard fighting, the Russians were defeated and fled, pursued by the Turks, who captured 2,000 prisoners, and made their quarters at the Russian position of Orcile, eight leaues distance from Cumuchdere, where the battle began. The Russian force, defeated and driven back to Bucharest, was the main body of the Russians under General Dancenberg, and 30,000 to 40,000 strong.

It this be true, the news is summed up thus: The Turks have beaten the Russians in Asia. The Turkish left wing in Europe has beaten the Russian right, comprising the principal force, while the Turkish center has whipped 2000 Russians at Turtukai, and is now pressing in upon Bucharest.

The Tactics.—The policy of the Russians is supposed to be, to draw the Turks from their present advantageous positions, to bring them to a battle than shall decide the campaign. The intention of Omar Pasha is to keep his province, to drive the Russians from all the Principalities, and to make his headquarters at Bucharest.

Diplomacy lags uselessly in the rear of the fighting, and even yet hopes to adjust matters, but it will after a decisive battle shall have been fought. A condition is, that to save the *Czar's amour propre*, negotiations shall not be commenced after any engagements in which the Russians are worsted.

Typhus fevers rages in the Russian ranks, and has reduced the number of fighting men to 85,000, and it will be six weeks before reinforcements can arrive from Bessarabia. The Czar has requested the Montenegrins to operate against the Turks.

The Porte has decided that foreign refugees shall not be employed in Europe, but may serve in Asia.

Abdi Pacha is to be removed from the Asiatic command.

Constantinople remains quiet.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Sir Edward Parry, the old Arctic navigator, holds out a hope for Sir John. He says:

"My beliefis still that after the first winter he did go up that channel, and that, having steam power (which I did not so my time,) it is possible he may have gone up in a favorable season. For you cannot imagine anything more different than a favorable and an unfavorable season in these regions. You cannot imagine the change that take place in the ice there. I have been myself sometimes baffled for trip of three days together by the ice in such a way that from the most hand I could not see sufficient water to float a bottle in, and in twenty, four hours there was not a bit of ice to be seen. I cannot tell why—nobody could tell why. Therefore, in a favorable season he may have come to that place, and, by the power of a fair and favorable circumstances, have got so far to the northwest that in an ordinary season he could not get back again. And those who have Franklin near them, they would be unable to push on after you so long as the provisions lasted. Nothing could stop him. He was not a man to turn back if he believed the thing was still possible.

GAME IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—According to the return made of the number of game killed in the Arctic regions, by Captain McClure, while engaged in making the Northwest passage, it appears that the Arctic regions are really supposed to be nearly destitute of animal life, abound in a variety of game, such as musk-ox, deer, grouse, ducks, geese, wolves, and bears; then confirming Lieutenant Kane's speculations ability of an expedition to support life in that quarter, even after the ordinary supplies were exhausted. From October 26, 1850, to April 8, 1853, over 10,000 pounds of game were obtained by the expedition. The deer were found to be very fat, although their food merely consisted of the herbage which was obtained from a small tree called the dwarf willow. As the crew only kept, as it were, on the ridges of the sea, no other food was observable but there is no doubt the deer found an abundance of food further up the country. They were very wild, and the gunners had to display great precaution in shooting them. The country remains free from rapids, interrupted by noble rivers; extensive plains, lakes, woods, and parts of the earth covered with simple but lovely wild flowers.

DIONYSIOS SOURIGNALY has brought out a new comedy at Barton's Theatre, in Athens. It is called the "Fox Hunt; or the Adventures of Don Quixote the Second," and according to the papers, has proved very successful.

UNION OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times, states that the question of the union between Spain and Portugal is agitas seriously discussed by persons of all parties; and the difficulty that would otherwise be encountered in the unwillingness of Portugal to be absorbed, as it were, in the larger country, would be removed by calling to the throne of the "Iberian Peninsula" the Duke of Braganza, son of the Queen Donna Maria da Gloria, who was born in his 19th year. There is ever footing or otherwise, the matter is really discussed.

A TUNNEL THAT WILL NOT A TUNNEL.—We perceive, by the foreign papers, that the Council of the Chamber of Trades has decided, by a majority of 50 to 11, to give out the tunneling of a tunnel through the Alps, from Lake Maggiore to Lake Constance, to enable the Piedmontese line with that of Central Germany. This tunnel will be sixteen English miles—28,000 metres—in length, and is to be lighted and ventilated by fifty shafts of enormous depth.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.—It will be seen, under our advertising head, that the books of subscription to the remaining shares of the Capital Stock of the Citizens' Bank will be definitely closed on Saturday, the 17th inst., unless the whole amount shall have been previously subscribed. In case the remaining 15,000 shares are not taken before closing the books, and should the subscription be reopened, the privilege is reserved to the stockholders of the Bank, for ten days after such reopening, of taking the balance of the stock. There, therefore, who desire to invest their capital in this eligible stock, would do well to apply without delay.

BRANCHES BANK OF MORGAN BEAN & CO.—Our advertising column shows that this well known and stable firm are prepared to allow interest on deposits, to make their issue on joint interest security, and to make collections in the city free of charge. There is not a more flourishing House in New Orleans that stands higher the other of Morgan Bean & Co.

RECEPTIONS OF THE WARS.

On the evening of the 2nd ult., the National Democrats of New York City, in the number of eight thousand, held a grand congratulatory meeting at Metropolitan Hall. The Mayor of the city, Mr. Westervelt, presided, and addresses were read to the multitude and unanimously adopted. The resolutions passed by the meeting are as follows:

Resolved, That the Democracy of the City of New York congratulate the Democracy of the State and Union upon the magnificent demonstration of Democratic strength manifested in the result of the late election. The victory which over the Free Soilers is the most complete in the history of political contests. Without organization, and relying solely upon the old established principles of our party, we met an unexpected foe, fully organized, falsely assuming each one name and our principles—supported by the Cabinet of Washington, and the State administration at Albany—with the whole power of the Federal and State Governments, and reinforced by large jobbers of money, wrung from the subordinate officers and by both—the result has established the gratifying fact that the Democratic party, though unable to overcome in the Senate the votes of our Whig and Freesoil parties, yet far exceed the number of the latter; while in this City, the metropolis not of this State alone, but of the whole Union, where fidelity to the Constitution has never faltered, we are able to proclaim, with pride and gratitude, that the Democratic party stands erect in the ascendant, having beaten the Whigs by upwards of 2,000, and the Free Soilers by nearly 7,000 votes.

Resolved, That the late election has demonstrated that it is the earnest wish and conviction of the Democracy of this State that the Senate of the United States, for the preservation of State rights, and for the rebuke of the Cabinet which has dared to violate them, should refuse to confirm the appointment of Samuel J. Roosevelt, as Collector of the port. And, also, that the President of the United States should, for his own fame and the success of the Democratic party, dismiss his present Cabinet at his earliest possible convenience.

Resolved, That the late election has also demonstrated that the Democrats were compelled to the building known as Tammany Hall, is not necessary to Democratic success. That the Democratic masses, contrary to the expectations of the Free Soil leaders who have obtained in past session, have looked for principles and men, and have spoken in the ballot box that the building ceased to be both decent and Democratic, the resort of rowdies and convicts, and the Temple of Free-Soil. We hail with pleasure the design of erecting a new hall, where honest men and good citizens can assemble in devotion to good principles.

The assemblage was addressed by Commodore STOCKTON, Mr CUTTING, Judge CARDOZA, of Philadelphia, Gen. WALKERDUS and Mr. FOSTER. Letters approving of the principles and policy of the National Democrats were received from Senator DICKINSON, Judge BRONSON, Mr. CROSWELL, BEVERLY TUCKER, Old Hunk of S. C., Senator WHELLER, Messrs WHITING, BEARDSLEY, Judge TAYLOR and other prominent gentlemen.

We subjoin the letters from Messrs BRONSON & WELLER, as the most significant of these auxiliary letters to the Administration:

Letter from Gov. Bronson, of Connecticut.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: Although I must decline the invitation to attend your meeting, allow me to join you in congratulating the Democrats of the City, and the State at large, on the signal victory which they have achieved in the late election. One hundred thousand voters on our adversaries said we could get but a handful—one hundred thousand votes with the weight of two Administrations, and the patronage of two governments against the majority of the Free-Soilers and their allies—is indeed a great victory. And it has been won with little either of organization or effort. It is the result of a spontaneous movement of the "Old Guard" in vindication of the old landmarks of the party. Our foes, within and without New York, have discomfited; the Coalition for spoils has been broken up; the importunate interference of the Cabinet at Washington in our local affairs has been rebuked; the attempt to "abolitionize the Democratic Party" has failed; the reign of the VAN BUREN dynasty is at an end; and a bright er day now dawns on the State and the Union.

One hundred thousand voices speaking through the ballot boxes will inform the President of what he could not learn from those around him; that nothing can bear down the National sentiment of the New York Democracy; and it is but reasonable to believe that he will soon vindicate his own declared intention by selecting counsellors who will stand firmly on the National platform which bore him so triumphantly to the seat of the Government.

But whatever others may do, our course must be onward. Let us be up and doing. But while we stand firm to our principles, let us act with wisdom and moderation. Let the dear bought experience of the past teach us that factions which may be arrayed against us is morally certain.

I am, very truly, yours,
GREENE C. BRONSON,
Messrs. ERASTUS W. GLOVER and others, Committee, etc.

Letter from Hon. John R. Weller, of California.

WASHINGTON CITY, Monday Nov 21, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 17th instant, inviting me to attend and address the meeting of the National Democracy of New York on the 22d inst., has been received. I have some private business to attend to here previous to the meeting of Congress, which will prevent me from accepting your invitation.

It would give me much pleasure to have had an opportunity of shaking the personal acquaintance of the true hearted men of your State, who have stood firm under all circumstances in support of Democratic principles. I have very little knowledge of the local politics of New York, but this I do know, that there are men among you who are adapting to be leaders in the party, who shamefully deserted us in the great contest of 1848, and whose labors contributed to the triumph of the Whigs. If I supposed that they had acted from pure and conscientious motives, if they had left us upon an important principle which they rightly considered vital, I could respect them; but when I am satisfied that the only object of the prominent actors, was to defeat some of the purest and ablest men our country has produced, merely to gratify personal animosity, I must be excused from recognizing them as leaders in the party to which I belong. If they had succeeded in causing their coalitions open the "Buffalo Platform," and their principles had been carried out, does any one suppose that the Union would have been preserved? Would not abolition have been inevitable, if their policy had been adopted in the administration of the Government? And are these men, who labored assiduously to do nationalize, to demonstrate, to Free-soilize the Democratic party, and succeeded in destroy the Government, now to be regarded as true Democrats? As the avatars of the Barnburner and true Democracy of America? If Cobden, you can stand more enough in this Democratic party to be entrusted with the Government, the sooner they disband the better. If you can only succeed by forming an alliance with Whigs and Free Soilers, you trading Abolitionists, it is far better you should remain out of power. A pure and honest minority controlled and governed by high principles, is infinitely preferable to a time serving corrupt majority. The elder I get, the higher the estimation I place upon Jeffersonian principles. I repeat I have for unprincipled politicians, who shift their positions, merely to obtain the spoils of office.

But it is claimed that these men have repented! Where is the evidence of that repentance? Have they changed their opinions upon the question of slavery? Are they less devoted to Free Soilism than they were in 1848? Did not the Democracy occupy the same ground in 1848 which they occupied in 1852? Are they willing to leave the platform of principles then adopted? Are they willing to abide by the decisions of the Democratic Party? Are they willing to be bound by the action of the majority of the party? If they are, I am satisfied that the Democracy will receive them with open arms. If they are not, I am satisfied that the Democracy will not receive them. I know that there are men among you who are adapting to be leaders in the party, who shamefully deserted us in the great contest of 1848, and whose labors contributed to the triumph of the Whigs. If I supposed that they had acted from pure and conscientious motives, if they had left us upon an important principle which they rightly considered vital, I could respect them; but when I am satisfied that the only object of the prominent actors, was to defeat some of the purest and ablest men our country has produced, merely to gratify personal animosity, I must be excused from recognizing them as leaders in the party to which I belong. If they had succeeded in causing their coalitions open the "Buffalo Platform," and their principles had been carried out, does any one suppose that the Union would have been preserved? Would not abolition have been inevitable, if their policy had been adopted in the administration of the Government? And are these men, who labored assiduously to do nationalize, to demonstrate, to Free-soilize the Democratic party, and succeeded in destroy the Government, now to be regarded as true Democrats? As the avatars of the Barnburner and true Democracy of America? If Cobden, you can stand more enough in this Democratic party to be entrusted with the Government, the sooner they disband the better. If you can only succeed by forming an alliance with Whigs and Free Soilers, you trading Abolitionists, it is far better you should remain out of power. A pure and honest minority controlled and governed by high principles, is infinitely preferable to a time serving corrupt majority. The older I get, the higher the estimation I place upon Jeffersonian principles. I repeat I have for unprincipled politicians, who shift their positions, merely to obtain the spoils of office.

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AN EXPLOSION.—The Athenaeum says that the following incident is copied from a church yard in Essex:

Here lies the man Richard,
And Mary his wife:
They parted one Pitchard,
They kept without strife:
And the reason we know
They shounded in vain,
They had no cure or pain,
And the wife were the branches.

A HAPPIONS TOAST.—The following toast, we understand, was drunk at the time Kossuth was feasted in Philadelphia. It was spoken at the marriage dinner of Mr. Adolphus Hermes, and is very pointy and appropriate!

"Love rules the camp, the court, the grove,
For Love is Heaven and Heaven is Love."
Love's magic all the world still owns,
Free outrages to royal thrones:
This magic now transforms a fair
And gentle maiden to *Hobert*.

A LIBERAL OFFER.—As the *Home Journal* and the *Rimonal World* are really valuable papers, we cordially accede to the request of the proprietors, in publishing the subjoined:

Where may be had for Three Spittoons.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.

Arrangements have been made by which the HOME JOURNAL (which is 60 a year,) and the N. Y. MORAL WORLD AND TIMES (which is $2 a year,) will both be furnished for THREE DOLLARS, if the subscribers to the Home Journal for the remaining before the first day of January, 1854. These papers are leading journals of their kind. The HOME JOURNAL is so well known that any description of it would be superfluous. It is enough to say, that, in addition to the articles of its editors (Morris & Willis,) it is enriched by the contributions of many of the most brilliant pens now at work on either side of the water. It is, in brief, a superior FAMILY NEWSPAPER. The MORAL WORLD AND TIMES gives over two hundred pages of choice, new matter, annually, which would cost $5 the Stores some thirty dollars; and the editor (HOWARD STORRS WILLIS,) furnishes the best possible guarantee for instruction and entertainment in music and musicians. It also gives a vast amount of useful and interesting musical information, from the pen of Lowell Mason, Thomas Hastings, Root, Bradbury and others, just what teachers, scholars, clergymen, choristers, organists and singers need; while FANNY FERN contributes one of her best stories every other week. Both papers, containing all this literature, music, amusement and instruction, are offered for the price of one, and THREE DOLLARS. Address either MORRIS & WILLIS, Publishers of the *Home Journal*; or, DYER & WILLIS, Publishers of the *Musical World and Times*, New York.

☞ The matter referred to in the following article, from the Montgomery Journal, is one of great importance to commercial men, and should at once attract the attention of the proper authorities.

OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE TELEGRAPH.—Several weeks since the telegraphic operators were unable to communicate with Mobile, although the contractors engaged to keep the line in order, reported the wires up throughout the whole course. The fact was at last ascertained, it was found that below Peach Tree, in Wilcox county, the wires had been cut and a piece of timber established, which sustained the wires but effectually destroyed the communication—for several days past the same difficulty has occurred, and no communication could be made with Mobile, though the wires were reported up and in order. An operator commenced testing the wire with a magnet, and about five miles below this place, he succeeded in stopping the Mobile wires; whereon the present potentific connection was made. Some time since, we understand, a Mobile merchant lost a valuable bale of cotton, which he had shipped to Montgomery—further testing back he discovered the point where the wire had been insulated, and where the operator was unable to speak within a few yards—south with Mobile and north with Montgomery. On taking down the wire at the point of obstruction, it was found that the insulated the wire and completely lessened it without increasing its bulk or changing its appearance so as to be observed from the ground. The wire was of the usual diameter, and time of the wire (about six inches) and substitutes a silk cord, sufficient to sustain the cords, and corresponding in no considerable proportion which resembled the wire in appearance.

The description was complete and could only be effected by a person acquainted with this is done by persons speculating in foreign cotton accounts, or by agents of conflicting lines, has not yet been ascertained. The shift and dare, however, with Mobile, is a matter of business and indicates an important purpose of some nature.

We believe those outrages are by the present time of the Mobile and Montgomery Telegraph. They should be made felonious with heavy penalties.

FROM THE AUGUSTA (ME.) ADE.

RICH CORRESPONDENCE.—An inmate of the Lunatic Hospital in this city, named Samuel M Whelpley, aged about 40 years, escaped from the place, made his escape a few days since, obtained a horse and wagon of Mr. Sawyer, of the Cushnoc House, on the representation that he wanted it to person a array man who had just escaped from the hospital, (he being the very man) and drove off with the rig at night. She gave also as his whereabouts is derived from the following letter, since received from Mad by Dr. Harlow, Superintendent of the Hospital, who he takes possession of Somerville Mass on the night previous to his escape. The letter is one of the coolest imaginable. Here it is, ar before *de lacteur*:

"Five o'clock. I am somewhat in a hurry, so you must excuse my informalities of address. I left Augusta last night, in Norman's sleigh, for Somerville, and I have a very pleasant time in this climate is no various job. Thank you, dear doctor, for the remarkable care with which you treated me during my last night. I was really afraid something might have happened to me if I had not been so snugly concealed. If you happen to see or hear any thing concerning that *dear* girl, Sarah Berry, let me know. I got one this morning that answered so well. I am writing in a fellow's shop, and he is so amused with my letter, I must close lest he imagine I must close. To all inquiring friends please quote those admirable lines from Harper's Magazine:

'Is it any body's business
What *another's* business is?'

"If you wish to know concerning my *lapse*, I have not seen a single person from home, nor say with warlike Richepord, 'Thus far into the bowels of the land have we marched on without *impediment*.'

"God bless you and yours, doctor, and farewell.

"R. MAURICE."

Sixpenny Savings Bank.

The New York Tribune gives the following interesting account of the Sixpenny Savings Bank in that city, one of the most useful institutions in that or any other city. We trust the day is not far distant when Sixpenny Savings Banks will be found in every city and town, including the Sixpenny Savings Bank in all the world, instead of being dependent upon others or remaining the great of means of their own to give them a start in life.

If you desire to spend an hour of enjoyment in witnessing the working of one of the best moneyed institutions ever devised in this country, for the benefit of the poor, you may drop in at the Sixpenny Savings Bank, in Anthony street, any evening, between 7 and 9 o'clock. We have had a good many curious episodes, but here is a ragged child's work—literally a six penny piece—and we have had many of such. Last night, for instance, we had two little girls, the day before, two or three little boys, and so on. But go and see for-day, or we did last Saturday, if you have boys and