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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1854.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, June 27, 1854.

☞ FOR STEAMBOAT DEPARTTRES SEE FRENCH SIDE.

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

BAD SIGNS.

According to the New York papers, the course pursued by a portion of the foreign population of that neighborhood is rapidly tending to strengthen the organization of the Native American party. The *Tribune*, which is an avowed opponent of "Know-Nothing" principles, cites some very aggravating cases of assaults committed by gangs of Irishmen upon peaceable and unoffending individuals, upon the merest surmise of their connection with the order of Know-Nothings. That journal says that the jaunty little white hat known as the "Wide-Awake" is thought to be the peculiar badge of the Know-Nothings, and adds:

On Sunday last, about a dozen Irishmen at the High Bridge, fell upon a single man and beat him ferociously, only because he wore a white hat. On the same day, a lady and two gentlemen, while walking from Brooklyn to Williamsburgh, were overtaken by half a dozen Irishmen, who expressed an anxious desire to thrash the gentleman of "Know-Nothingism" the only offense being the aforesaid white hat. The man said nothing, and the ruffians passed on. About half a mile nearer Williamsburgh they met a gentleman wearing the obnoxious hat walking with a lady, and, without the slightest provocation or even notice, fell upon him knocking him down and kicking him in the face. The lady fled screaming from the scene. In a few minutes the two gentlemen first spoken of came in sight and ran to the assistance of the sufferer. A revolver put the ruffians to flight, but as they ran they threw back a volley of stones, a large one striking one of the gentlemen in the breast, knocking her down and hurting her severely. There was no provocation in any of these instances, and no possible mitigating circumstances on the part of the assailants, their acts were utterly unwarranted and brutal beyond all precedent, even among the reckless clans who perpetrate such outrages.

Outrages like these, if not prevented in season, will undoubtedly, at no distant day, create serious trouble. If a gentleman cannot wear a white hat in summer—if his costume must be remodeled to suit the fastidious taste of adopted citizens—and if a failure to conform to the dictum of the latter involves the perils of brutal assault and personal maltreatment, we should like to know how far the restrictions upon the liberty and rights of Americans are to proceed! It will be well to be warned in advance, so that our countrymen might avoid exposure to the danger of being pounced upon by a pledgeon, and knocked and cuffed into insensibility.

We regret most sincerely the necessity of recording such abominable outrages. We regret it for the sake of the guilty parties themselves, and the nationality they represent. If the foreign population of the United States have a particle of common sense, they must be fully aware that they are adopting the most effectual means of promoting Native Americanism. Every instance of unprovoked and savage assault, like those given above, imparts increased energy and power to their foes; awakens the warm American sympathies of hundreds who had previously remained quiet and indifferent, and nurtures them in stern and implacable opposition to the further progress of foreign influence. It does also lead themselves aggrieved by the doctrines and practices of the 'Know Nothings' desire to disarm, or at the worst, mitigate hostility, let them pursue a policy directly the reverse of that which has hitherto distinguish them. Let them abandon all designs to establish their own nationality in the midst of that with which they have associated themselves, and which they have solemnly sworn to protect and defend. Let them cease grasping at office and patronage the moment they arrive in this land of liberty. Let them conduct themselves as good citizens and peaceable members of society, under all circumstances whatever, merging themselves in the broad current of American feeling, avoiding all displays of prejudice, all violence, all attempts at creating new distinctions in our midst. Let the adopted citizens of German origin bear in mind that when in his oath of naturalization, he renounces allegiance to every king, prince, or potentate, and especially to the sovereign of his native land, he utters no vapid and empty formula, but binds himself under the figment of a billion of obligations to become part and parcel of the American family. The moment that he raises his arm against the native, because he is a native, he violates his oath, and is recreant to his pledge. Nor is he morally, and in spirit, less culpable, when he allows in his general conduct and demeanor it through he bears the name of American, he is in fact, and to all intents, as complete a foreigner as if he has never left the banks of the Shannon or the Rhine.

Beyond all doubt, the rapid and astounding progress of Native American tenets is some extent attributable to the rash and intemperate policy of the adopted citizens, but much more to their active appeals of lurvish demagogues, who have taken upon themselves the office of leaders, and who, for interested purposes, struggle to make their support, as a separate substance class of our people. It is they who have contributed to build up Native American policy, by excluding the naturalized citizens, strong them with a huge sense of their importance, and inverting them into tools and instruments for the service of wily and unscrupulous politicians. Hundreds of adopted citizens, in their simplicity and credulity, have been brought to believe that they were a less designation in the State, that they made and unmade rulers. Holding these views, artfully instilled in them by designing partizans, they have naturally become arrogant and haughty, and have become the chief agents in forcing a repugnant to justice, fair dealing, decency and dignity as to revolt every honorable and true-hearted American. These evil must be reformed, if the naturalized citizen wishes to avoid the inevitable inclination claims to respect and equality accorded. In a word, the adopted citizen must become an American in thought, feeling, and action, if he aims at a community of American rights.

Beautiful Cut Flowers.—It will be seen by the announcement of Oscar Rohr, Chemist, that he is now prepared to supply all orders for this highly useful article in the manufacture of sugar. Persons desirous of obtaining the Beautiful are requested to leave their orders at Messrs. Rohr & Kerrison, No. 2 Front Levee.

Mr Rohr has removed his pharmacy to the corner of St. Anne and Villere streets.

Books from Mobile.—We are indebted to J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, for the following new publications:

The Quiet Heart. This is a republication complete of the charming story which has appeared in successive numbers of Blackwood.

The Nineteen—a wild and exciting story from the pen of Lippard.

Behind the Scenes. This is Lady Bulwer's last book, in which, under the title of "Lay Sermons," she writes some very spicy tales, as well as her husband and other distinguished literary characters. The book is full of talent and gall.

Books from White. The publisher, Redfield, has sent us through Thos. L. White, No. 105 Camp street, the following

C. Incar, by Dr. Bird. This is a romance of Mexico and Cortez, and is esteemed the best of the author's works of fiction.

Life Pictures, by Simms — a story of the revolutionary struggle — a theme which Mr. Simms ever handles powerfully and effectively.

☞ "Sons of the Baltimore *Sun*, thus defines the objects of the "new party" of which I speak the day before:

"The new party" which has lately been organized by anti-naturalizing members and outsiders professes, as I understand, to have no object but to prevent the emigration of free laborers to Kansas and Nebraska. The association here is only a branch, it seems, of a very extensive organization. It is said that in the State of New York two hundred thousand dollars has been raised for this object. It will probably be a good speculation, and the stock will pay, not in dividends, but in the internal value of the new land, which will be monopolized by the parties. It is now said that on the other hand considerable effort has been made to send settlers into Kansas from the slaveholding States."

Death in Mount Vernon.—A letter from Paris, in the Boston Atlas, says:—"Young Mr. J. Devise, of Bremen, fell into the crater of Mount Vesuvius the 11th of May and perished; his body was found. This unfortunate gentleman was the assistant professor of English literature at Berlin, who is so kindly remembered by all American students who have resided in Berlin, from his marked courtesy and hospitality to them. His father and several of his family are the partners of the well known Bremen house that has a branch established in Baltimore, with which city they do a large business."

Rhode Island.—The Legislature of this State adjourned on Saturday, after a session of a week. What a comfort it is to have such a legislature. An important amendment to the liquor (Maine) law was passed. It authorizes the seizure, confiscation and fine of any person, had in the first and second of the State, but, if such intoxicated person shall disclose the name of the person who furnished the liquor with which he got drunk, he shall give evidence against said person, he may be discharged from imprisonment, and persons found intoxicating liquors, giving or selling, are liable to prosecution.

Know-Nothings.—*The Banner of Liberty*, published at Libertytown, Frederick county, Md., says: "We understand a society of the kind recently organized in this place on Tuesday last. Of its splendid, or mighty, or mighty, we know nothing. This order appears to be very mysteriously working into every nook and corner, and carrying everything before it. We don't know of when and where of these here."

THE NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE RAIL ROAD.

True to their instinctive vocations, "Tax Payer" and "More Anon," or to express ourselves more intelligibly, the City Hall Management, and the Rail Road office on Carondelet street, have re-commenced again their dirty work of misrepresentation, with the view of defeating the most important and profitable enterprise that has ever been submitted to the people of New Orleans for their sanction. It is need hardly to be remarked, that with this great undertaking, that from Lafourche to and the opposition has been a purely *interested* and prejudiced one. Every measure, hitherto, which has taken a stand against the New Orleans and Mobile Rail Road, has been either an employee or an attaché of the Northern Line, a speculator in lands on the route from here to Jackson with the view of dictating by back door influence the location of depots, an advocate of the league Gut Island project, or its interested party in the steamboat monopoly from here to Mobile. This is the strength of the opposition, and such are the motives which have induced an influential committee appointed with the express intent to assemble daily and nightly at a room in the City Hall, granted to them *gratis* of course, and there to devise ways and schemes for purchasing votes and defeating the wishes of the people. When we talk of *purchasing* we speak advisedly, for we know that a gentleman who does not live one hundred miles from Bank Place, openly boasted a few days since that he had subscribed $10,000 for the purpose of crushing the Mobile Road.

"Tax Payer," who worked himself into a fever of excitement to carry the Jackson Road, makes a formidable parade of the taxes which we shall have to pay in the event of the ratification of the Rail Road ordinance. He proves that the interest on the bonds to the other roads will subject us to an annual tax *of thirty three cents* on every one hundred dollars of assessed property. Now let us see what will be the rate of taxation on the City subscription to the Mobile Road. Assuming that one million of bonds be issued forthwith, the annual interest on the same will amount to $60,000.—To meet this all interests alike are taxed, or in other words, the item of $60,000 has to be added to the yearly budget. Estimating the annual revenue of the city at $1,000,000, and admitting that one half of this is obtained from a tax on property, it follows that Real Estate will have to bear of the burden of $60,000 so much the interest on the Mobile Railroad Bonds one half, or say $30,000. The assessed value of property in this city is seventy millions, so that the tax to be imposed will reach the prodigious amount of *four and one third of a cent* on every $100, or *forty three cents* on every $1000, *four dollars and thirty cents* on every $10,000, and *forty-three dollars* for the fortunate possessor of $100,000 worth of property. This is exactly the *one-eighth* part of what we are called upon to contribute for the benefit of the other Roads.

It is the coolest piece of impudence in the world for the opponents of this Road to turn round and make a complaint of the enormous burden which the passage of the Mobile and N. Orleans Ordinance will impose upon the people of New Orleans. Did they ever pause to consider the enormous burden which for buying lands at 50 an acre and fritting them away upon the North on Road at $20 to $50, the mode which the property holders would have to face in the payment of *their* Bonds! Not they indeed. Their virtuous indignation was stilled by the contemplation of so many capital bites in the classic regions of the Tangipaho and the Bogue-Chitto.

It is superfluous at this time to enumerate the advantage of an iron communication to Mobile. It is emphatically the People's Road, the Road of the laboring Artisan who desires to escape once a week from the heat of the city and to enjoy the luxuries of the country and the refreshing breezes of the ocean—at a moderate cost. To do so now is an impossibility. The Steamboat Monopoly imposes upon you now a tax of five dollars for a day's recreation at the Watering Place, and for a trip to Mobile and back you are called upon to pay twenty dollars. This forces upon the man of moderate means the necessity of remaining in the city, or, at the utmost, of taking a cheap excursion once a year the indulgence of going over the Lake for a day or two. A Railroad will furnish him with enjoyment some what glorious. The private interests to be affected by the construction of an iron causeway to Mobile, should not be allowed to jeopardize the public good. Every mile of railway laid out to the line of Alabama, will, by means of the Mobile Road, become tributary to New Orleans. We shall be brought within forty-eight hours reach of New York. It will open to us an immense trade. Every merchant, dry goods dealer, shop keeper, grocer, in each of our branches of commerce will be benefited beyond all calculation by the construction of a road to Mobile. The fact is so palpable, that it requires no argument. "Tax Payer" asks us if we will return the distance to Mobile six hours. This is a gross mistake. The distance will be shortened *eleven hours*.

Let then every man who has at heart the interest of the city of New Orleans, who wished to see her occupy a stand commensurate to her commercial importance, VOTE FOR THE RAILROAD ORDINANCE ON TUESDAY NEXT.

PLAIN TALK.

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.

The House, says the correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, is evidently of opinion that no good can come from an extra session, and hence there is no chance for a recess. If the House will go to work for a week or a fortnight as they worked on Saturday last, they can pass all the appropriation bills, and then attend to other matters, and dissent of them between the first of July and the middle of August, saving a good many thousand dollars in *per diems*, and many worse in the printing and reprinting of speeches. The talking season of the present session is over, and the working session is but just commencing. If Congress take a recess then the speaking will recommence, and heaven only knows where. Let the public have the text, and not the sermon, as *Mirabeau* said, when he fell asleep at the Prussian coronation.

Mr. Henn, of Iowa, on Saturday last, succeeded in passing his bill establishing the offices of Surveyor in Kansas and Nebraska, providing for the survey of the public lands therein, establishing land offices and extending the pre-emption act of 1841, in the shape of an amendment to the New Mexico bill. This was an able and skillful way of legislating for these territories, and established the fact that the same House which passed the Nebraska bill was also willing to provide for the settlement of the territory, without reference to sectional differences. This is as it should be. The cry against Kansas and Nebraska will soon be hushed by reason and practical good sense.

All the territorial bills passed on Saturday have a homestead clause, so that that measure has already been several times endorsed by one branch of the National Legislature, requiring now nothing but the action of the Senate to be complete. That sanction it will receive. The objections made to Mr. Henn's bill, that it does not provide for the extinguishment of all the Indian titles, amounts to nothing. Where the Indians have improved their lands they ought to be permitted to remain if they think proper.

Despatches have arrived from Mexico. Santa Anna ratifies the treaty with very unimportant amendments. The sum of ten millions, I believe, is not demanded to be increased.

I am pained to announce the severe indisposition of Mr. Bocock, the leader of the Democratic press of Virginia, and for so long a period the watchless ornament. He is said to be very low.

Mr. Seward spoke to-day on the veto message of the President, making a strong argument on the White side of the question. The veto message of President Pierce will form a prominent land mark in the future division of parties.

There are already two presidential candidates selected by the Know-Nothings. The Gubernatis Know-Nothings are for the restoration of Mr. Fillmore, and the colored Know Nothings of Pennsylvania, for Mr. Clayton, of Delaware. In view of these prospects, most of the grumbling Democrats have already come back to their old allegiance, and are singing

"Rather hear those ills they have,
Than fly to others that they know not of."

☞ Our grave cotemporary of the *National Intelligencer* is usually too good-tempered for caustic severity; but when aroused, its shafts pierce deeply and sting terribly. Witness the following specimen, in response to certain flings against the conduct of that journal ventured by Mr. Clingman, *credente* Wm. King, but now forcating democratic Congressmen from North Carolina:

In proceeding through this speech the reader will meet with a reference to a gratuitous attack on the National Intelligencer, and its conductors by Mr. T. L. Clingman, a member from North Carolina, in the course of a speech which he delivered some two or three months ago, in the House of Representatives, on the Kansas bill. We could not but hear, at the time, of this wanton assault—instead of a friend had the kindness to send us a printed copy of the speech with the calumnious passage pointed out by black lines—and we read it, we confess, with no little surprise; for, either never having deemed the honorable member's sig-nag course of consequence enough for any notice was an offence, we had done nothing to offend him; we had in no way crossed his extravagant aspirations, or said any thing even to wound his self-esteem. On reading his green attack we acknowledge we felt a necessitating impulse to repel the assault and to inflict a suitable rebuke on the assailant; but we recollected the rule we have laid down for ourselves, that we first gish, never to shoot what was not worth bagging; we therefore abstained, and should have continued to abstain from any notice of our honorable villifier—the worst punishment perhaps we could have inflicted on him—but we not, in publishing the speech of Mr. Taylor, unnecessarily brought to notice in our columns the insulting imputations of the member from North Carolina. Our only 'answer now is, that we plead to the jurisdiction. We ask the trouble, no our readers will remember, by reply to an allegation which the honorable Mr. Stephens incautiously made in the House on the completeness of the National Intelligencer, in which we remark he satisfied that gentleman of his error; but this is a mark of temper which we cannot pay to every assailant, have earned for the position from which he may happen to have the power of calling his assault. Of a might easily dispatch the cologne of the member from North Carolina by replying, first, that what he may about Argonauts, liberty, and despotism is nonsense, and, secondly, that in the entire course of the Intelligencer in regard to foreign affairs, since the time when the member deserted the Whigs and went over to the Democrats, the Intelligencer has never had the honor and support of the member himself; but we forbear.

Son of a Patriot.—Patrick Henry's youngest son, Nathaniel, died recently, destitute and alone, at an inn in Floyd county, Virginia, without money, friends, or resources of any kind. The keeper of the tavern, applied to the owners of the poor patriot's property for funeral expenses, but were refused. Nothing, then, but a Roper of the death, a day and a funeral, followed the remains of the poor unfortunate. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and, finally, by twelve months of hard work, quite lost is completed to will be of inestimable benefit to the Indian and Home, especially in the war in the East and Europe.

☞ It is now said that Mr. Westmoreland is to have the Interior Administration of the New York office, and that the office will be discussed on Lemon & Shepard.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 19th, the Nebraska bill was taken up. Mr. Mason offered a substitute for the bill, which he proposed to, and the bill was then read a third time.

Mr. Douglas introduced a bill, changing the time of the annual meeting of Congress from the first Monday in December to the first Monday in October. Taken up, amended and defeated.

The vetoed land Bill for the Insane was then taken up, and Mr. Seward entered a long argument to controvertible the assertions of the veto message in regard to the unconstitutionality of the bill.

Mr. Clay got the floor and the bill was postponed.

Mr. Benjamin reported a bill granting a reduction in the Revenue tariff duty Alpaca, by name of Alpaca Fringes—passed.

The bill making provisions for paying all persons who, since 1826, have acted as agents for paying pensions, and prescribing the manner of the settlement of their accounts hereafter, was taken up, debated and laid on the table.

The Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Chandler made a personal explanation, for which see our Washington correspondence.

Mr. Wright reported, substituting the first Monday in November, instead of December, for the annual meeting of Congress.

In the Senate on the 20th, Mr. Seward gave notice of an amendment to the land bill, providing a bill to regulate navigation on the coast of Africa, in vessels owned by citizens of the United States, in certain cases.

The bill for the re-organization of the Navy was reconsidered at the request of Mr. Hunter, who desired to amend it.

After a debate on the Indian Land Bill, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Minnesota Railroad was passed.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

Accident to Adams & Co's Express Car.—Baltimore, June 20.—The cars from Philadelphia, due in Baltimore at three o'clock, this morning, did not reach the city until this morning, being detained in consequence of Adams & Co's Express car running off the boat, at Havre de Grace, last night, and getting off the contents into the river. The mail car likewise went partially overboard, but was finally drawn back. There were many narrow escapes, but fortunately no lives were lost.

The night men William Brooks and William Robinson, were suffocated in a sink, in Baltimore, last night.

The Disturbances at Pottsville.—Two other Murders Reported.—Pottsville, June 19—In addition to the murder of Lean, in the streets of this city, on Saturday night, a Protestant Irishman, at Westerwalt, was killed by a party of drunken men. The unfortunate man was roused from his bed by the men at his door, and they came out they struck him with a bludgeon, causing death. His wife was also maltreated.

On the Schuylkill road, above Tamaqua, a difficulty occurred between one of the Irish laborers and his employer. The former struck him with a stone, and was in the act of repeating the blow when the employer drew his axe from his arm, in order to cripple him. The ball passed through his arm and leg, but the wound is not considered dangerous. The employer did not desire to kill his assailant, and immediately left the place, fearing a general row.

A report is afoot that a woman was found near Tremont, with her throat cut. All these disturbances have grown out of the great consumption of rum. The murder here has created much excitement.

From Mobile.—New York, June 19.—Advices from Monterrico to the 19th of May, were received here to-day. The affairs of the La Plata were quiet. The Brazilian forces were positively to enter Montevideo on the 1st of May. It was rumored that Gen. Flores had gone to meet them.

At Buenos Ayres a slight attempt had been made to get up a revolution, but it was soon quelled. The ringleaders were arrested and banished. The general feeling was quite favorable to the present government.

Convention of Spirit Rappers.—New York, June 19.—The Spiritualists Convention adjourned to-day, having in this city, formed a Society, called "The Society for the Diffusion of Spiritual Knowledge."

Mr. Fillmore, Governor Edmonds, Judge Fowler, and many other prominent gentlemen from different parts of the country are announced among the officers.

Terrible Tragedy.—Providence, June 19—A terrible tragedy occurred at Mulville, Mass., on Saturday night. Alexander Hewitt, aged 35, a physician, murdered his wife, and a man named Otwas Brown, to whom he also had had fed for protection, and then committed suicide by taking strychnine. Mr. Brown died instantly. Mr. H. lingered a little longer.

A Ship Crippled.—Norfolk, June 19—The ship Cap. Hoogs, from Newport, England, with railroad iron, has put in here with loss of fore top mast and sails.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.

June 19th.—According to the report of the City Inspector, the whole number of deaths for the week ending June 17, was 629—an increase of 31 on the previous week. Of this whole number, 321 were under ten years of age, 94 were inmates of the public institutions, 206 were natives of the United States, 97 of Ireland, 18 of England, and 57 of Germany. The number of deaths by cholera last week over the preceding week is forty-five.

Orders were received from Washington at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Saturday evening to have the Cyane ready for sea this morning. It is thought that something important is afoot. The Cyane is one of the smallest of the ships in the navy, and is the slightest suspicion as to her destination.

Robert D. Weeks, Esq., Treasurer of the Institution for the Blind and Deaf, died at his residence at Oyster Bay, on Friday evening. The Trustees of the Institution had a meeting on Saturday afternoon to pass a series of resolutions on the death of their worthy head, and arrangements for attending his funeral, which took place yesterday.

A new Theatre is being built in Brooklyn, on the site of the Lafayette Hotel and Metropolitan Hall, which will seat from 3,000 to 4,500 people. It will be connected with six-story marble front, on Fulton street. The dwelling and stores will cost $300,000, and be completed in the coming autumn.

The jury, in the Supreme Court, on Saturday returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the case of McGrade, who had seed the Erie Railroad Company for damages sustained in consequence of a baggage-car running off the track. The car, it is alleged, was of a rotten character. It is to be hoped that on Friday morning, a little boy about ten years of age, attempting to recross the down track in advance of the car, was instantly knocked down by the engine and horribly crushed by the wheels, both of which passed over him. He became insensible and in that condition was conveyed to a drug store, and afterwards to the New York Hospital.

Barnum has ventured upon the experiment of giving Sunday evening concerts at the Crystal Palace, but this morning he says they were a bad speculation. Public sentiment is decidedly against it.

The jury in the case of Farley and wife, tried for the murder of Mr. Thomas, Friday, have discharged, and the prisoners acquitted. The jury were out three days, and are said to have stood 11 for conviction to one for acquittal.

Alderman Wyckoff of the Eight Ward, on one of his visits about that locality, discovered in a shanty the body of a man, who had evidently been dead some days, on a heap of rags, and at his side a woman in a beastly state of intoxication. Several children were in the place nearly starved to death.

A party of Excursionists who left this city together at 8 o'clock, A. M., on the 31st ult., returned at the same time yesterday morning, having travelled in seventeen days by Railroad and steamboat, nearly four thousand miles.

One of the Brooklyn Commissioners of Excise has been arrested on an indictment charging him, with the majority of the Board, with granting tavern licenses to persons who have not the accommodations required by law. The penalty is a fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment for not more than one year.

Shipping houses, here, are paying as high as $50 and $60 advance money for crews, but even at those terms sailors are hard to get. There are many vessels bound to foreign ports at anchor in the river, detained for the want of the necessary number of hands.

Mr. Choate's Accident.—The Thibodaux Minerva says: We are pained to learn that a young son of Col. A. J. Donelson, Jr., of this parish, a lad about ten years of age, met with a serious accident on Wednesday evening last, by having a leg caught in the gearing of a cane mill and most shockingly mutilated, so much so that amputation, in all probability, will have to be resorted to. We sincerely condole with the afflicted parents in the maiming of a son, on whom they had centred bright hopes and anticipations of future usefulness.

Steamer Karnatic Sunk.—The Nashville *Banner* says: A telegraphic despatch was received in this city yesterday, from Clarksville, announcing the sinking of the steamer Reynolds near Dover. The name of this sinking was not stated. The Reynolds was formerly in the Cumberland trade. She was owned by Messrs. Preech, McAllister and Northcut. We learn from a friend, who was a passenger on the Mails, that the Reynolds was injured in her transit through the canal at Louisville by coming in collision with a large boat, and he thinks it probable that her sinking was the result of this injury.

One of the Lost Arm.—We clip the following extract from the Newton, New Jersey *Herald*:

Mr. Sparrill, formerly Private Secretary of Gov. Dickerson, now the editor of the New York Sun, has purchased the premises of Mr. L. Jones, of Lafayette, where Mr. Jones resides, and will shortly remove thither. It contains about 200 acres, and includes a beautiful lake, immediately known as Yonge's Pond. The adjoining farm, sold for Mr. Neville's tenant, for among the delightful localities which our country abounds, this spot is one of the finest.

So much for a good uncle and a fat legacy. Rifle returns to the place from Mr. Joseph Rose, who will still keep up the hospitality of his house and the good cheer for which it is famous. Rifle is a good fellow, and deserves a good fortune. He is one of the honest people upon the Mississippi, who, by his manner and the philosophy of political economy, learnt in the school of adversity, is a drop more than a match for the knowing ones. Rifle is well known in Newton, and his friends will be glad to see him in the Mississippi Valley