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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1854.

No. 9487 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES
Vol. XVIII.—Whole No. 7316.

THE DAILY BEE.

☞ FOR STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES, SEE FRENCH SIDE.

Thursday Morning August 10, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Since the Senate refused to vest in the President an unqualified veto over the whole for which appropriations were made in the River and Harbor bill, and declined clothing him with the monstrous privilege of being sole judge of the propriety and expediency of each separate appropriation, and of suspending any of the public works at his pleasure, that functionary has been afflicted with those constitutional scruples by which Democratic presidents are so unfrequently seized. It is true, that the bill in question passed by a large majority each House of Congress, and received the sanction and vote of a considerable number of northern Democrats. These were men whose Democracy never taught them that there was a grave distinction between the obstructions to the navigation of a Harbor created by the hand of Providence, and those produced by the interposition of man. They were not educated in a school of transcendental Democracy like Mr. PIERCE, and consequently were unable to appreciate that nice and delicate difference, in virtue of which that functionary could sign the Cape Fear bill, but was constrained to veto the River and Harbor bill. The Democrats of the West are, we apprehend, behind their Eastern brethren, in the cloudy casuistry and metaphysical subtleties of the Democratic creed. They could to know their ignorance by this time, and should forthwith undertake a severe course of study commencing with the catechism—the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions—and concluding with Gen JACKSON's veto of the Maysville road bill. When they have completed their course, they will probably learn something more of Democratic Presidents, who are not from the Mississippi and Ohio, than they now know.

The telegraph tells us that the House refused to hear the Presidential veto read, leading to the inference that the democratic majority were in a very unaccommodating and truculent humor at their disappointment. We really believe the House had no occasion for surprise or anger, and but for the substantial injury to the country occasioned by the Presidential veto, we could relish it from the bottom of our hearts at the result. The Democrats of Ohio, of Arkansas, of Louisiana, of Mississippi, Missouri, Michigan and Indiana, were all most deeply interested in the passage of the bill. A large proportion of them voted for its adoption—feeling thoroughly certain that it would encounter the opposition of the Executive. Now, every one of these model members labored at the last election like a pack horse, to carry the State which he represents for MR. PIERCE, and some others were ignorant that that gentleman had in his bill all the doctrines of the most straight laced school of democracy, and would assuredly, without his consent from any measure that he could veto upon the democratic principles by which his political faith was characterized. Let these democratic free thinkers, who can feel in their attachment to internal improvements and democracy in the same breath, go home to their constituents and tell them that MR. PIERCE has vetoed the River and Harbor Bill. Their constituents will answer—but we dare not do exactly as every body expected to do, and that had he acted otherwise he would have belied his political education.

The West and South West do not like President Pierce's River and Harbor bills. They felt aggrieved when Mr. POLK vetoed the predecessor of these bills. They are equally displeased at a similar step on the part of Mr PIERCE. We know of but one way of avoiding the recurrence of such evils. It is for the parties interested to cease voting for Democratic candidates for the Presidency. Mr FILLMORE will sign the River and Harbor bill, and had Gen SCOTT been elected, the Snags and Sawyers in our Mississippi and Ohio would now stand a fair chance of being extirpated. It won't do to mix Democracy, and grumble at its practical administration!

☞ We have received a communication from Mr. PIERCE, the Street Commissioner, which we should not by a press of matter, but think appears to morrow.

ROSA CHARLE PLUMS.—Mr. LAWRENCE has a special and indefatigable horticulturist, who reported us yesterday some of his experiments delicate and delicious fruit. They are much finer than hens eggs, though not as big, and were of most luscious flavor. By dint of labor, and repeated experiments, Mr. LAWRENCE has succeeded in naturalizing this delicious exotic, and thus adding thereby another proof to the fact that the fruits of all countries can be brought to Louisiana. We believe that the Rose Charle plum has never hitherto been seen in the United States. At least we have not yet heard of it in our country.

FRENCH COTTAGE, POINT COUPEE.—We invite attention to the announcement in another column of Messrs MITTERBOURN & THRION, as the proprietors of the Institution. The College is on the Pointe Coupee River, in the Parish of Pointe Coupee, accessible to the steamboat. The exercises are conducted in English and French, both of which languages are thoroughly taught. The terms are exceedingly reasonable, and the references such as leave no doubt whatever of the high respectability and excellence of the Seminary.

SEMINARY IN LOUISIANA.—It will be seen by an advertisement, that the lectures in the law department of the University of Louisiana will commence on the 2nd Monday in November, and continue until the First Monday of the succeeding April. These lectures embrace the most important branches of special, common, constitutional and international law, together with equity, jurisprudence, and practice, and will be delivered by those eminent jurists, MESSRS. MCCALEB, BOUDARE and HUNT. For particulars we refer to the advertisement itself.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY RATIFIED.—We learn with high satisfaction that the Fishery bill with Great Britain was ratified by the Senate on the 2nd inst. The vote stood 37 to 7.

WAYNE CO.—Our thanks are due T. L. WEED, New York, Canal street, for a copy of a novel by Eugene Sue, bearing the above title.

TRUSTER EXCURSION.—The fine steamer Capt Dunnan, will leave the Carrollton Railroad to-day, on the arrival of the morning train express train, for Pass Manchac, and return at 3½ o'clock, P. M., for the benefit of the sick. The trip will be a remarkably pleasant one, and we advise our friends to take a day out of the city for a while, and get a little health inspiring air of the Piney Woods.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Vermilionville *Echo* has the following:

ACCIDENT.—Last Tuesday the first instant, Mr. Simeon Arceneaux of this parish was returning home from town to his plantation, when and by his horse ran off with the buggy and behaved unmanageable. In the attempt to jump off Mr. A. broke one of his legs. He has our sympathies as the excessive heat of the weather will render his sufferings more painful to endure.

We have previous two children of the neighborhood last met with similar misfortunes, one by a fall and the other by breaking his thigh, the son of Mr. Alexander Begeaud, by breaking his arm.

The St. John the Baptist *Mechacebe* says that the cholera has nearly disappeared from St. James, and does not exist in any of the neighboring parishes. The same papers speaks of the extreme heat prevailing in the neighborhood.

The number of sugar plantations in cultivation in Louisiana during the last crop was 1,437, of them 956 made sugar by steam, and 401 by horse power. The product of the crop was 441,000hds, of which 366,667 were brown sugar, and 74,333 refined sugar. The quantity of molasses produced was 21,000,000 gallons.

The parish of Assumption a few nights ago, where Mr Dufossat Landry was sleeping by the side of his wife, near an open window, an individual from without fired a gun at his head. Fortunately most of the charge entered the pillow, and Mr. Landry escaped with a few shots in his cheeks and temples. He is expected to recover. Thus far no trace has been found that will lead to the discovery of the midnight assassin.

☞ We added a *few* days ago, says the *Nat. Intelligencer* to the comprehensive arrangement of the new Post-Route Act, legislating and including in one bill all the existing post-routes. We learn that the enrolled bill makes upwards of three hundred pages, and that the parchment upon which it is enrolled cost the Government about *two hundred dollars!*

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER FROM STRAW OR GRASSES.—We were yesterday shown some specimens of paper made entirely of straw; that some of grass, of a superior quality, and nearly as good, in for ordinary purposes, as rag paper. The exhibitor, a practical chemist, informs us that he can make these paper for all purposes, of a superior quality, by a process not at present known, and at a saving of depriving the straw of its other and more valuable properties, whereby he predicts a profit of from 50 to 100 per cent. Very promising if true.

☞ The attention of Mr Snow (from Boston) is called to the sale of Boots, Shoes and Leather, this day at 10 o'clock, at R. S. Sylvester's store, Commercial Exchange, Carondelet st.

☞ We would call the attention of buyers to the several sales advertised for this day, viz: Sale of drugs, medicines, patent, &c., at seven o'clock, by Mr. Hoffman.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, August 8d, 1854.

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate have agreed to report in favor of placing *ten millions of dollars* to the credit of the President, or authorizing him to spend that sum to meet certain exigencies that may arise during the recess of Congress. In other words, to initiate measures for acquiring Cuba.

Mr. Buchanan has addressed a note to the Secretary of State, dated the 29th July, stating that the Government of Spain was in the hands of the insurgents, and requesting, I understand, that he be taken to consult with them for that purpose. The present state of things may induce Congress to comply with the request of the President, and then is a matter of great doubt. Generally speaking, members of Congress are not "responsible men;" so far as the administration is concerned, and if they vote the ten million credit it will not be through any confidence in or loaty to the administration, but through fear of being considered unfavorable to all creation "and the rest of mankind" to the already gigantic republic of these United States.

It may be that it is our "manifest destiny" to acquire Cuba, Canada, the Sandwich Islands, and sundry other small farms which lie scattered about the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; if it is, be it so; but what then? Are we quite sure we can go on adding to our dimension ad infinitum, and hold the Union together? The larger and more complicated the expenditure of public monies the greater will be the corruption both here and wherever public monies are expended; and the greater the population and extent of the country, the less likely will fraud and corruption be of being detected and exposed; and let one assure you that it is the corruption which attends the collection and expenditure of large sums of money, which is the canker that corrodes and diseases the vitals of any Republic, and eventually works its downfall.

Take for example, the little States of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Delaware; small as they are and as the amount of public money collected, and expended by them respectively is, they are necessarily free from that horde of job seekers, lobby members and hangers on upon their legislative bodies which are the disgrace of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and some other States. Every inhabitant of the State knows exactly what the public taxes amount to and to whom the public monies are paid; and we be to any Governor, or legislature which shall suffer any scheming jobber to get possession of public money without giving an equivalent therefor, or in any other than a perfectly just and legal manner—Hence, we never hear of corruption in those States; salaries are small, even of the governors and judges; every man in public office is well known, and he has no opportunity, no temptation to defraud the people.

Let us ferret out the abuses which are practised with impunity. That every possible scheme is entered into to get possession of the public moneys, and that they are not unfrequently obtained in large sums upon the merest and shallowest pretenses, while at other times the most just claims are rejected. It has come to be understood here that a doubtful claim for a large sum is much better than a perfectly just one for a small amount: since the first can afford to *pay* good fees to active agents, while the latter cannot.

I enclose a copy of the President's Message to the Senate, in response to its resolution calling on him—all a contrived plan to give him an opportunity to call for the ten millions,—by which he says that nothing has arisen since the date of his former message [which has never been taken up by the committee on Foreign affairs in the House] to dispense with the suggestions ther-in contained touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress.

Those *suggestions* were the following: "In case the measures taken for the amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should not have terminated in the restoration of the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of the United States, it is of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand."

Now as Congress has paid no attention to this first message, and the President's suggestions, it is to be presumed that they did not think the *exigency* demanded anything of them; and so the President gets a resolution passed by the Senate to which he can reply, giving Congress a sharp pench, and urging them to give him the means of getting the country into a war with Spain without having been dragged into it by the nose. As the made war upon San Juan, upon "Dixon book," and volution, he probably sure on reason why he should not upon Spain.

It is considered here a great piece of the political chess board for a re-election; but some who think so and are opposed to his re-election, may nevertheless vote for the President.

The Homestead bill has a tolerably fair chance of going over.

The reciprocity treaty is still on the tapis, with a strong probability of being ratified.

MAISON ROUGE.

A MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.

We copy from the New York *Courier* the annexed particulars of a fatal affray in which a prominent and popular citizen of New Orleans was engaged. It took place at an early hour on the morning of the 24 instant. The *Courier & Enquirer* states that the affair is quite impartial. That of the *Tribune* is grossly fanatical, vindictive and one sided:

MANSLAUGHTER AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.—A fatal and very lamentable affray occurred yesterday morning at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in which Col. Chas. Loring of California, was killed by Dr. R. H. Graham of New Orleans. Both were guests of the Hotel with their families, and yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, Dr. Graham, who had been out drinking most of the previous night, came home affray from the effects of liquor. He became quite disorderly by constantly ringing the bells of the hall near his apartments, and calling loudly for the servants. In the great annoyance of some of the boarders in that section of the house, Col. Loring came out of his room which was nearly adjoining Dr. G's room, and requested that he would desist making such a noise, as it annoyed Mr. Loring, who was at the time unwell. Col. L. went back into his room, but soon had to emerge from it again, and request Graham to stop his noise. The latter swore he would not compromising to the effect, and threatened to shoot Col. L. on the spot. About a quarter of an hour afterwards Col. Loring got up from his bed, apparently determined to quiet Dr. Graham at some new cost. His wife urged him to stop in him from and not to notice the disorderly character, but he pulled on his pants and went into the hall half dressed. The bell stopped ringing, but Mrs. Loring being anxious about her husband's safety, went into the hall. She could not find him and every one of whom she inquired regarding him, were at a loss. Her anxiety increased and on reaching the remote end of the hall, she to her horror, discovered her husband lying dead upon the floor in his own blood. The scene which followed was truly pitiful, and for some time the greatest confusion prevailed throughout the hotel. Two of the women who witnessed the affray which resulted in Loring's death. The parties disputed in the hall, while moving towards one end of it. The deceased was unarmed at the time, and was a peaceable and quiet man, and the affair is a matter of some doubt whether she will recover or not. We learn that jealousy was the cause of the difficulty. Firearms and Arsenic are both chemistry, and their affections, it appears, were wrestled on Miss Taylor. Both claimed her as his special "property," though without the knowledge of the other. Her parents to be in town together, their claims conflicted, and a collision ensued, which resulted in the wounding or the unfortunate female and her lover, Wash. It is said that Armour was for a quarrel, but in secret at the two before he found them, and that he made the attack when they were lying in bed together, at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Recorder Drummond attended immediately on the scene of the affray, and took the evidence of Mr. Flemming made an affidavit in relation to the matter.

CHOLERA AT ST. JOHN—Boston, August 3d—The papers of St. John, N. B., state that there is a general cholera panic in that city. Many families are fleeing from the scourge. The death average 25 or 30 per day.

ABOLITION RAMPANT—Boston, August 2—A chitzen of Roxbury has brought a suit against Mayor Smith and the United States Marshal, and other officers for injuries sustained during the condition of Burns. The damages laid are $20,000.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION—Boston, Aug. 2—The whigs of the Sixth Congressional District of Maine, have nominated Noah Smith, of Chelsea, for Congress. He was the Speaker of the last House of Representative of Maine.

Boston, August 3d—The Bark Valentine has arrived from the City of St. Domingo, with dates to the 7th ult. She left there the French Brig of war Mistage, which left St. Thomas on a cruise in search of suspicious vessels supposed to have sailed for Lemay.

HOTEL BURNT—CINCINNATI, Aug. 3—The New Hampshire Hotel, near Dover, was almost entirely destroyed by fire last night. It is insured for $7,000.

Thursday, 4th—Some isolated cases of cholera here, but the disease has no epidemic form. The weather is somewhat cooler.

CHOLERA.—Philadelphia, Aug. 3.—In the Franklin Hospital, 13 cases cholera, 6 death and others cured. There are 28 cases remaining.

New York, Aug. 3.—The cholera still continues in the hospitals, and several new cases are arriving in the city.

Buffalo, Aug. 3.—The cholera is slightly abating.

Albany, Aug. 3.—The cholera is on the decrease.

Albany, Aug. 3.—The steamboat race of the Daniel Boone and Knickerbocker, on Monday, was won by the latter, by a few feet. Time, 7 minutes and 45 seconds.

Cincinnati, Aug. 3.—The cholera is on the decrease.

By Telegraph!

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

REVOLUTION IN PARMA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Arabia brings intelligence of a revolution having broken out in Parma—throughout Italy a feeling of great uneasiness and dissatisfaction has been manifested recently.

The North Carolina Election.

CHARLESTON, Aug 8.—The returns so far received of the election in North Carolina show a close vote for the Legislature, and it is yet doubtful which party will have a majority. There seems to be no doubt of the election of Bragg for Governor.

Steamer Cahawba.

MOBILE, Aug. 9th.—The steamer Cahawba sailed today for New York, via Havana. She takes over 100 bales cotton and considerable other freight, and has a large number of passengers for Havana and the North.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8th.—The demand for Cotton yesterday was moderate, with no change in price. Middling was quoted at 9½@9¾. The Flour market was dull at previous rates. Rio Coffee was firm and in active demand.

FURTHER BY THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The following are additional items of the Atlantic's accounts:

Egyptian Government.

It is said that the youngest son of Abbas Pasha, whose death by apoplexy has just been announced, will succeed his father as Viceroy of Egypt.

Movements of the Armies.

Dispatches from Vienna state that the Austrian army had crossed the Wallachian frontier. Prince Gortschakoff had announced his intention to defend the Principalities to the last. He had fixed his headquarters at Slobodzie, and was concentrating his forces at Kalarach. Omer Pacha still avoided a general action.

Attack on Odessa.

Three steamers of the allied fleet had appeared before Odessa, where they commenced an attack and destroyed some of the works of the place.

The Baltic Fleet.

The latest advices from the Baltic state that the cholera had nearly disappeared from the squadron of Admiral Napier, which was lying at Kilage (?)—The French expeditionary force had arrived at Helsingfors.

The Russians on the Danube.

The Russians are reported to be raising troops for a fortress at Hirsova. They have commenced a fort opposite in the Dobrudscha. There were twenty (?) Russians sick in Moldavia and Wallachia.

British Army.

Three interpreters attached to the staff of the British Army had been detected in a correspondence with the enemy. They were tried and shot.

Large Fire in St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—A large fire occurred today at St. Louis, by which Fitzgerald's Warehouse, with its contents, was entirely destroyed. At the time of the fire the warehouse contained 4500 bales of hemp, and large quantities of lead, coffee, &c. The loss is stated at $175,000—nearly all of which is believed to be covered by insurance.

Election at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.—The election in this city is going on very quietly. Nothing can yet be ascertained with regard to the probable result.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—The river here is now stationary, with twenty-three inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—The river here is now stationary. Markets nearly at stand.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.—The river here is stationary, Nashville boat arrived here from below.

The telegraph is down to Louisville, and nothing has been received from New York during the last three days. The following is the substance:

[By the Southern Line.]

FURTHER BY THE ATLANTIC.

British Parliament.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The Atlantic reports that it has been officially announced in Parliament that the Czar has received the Austrian ultimatum in hostilities, and that Austria has determined to expel the Russians from them. The Queen asks for additional appropriations of three millions of pounds sterling.

[By the National Line.]

THREE LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA

Cotton Improving—Breadstuffs Firmer

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Cunard steamer Arabia, has arrived here. She left Liverpool the morning of the 29th July, three days later than the accounts brought by the Atlantic. The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—There has been a good demand for Cotton in the market during the past week and the sales now up 52,000 bales, of which 5,000 have been taken by speculators, and 3000 for export. Prices have generally been firm, and at the close holders have realized an improvement of about ⅛d, for most descriptions. Prices of Cotton are quote as follows: Fair Orleans, 6¾d; Middling Orleans, 6¼d; Fair Uplands, 6¾d; and Middling Uplands, 6¼d.

The market for Breadstuffs opened heavily, but prices have advanced a little since. Fine Flour is quoted at 35s. for Western Canal, and 31s. ⅌ bbl for Ohio. Corn has been dull, at 31s. ⅌ quarter for yellow and white sorts. Lard is quoted at 71s. ⅌ cwt.

Freights are rather lower.

Provisions have been in fair request, and prices firm.

The Money Market.

The money market has been easy, and Consols close at 91¾. The bullion in the Bank of England has, however, decreased $126,000 sterling. The transactions in American securities have been small.

Havre Market.

The Cotton market at Havre has been more active. The sales of the past week reached 12,000 bales, prices for Orleans descriptions ranging at 77@115 francs.

GENERAL NEWS PER ARABIA.

Eastern Affairs.

The Arabia brings no important news from the seat of war. The Emperor of Russia declares that he will not abandon the Danube from his pretensions. His reply to the Austrian ultimatum is haughty and unfavorable. The Emperor of Austria protests that he will not disappoint the hopes of Europe. The King of Prussia still leans towards Russian interests.

It is reported that the Emperor of Russia has asked for an armistice, but that Austria and Prussia have decided not to entertain the request until the Russian forces are withdrawn from the principalities.

Spanish Revolution.

All is quiet at Madrid. The Queen is said to have retired into the interior. All parties are awaiting Espartero's arrival at Madrid, to form a new government.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 2nd, Mr. Slidell offered a resolution continuing all business of the Senate and before committees undisposed of at this session until next session. Adopted.

Mr. Butler, from the Judiciary committee reported that Mr. Williams, from New Hampshire, is entitled to hold his seat no longer. The report tabled and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fish presented the memorial of American citizens, whose property was destroyed by the recent bombardment of San Juan, praying indemnity. Referred.

Mr. Fish, from the select committee on the causes of mortality on board of emigrant vessels, reported a bill for the better preservation of life on emigrant vessels.

The bill awarding the right of way to Maysville and Benecia Railroad, through certain public grounds in California, was taken up and passed.

The fortification bill was then taken up and passed without amendment.

The Post office appropriation bill was taken up, amended and passed. One of the amendments provides for a daily mail between Cairo and New Orleans.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill was then considered. The Senate insisted on its amendments, and called for a Committee of Conference.

In the House, the General Appropriation bill was discussed.

A motion to take up the Homestead bill failed, and the House adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

A WHISKEY MURDER — August 1. 1 P. M.—This morning an Irishman named Patrick Gannon, a shoemaker, living in Salina street, South Oswego Canal, found his wife dead in bed. He had beaten her in the night. She is bruised from head to foot. A post mortem examination was held to day. There were twenty-eight spots in her stomach, caused by rum. Deceased is about 35 years of age. The husband has been arrested.

They were from Dublin and lived for a time in New York. They both drank liquor. The Coroner will hold an inquest at 2 o'clock to-day.

GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA — Washington, August 3—Hon. Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, has been appointed Governor of Nebraska. He will accept it.

There is no doubt whatever, that the President will veto the River and Harbor bill.

BANISHED CITIZENS OF ROME—New York, August 3d — The bark A. H. Kimball, from Leghorn arrived off Sandy Hook. She has on board of her twenty-five Romans banished by the Pope after four years' imprisonment, without trial or any communication with their families.

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[From the National Intelligencer.]

UPS AND DOWNS.

The sojourners of our city hotels are familiar with the modest tone in which the words "New York Herald," "Tribune," "Times," "Baltimore Sun," "Intelligencer," "Union," &c., fall upon their ears from a respectable elderly gentleman in the newspaper line. At break of day you may find at the railroad depot, with his bundle of these "maps of busy life," at breakfast time he is at the hotel ready to exchange his commodities for the ready cash; and again as midnight draws near, you will still find him paying the even tenor of his way, pressing his sales. We have observed him for many years going regularly through this routine. Many wonder if he ever sleeps. If "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," he is entitled to the largest that any he had. A curiosity is often manifested to know his history. Some say that he has by dint of such untiring industry and perseverance laid up something handsome for a "rainy day."

One morning last week, as the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, was passing from the breakfast room at the "National" with his morning mail, this venerable newsvender met him at the foot of the flight of steps near the office. His eyes caught the title of "Cincinnati Gazette" to a paper in Mr. D's hand, and, with a peculiar expression, he remarked:

"Ah, the old Cincinnati Gazette!"

Mr. Campbell—"Why do you say that?"

"In 1806, when Charles Hammond was the editor, and I was in the firm of Carrington & Wells, wholesale merchants, Main street, Cincinnati!"

Mr. Campbell—"I recollect the firm, for I was then a printer's devil in the Gazette office, and faithfully through wintry storms carried the paper to you. We are living monuments of "ups and downs of life."

Here a strange expression passed over the countenance of Wells, and Mr. C. fearing that he might weaken the effect of his remarks in connection with his change of fortune, left, with a "I did give you success; your energy deserves it!"

How illustrative of the changes of fickle fortune! The carrier boy of the news of that day to the wholesale merchant is now a member of the American Congress, and the wholesale merchant now carries the newspapers to him.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.—We have the particulars of a most cowardly and atrocious outrage committed by a negro, on the person of his master, Mr. E. G. Johnson, on the Spring Hill road, about three miles from the city, on Saturday last. It appears that the negro had been absent a week or so without permission and on his return, Mr. Johnson questioned him as to where he had been, &c., to which the negro returned an insolent reply. Mr. J. moved towards him for the purpose of tying his hands preparatory to taking him to the city, (Mr. J. has recently been ill and was quite weak,) when the negro felled him to the ground and stamped upon him with a demoniac fury, telling him he intended to take his life. Just then a son of Mr. Johnson hearing the noise came to his father's assistance, but being in feeble health, the negro soon threw him down and returned to his master, who he had been, &c., to which the negro returned an insolent reply. Mr. J. moved towards him for the purpose of tying his hands preparatory to taking him to the city, (Mr. J. has recently been ill and was quite weak,) when the negro felled him to the ground and stamped upon him with a demoniac fury, telling him he intended to take his life. Just then a son of Mr. Johnson hearing the noise came to his father's assistance, but being in feeble health, the negro soon threw him down and returned to his master, who by this time had risen to his feet, whom he again knocked down and endeavored to strangle. Mrs. J. had by this time reached the scene and with great presence of mind, hastily seized a stick of wood and struck the miscreant, which gave him a temporary check—Fortunately, two gentlemen soon came up and the negro was, of course, seized, bound, brought into town and lodged in the guardhouse.

It appears that the wretch had given some significant hints of his purposes to some of the negroes on the place, and from his behavior it is believed that he has been abetted by white persons in the neighborhood of the city. He has boasted to the negroes of being able to go off a short distance, where he could stay as long as he pleased, and be safe from pursuit. If there is any truth in these statements, the matter deserves the attention of the authorities and the community is interested in ferreting out and bringing such cowards to our peace (if there is such here) to certain and speedy punishment.

Mr. Johnson is confined to his room on account of the injuries he received, which are severe, though not dangerous. His physical frame was considerably hurt, but is able to get about. Two knives were found on the person of the negroes, one of which he attempted to draw on before he was arrested. His examination will be had so soon as Mr. Johnson is able to come to town, and he will, we trust, receive the severe punishment he so richly merits.—*Mobile Adv.*

RIOT AMONG THE CATHOLICS IN NEW YORK —*The New York Mirror* says:

A disturbance, nearly resulting in loss of life, occurred last evening in Thirteenth street. It appears that a Catholic priest named Mahony persisted in seeing the sick wife of an Irish blacksmith, named Thomas Callagan, when the latter refused him admittance.

Father Maloney became indignant, and undertook to force his way in, when Callagan gave him a blow over the head, which felled the priest to the floor. The priest's friends, who followed at a respectable distance, ran to his assistance, and the husband was soon overpowered and carried off to the station house. The battle raged for some time with great fury, and several were more or less wounded, but at length her and other Champions, and the heroes of the day were taken to the guard house. The Recorder yesterday, after examining into the matter, sent the Heroes before the First District Court for trial, under bonds of $1000 each. He also fined Mrs. Callagan $5 costs, Mrs. Wilson and John Hand, who were arrested for being concerned in the affray, and for rescuing the officers in the discharge of their duty, twenty dollars each, and in default of payment, committed them for trial before the First District Court. The ball was fixed at good bail. A number of women were struck by brickbats and paving stones or less injured. Among others a fellow named Kelly, of North Moore, a portion of the police force, and took a prisoner from them, stoned them with paving stones. Thomas Davis, who was taken to Callagan's house, and Patrick Harris were arrested and was held to bail in the sum of $500, for keeping a disorderly house. Officer Johnson who lost his hat in the affray, received a severe cut on the head.

Bartholomew Jones Scott, who was arrested on a charge of having stolen a coat from John Wilson, was also fined $5 and costs, and in default held to bail in the sum of $500 for his good behavior.

Inquiries, the inquest was held yesterday on the body of Thomas Hand, who died in Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of a blow received in the affray. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death by the hand of Thomas Callagan."

Subsequently, the inquest was held on the body of a young man, who died on the spot, from