THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WHEISER & CO.
Editors and Proprietors.
G. F. WHEISER, S. HARBY,
E. DUVERGER, N. DUFOUR.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $10 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) $5 00
In all cases, subscriber's must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

On a Dollar for every Ten lines in the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than one dollar in each language.

☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for language for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the limits of their business, and not to that of transparent puffery.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1854.

[Vol. XV.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7553.]

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, September 4, 1854.

☞ *For Steamboat Departures, see French side.*

☞ THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

SHORT CROPS AND HIGH PRICES.

When the N. Y. *Tribune* is modelled by agricultural views of most subjects are those of observing and thoughtful minds. One of its last articles on the crops embraces much information and serious truth within a small space. It establishes that, in spite of the bounteous harvest in Wisconsin and a part of Iowa, in Texas, and most of the cotton growing regions and of the whole world in Southern Ohio, Northern Indiana, and Northern Illinois, we shall have the shortest crops of Indian corn grown in the country this century, with two exceptions. The first was that of 1816, caused by the extraordinary rainfall of the entire season—for there was more rain that year nearly all over New England, and every month of the year; the second was that of 1838, produced by the wet, cold and backward spring. But in both of these years though, crops were more deficient than now, grass was good, and potatoes better than this year. The experience of loss on either of the previous occasions is probably not greater than that which confronts us. The subjoined views of the *Tribune* seems to us exceedingly well founded:

"We estimate the total corn crop of the United States for this year at less than two-thirds of an average, or not above 25 bushels per acre. There are thousands on thousands of acres that will not yield 5 bushels—many, in fact, that will never be harvested at all. One person, several, making rain on the 1st of August would have added at least one hundred millions of dollars to the aggregate value of our crop of the current year. The total deficiency of the corn crop cannot fall below two hundred millions of bushels, worth one hundred millions of dollars—for much of our corn is usually worth from $1 to $1 per bushel on the farm where it is grown, and the loss on roots, grass and vegetables cannot fall below another equal amount. Hitherto we have counted the harvest of this year with the world to the country two hundred millions of dollars less than we had reason to suppose it would be one little month ago. This loss will fall mainly on the farmers; they will be partially compensated for deficiency of yield by enhancement of price; but that merely shifts a part of the burden from their shoulders to others. The aggregate loss is quite as severe as the flood, or some other terrible calamity would be; property worth two hundred millions of dollars completely out of existence.

"The magnitude of the loss can only be appreciated upon reflection and comparison. The total cost of the Mexican war was computed by Mr. Corwin, when Secretary of the Treasury, at one hundred and fourteen millions; but that was the work of several years of general prosperity, while sixty millions of it, by means of a national debt, was cast upon the future. The total loss to our city in Dec. 1835 was generally believed to have sensibly contributed to the seasons of disaster and bankruptcy which commercial revolution which so speedily followed. And yet it may be well questioned whether the short crops of 1816 and '36 were not the proximate causes of those seasons of calamity. Not that the heavy importations were either many or unusually large, but because the effects were greatly intensified by the sudden deficiency of our harvests. Such calculations must have been made anywhere, as such sweeping devastations as were actually experienced, because of the large demands to meet the cost of goods occurring almost unanimously with our extreme inability to pay. We could sell the food we produced, and had hundreds of millions worth of cotton and other products wherewith to pay for over a hundred millions worth of Europe and India wares and liabilities imported that. We could not be found equally unable to pay for all the goods already received or now on the way. The consequence had been disaster, ruin, and they could not be held over for better times, to-day or to-morrow, sacrificed, sold to consumers, or never pay for them.

"Prices not embrace the whole of the evil. Scarce and dear, provisions of all sorts will within a few months advanced largely in price. Every householder has ample experience of this, in the price he pays for beef, mutton, vegetables, fruit, butter and cheese. But the season has been one of unprecedented high prices—of the fabulous and factitious sort which preceded the great crash of 1837—with this important difference, however, that the currency is not manufactured by the bushel, and never have to a great extent taken the place of the staple that have been the farmer's main dependence, and that high price is not the result of universal prosperity than of a partial production. The proof of this lies in the fact that while the times are emphatically those of commercial failures have impaired the credit, and reduced capitalists to the means instead of increasing them, the paper while rents are coming down to a reasonable point, the necessaries of life rising. Competition does not reduce their price because the demand is always equal to the supply. In the article of coal, our people have a double difficulty to encounter, first, in the dearness, for we perceive it rules at unconscionably high rates near the place of production, and next, to the obstacles to its ready transportation there, arising from the impediments to navigation in the winter.

"The obvious inference from these statements is that persons, especially of moderate means, will be very economically, and be content to suffer a little privations."

☞ MORSE'S MILITARY COLLEGE.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Morse's College will be opened at Mount Lebanon, on the 2d of next month. Mount Sterling is a very healthy location, and is over a solitary case of Yellow Fever has been heard of.

☞ FRENCH INSTITUTE.—An advertisement in another column today informs the public that Mr. Jules Dubos, the talented principal, has assumed the services of two English professors, a native American ladies who speak English only, and are therefore well adapted to give pupils instructions in that language as well as in the English. Miss Dubos's musical talents as Mme. Lavielleuze, whose name is a guarantee of very high artistic merit.

☞ Thanks to the Clerk of the *David Gibbons* for New York papers.

☞ THE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The election of officers for the Portuguese Benevolent Association took place yesterday in the Hall Room, and resulted as follows: Mr. Vieira, President, reelected; Messrs. Roque, 1st Vice President, newly elected; Jose Dacunas, 2d Vice President, re-elected; Francisco Luiz, Secretary, re-elected; Alves Pereira, Treasurer, re-elected; M. Navarro, Physician, re-elected.

☞ BOOKS FOR THE STORE.—It will be seen by an advertising columns that Mr. F. P. Duconge has resumed his former stand, No. 39, Camp street, in which he was driven by the late fire. His store is supplied with a large assortment of the finest medicines, perfumery, &c.

☞ We have on our desk, thanks to the politeness of a friend, says the Charleston *Mercury*, a specimen for the inspection of the curious in the shell of the silk cotton tree. It was gathered in the Bahamas, but whether the tree is a stranger to those islands, or indigenous to them, the friend who presented us with the specimen can say. From this short staple, however, a very good production that it can ever attain a value as a manufacturing article.

☞ Messrs. Wm. Hall & Co., the great wool factors in the south of Ireland, have failed for a large amount. The failure is attributed to the depression of the woollen trade.

☞ Messrs. Gibbons & Co., booksellers and stationers, have removed their store from No. 106 Camp street, to the new and commodious building, No. 76 Camp street, next door to the corner of Natchez. They have fitted up their new establishment in a neat and handsome style, reordering it at once the finest and most commodious office to the city. We are glad to witness this evidence of the prosperity of the *Delta*, which is decidedly one of the ablest and most enterprising journals in the South.

A RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF A TURKISH VICTORY.—The lavelide, a Russian paper, in giving a detailed account of the battle of Giorgevo, which has been trumpeted forth to the world as a great Turkish victory, says that the action was in consequence of the landing of the Turks upon the island of Mandan that the Turks were at two times repulsed with great loss, and that while retreating they were played upon by their own artillery in order to drive them back to the fight. According to this account the result of the battle was adverse to the Turks, who are said to have lost some five thousand men, while the Russians lost less than five hundred. The subsequent retreat of the Russians was in consequence of previous orders to that effect. Neither Russian nor Turkish accounts are to be fully depended on.

☞ FIRE IN GEORGETOWN, S. C.—On the morning of the 27th ult., a fire broke out in a store occupied by Mrs. M. Y. Howren, in Georgetown, and destroyed six of the adjacent buildings. Loss, $20,000.

CHOLERA.—A French Physician of repute, recommends sulphate of strychnine as a specific for the cholera. He cites 23 cases in the last stage, in which he administered it, saving ten by patiently in the preceding stages, his cure were nine for every ten. He deems it as efficacious in the treatment of cholera as the sulphate of quinine is in March fevers.

☞ New York, and the Northern cities generally, after greatly suffering protracted drought have been visited by abundant and refreshing showers.

☞ A gentleman residing not far from Pittsburg, went recently to that city for a supply of potatoes and onions. His fields being entirely burned up. Unable to procure the articles needed, he went to Wheeling where he met with no better success, and had to go to Cincinnati before he could get his supplies. A letter from a gentleman, at Cleveland, Ohio, states that every thing in the shape of vegetation is burnt up in that region of country.

☞ BILL JOHNSON, the smuggler and patriot, whose exploits on both sides of the St. Law rence and in the intricacies of the Thousand Islands, made him famous during the rebellion in Canada, some seven years ago, and who as a consequence of his eccentricities, suffered a long imprisonment in the jail at Albany, on Rock Island, now fills the post of light house keeper at one of the above named group, a short distance below French Creek.

☞ The *Union* says that "the Whigs are procuring endorsements of their Congressmen from Fressoilers. CHARLES SUMNER has written his name on the back of MR. ELLIOT." Will the *Union* say what party it was that endorsed MR. SUMNER, and "backed" him when he was sent to the United States Senate.

☞ We see it stated in the Boston Post that in the British House of Lords on the 11th inst., Lord CLARENDON laid on the table a despatch from the British Consul-General at Havana, describing the measures adopted by the Government of Cuba to put down the slave trade, on which occasion Lord CLARENDON took the opportunity of denying a report circulated in the United States that Great Britain had ever contemplated or intended to Africanize Cuba or to establish a black Republic there.

I. O. OF O. F.—The R. W. Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of the State of New Hampshire, held their annual session in Concord, on Tuesday, the 15th instant. An unusually large attendance of Representatives and Past Grands were in attendance. The session closed late in the evening of the same day. The following gentlemen were elected and installed officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year:

George C. Williams, of Lancaster, R. W. G. Master; M. H. Burbank of Franklin, R. W. D. G. Master; Joseph Kidder of Manchester, R. W. G. Warden; J. B. Smart of Concord, R. W. G. Secretary; Mitchel Gilmore of Concord, R. W. G. Treasurer; T. G. Senter of Portsmouth, R. W. G. Chaplain; C. A. Pate of Dover, R. W. G. Representative; W. R. Tapley of Dover, W. G. Marshal; Jonathan Sargent of Concord, W. G. Conductor; S. S. Davis of Nashua, W. G. Sentinel.

The Lodge voted to hold their next session at Manchester.—*N. H. Gazette.*

INHUMAN BARBARITY AND DESERTION.—On Wednesday evening, officer Dyer of South Boston was called in a house on Silver street, where he found five starving and destitute children who had been deserted by their inhuman father, Barney Harney. The mother of the children died last week, and the miserable wretch thereupon left them to starve. Four of the children were sent to the overseers of the poor, but the youngest, a helpless infant, had become so emaciated, when found by the officer, that it could not be removed, and death terminated its sufferings during the night. The circumstances of the death of the infant were brought to the notice of Coroner Anderson, but no inquest was deemed necessary, the facts in the case being sufficiently apparent.—*Boston Chronicle, Aug. 25.*

POOR PROPERTY.—Steamboats to be used for the conveyance of passengers on the Hudson river are becoming the poorest kind of property. Those of recent boats, the Oregon and New World, are lying in the river just below the Esopus Light House, the Francis Shandy is opposite this place in a similar condition, and the Empire lies in the creek below Fort Montgomery. Each of these vessels cost a large sum of money, they are still capable of several years good service, but in the one case useless to us because it passes there is nothing they can do that will pay. Among night boats running through, we believe the Isaac Newton and Henry Hudson are the only first class boats remaining, and they are as much devoted to freight as passengers, if not more so. No new passenger boats have been on it in four years, and we suppose no more need be looked for.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

☞ The N. Y. *Courier* makes the arrest of Captain Bollins the text for some further strictures upon the bombardment of Greytown. The Courier thinks that he is no wise answerable for the bombardment itself. The Administration is the guilty party; and Commodore is the next person, when it is called upon, as it will be, to make reparation for the property destroyed, is bound to fix no opprobrate stigma upon the act. The editor adds:

"The character of the nation has suffered. Every foreign dispatch sends us with its reproaches; and what is of yet far more consequence, our own people have been humiliated by the fact in their own estimation. There is not a true American whose cheeks have not mantled with shame in reading the recital of this wanton violation of our sacred honor by a cowardly or defenceless foe. Indeed, it is the first time that the American flag ever flunked over a rifle dead. The only redeeming circumstance in the transaction is that it was not authorized, and has excited every where throughout the Union, save every where denounce the act as an outrage. A few party pimps, like the Washington Union, may have servilely fawned and lied to the Administration, here and there some demagogue has its defence, but with a look of force and spirit which must startle, if deserves the forlorn character of the attempt."

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

Mr. Douglas and the Veto.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Despatches from Chicago state that Senator Douglas' defence of the Nebraska Bill, and of the veto of Ice River and Harbor Bill, has created great excitement and indignation in that city. After the appearance there of the defiance, the bells through the city were tolled, the flags hoisted at half mast, and other demonstrations were made of the public displeasure.

Yellow Fever at Charleston and Savannah.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.—The Yellow Fever in this city, and in Savannah, continues with out any sign of abatement.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The demand for Cotton in this market has been moderate to-day, with sales of about 1500 bales. Prices are without any material change. Pork is in good request, at $14 75 @ bbl. for mess.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Cahawba*, Lieut. R. W. SHAFFELDT, Commander, from New York, the 23th, and Havana, the 31st, arrived yesterday morning on her first trip to this port.

The *Cahawba* landed 78 passengers at Havana, and brought 64 to this port. She has also a full freight of assorted merchandize.

List of passengers per steamship *Cahawba*—W. Barnewell and lady, J Pemberton, E Johns, W G Jones, W J Pattison, M Marquess, R Broussard, Mrs J Bender, J Bender, H B Andrews, W F Mead, T Sullivan, J Hart, Miss S Bridewell, E H Mc Alpine and lady; Mrs M McAlpine, Mrs J Lang, J W Blackmon and lady, J McNair, C Lambert, G W Babcock, child and servant, H S Merrill, R S Morse and lady, S H Gostrel and son, S M Smith, Mrs A E Hilchelson, Lt. H Turnbull, U S A, J P Charles, W R Iglesias, L M Emory, S Campbell, M V Heppel, J R Weyss, *Jas Howard*, T Billon, Benj Burns, R Pharp, S B Cox and daughter, F Negrey, J Derbas, J G Burden, J D Hoyle, C Coatry, E Girod, Mrs McCullough, S B Miller, C Holiday, A Picard, F Auza, F Conti, F Prados, J B Miller, E Morena, Miss Bender, C de Kaigny.

We are indebted to Pareer GIDEON, of the *Cahawba*, for files of Havana papers. There was no news of importance at Havana. Extensive preparations were making to give Gen. Concha, the newly appointed Captain-General, a brilliant reception on his arrival, which was daily expected. The present Captain General had received his recall, and was to leave in a few days. Two men of war from Spain with a considerable reinforcement of troops, had recently arrived at Havana.

The *Diario de la Marina* publishes both decrees of the Queen, viz: that recalling Pezuela, and that appointing Concha.

THE DELTA.—We perceive that our friends of the *Delta*, have removed their office from their old stand in Poydras street, to No. 76 Camp street, next door to the corner of Natchez. They have fitted up their new establishment in neat and handsome style, reodering it at once the finest and most commodious office to the city. We are glad to witness this evidence of the prosperity of the *Delta*, which is decidedly one of the ablest and most enterprising journals in the South.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

APPALLING FIRES IN THE WOODS.—Saratoga, N. Y., August 26.—From Rossa's Point north for twenty miles, there are fires in many places; and from Cleary, nine miles west of Rossa's Point, to Malone, the entire country is threatened with the flames, which are spreading rapidly. The passengers from Montreal were detained on Wednesday night at Rouse's Point, by the non-arrival of the steamer Canada from Whitehall, which could not leave in consequence of the dense smoke from the burning forests. Yesterday, at Crown Point, at 3 o'clock P. M., the atmosphere was so clouded by smoke as to totally eclipse the sun at times, giving it a lurid appearance when seen, until sunset.

Five miles back from the lake at Crown Point, the saw mills, with wood and lumber, belonging to Hammond & Co., have been totally destroyed by the fire spreading from the forests. Their loss is estimated at $50,000.

A passenger states that at the sources of the Hudson, the forests were burning for fifteen miles around. When we reached Whitehall, the side of the mountain in that vicinity was in a perfect blaze. The appearance was sublime, but the air was not almost to suffocation. The lake was literally covered with burned leaves wafted thither by the wind, and the air thoroughly penetrated with heat, smoke and ashes.

AFFRIGHTED INSURRECTION IN CUBA.—Charleston, August 26.—By a private letter of late date, from Havana, by the steamer Governor Dudley, to a gentleman in this city, states the apprehension of an insurrection in Sights forces the chief topic of conversation, and causes great excitement. The people seem to be preparing for it, and are less respectful towards the mother Government. The Captain-General's proclamation does not receive the respect extended towards his previous pronunciamentos.—Many of the most wealthy families, apprehending trouble, are preparing to leave the island and take up their abode here and other parts of the States.

STORM AND RAIN AT PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia, August 27.—We had a furious gust on Saturday evening, followed by a copious rain and lightning, and awful claps of thunder. Many trees were prostrated, but no serious damage done.

There was a second storm this afternoon, and several boats on the Delaware were capsized, but no one was drowned. At 9 o'clock this evening the weather indicates the commencement of a northeast rain storm.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Rome, N. Y., August 25.—The house of R. S. S. Cony, in this place was entered by burglars a few nights ago and robbed of a considerable sum. Among the property taken was two checks—the Delaware Western, Treasurer of the Ogdensburg, Clayton and Rome Railroad Company, in favor of Cromwell Kimball & Co., for $2,253 93 each, one on the Exchange Bank, and the other on the Union Exchange Bank, dated the 22d inst. Payment of the checks has been stopped.

ACCIDENTS TO STEAMERS.—New York, Aug 27.—The steamer Ida, bound up the Hudson to Kingston, sprung sleak last evening, and made water so fast that they ran her ashore. All the passengers were saved.

The Hendrick Hudson, bound down on Friday night from Albany, broke her connecting rod and was towed down. There was great alarm, but no damage.

FIRE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—FIVE CHILDREN PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.—New York, August 26th.—The private residence of Abraham Simpson, Esq., near Poughkeepsie, was destroyed by fire last night, and awful to add, five of his children perished in the flames. Mrs. Simpson, the mother, is badly burned. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—New York Aug. 27.—A fire was raging in the Catskill mountains yesterday, and teams were sent to remove the furniture of the Mountain House last night. It it reported that the Mountain House was entirely destroyed with all its contents, and that the fire had spread with great fury and that while retreating they were played upon by their own artillery in order to drive them back to the fight. According to this account the result of the battle was adverse to the Turks, who are said to have lost some five thousand men, while the Russians lost less than five hundred. The subsequent retreat of the Russians was in consequence of previous orders to that effect. Neither Russian nor Turkish accounts are to be fully depended on.

FIRE IN GEORGETOWN, S. C.—On the morning of the 27th ult., a fire broke out in a store occupied by Mrs. M. Y. Howren, in Georgetown, and destroyed six of the adjacent buildings. Loss, $20,000.

CHOLERA.—A French Physician of repute, recommends sulphate of strychnine as a specific for the cholera. He cites 23 cases in the last stage, in which he administered it, saving ten by patiently in the preceding stages, his cure were nine for every ten. He deems it as efficacious in the treatment of cholera as the sulphate of quinine is in March fevers.

☞ New York, and the Northern cities generally, after greatly suffering protracted drought have been visited by abundant and refreshing showers.

☞ A gentleman residing not far from Pittsburg, went recently to that city for a supply of potatoes and onions. His fields being entirely burned up. Unable to procure the articles needed, he went to Wheeling where he met with no better success, and had to go to Cincinnati before he could get his supplies. A letter from a gentleman, at Cleveland, Ohio, states that every thing in the shape of vegetation is burnt up in that region of country.

☞ BILL JOHNSON, the smuggler and patriot, whose exploits on both sides of the St. Lawrence and in the intricacies of the Thousand Islands, made him famous during the rebellion in Canada, some seven years ago, and who as a consequence of his eccentricities, suffered a long imprisonment in the jail at Albany, on Rock Island, now fills the post of light house keeper at one of the above named group, a short distance below French Creek.

☞ The *Union* says that "the Whigs are procuring endorsements of their Congressmen from Fressoilers. CHARLES SUMNER has written his name on the back of MR. ELLIOT." Will the *Union* say what party it was that endorsed MR. SUMNER, and "backed" him when he was sent to the United States Senate.

☞ We see it stated in the Boston Post that in the British House of Lords on the 11th inst., Lord CLARENDON laid on the table a despatch from the British Consul-General at Havana, describing the measures adopted by the Government of Cuba to put down the slave trade, on which occasion Lord CLARENDON took the opportunity of denying a report circulated in the United States that Great Britain had ever contemplated or intended to Africanize Cuba or to establish a black Republic there.

I. O. OF O. F.—The R. W. Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of the State of New Hampshire, held their annual session in Concord, on Tuesday, the 15th instant. An unusually large attendance of Representatives and Past Grands were in attendance. The session closed late in the evening of the same day. The following gentlemen were elected and installed officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year:

George C. Williams, of Lancaster, R. W. G. Master; M. H. Burbank of Franklin, R. W. D. G. Master; Joseph Kidder of Manchester, R. W. G. Warden; J. B. Smart of Concord, R. W. G. Secretary; Mitchel Gilmore of Concord, R. W. G. Treasurer; T. G. Senter of Portsmouth, R. W. G. Chaplain; C. A. Pate of Dover, R. W. G. Representative; W. R. Tapley of Dover, W. G. Marshal; Jonathan Sargent of Concord, W. G. Conductor; S. S. Davis of Nashua, W. G. Sentinel.

The Lodge voted to hold their next session at Manchester.—*N. H. Gazette.*

INHUMAN BARBARITY AND DESERTION.—On Wednesday evening, officer Dyer of South Boston was called in a house on Silver street, where he found five starving and destitute children who had been deserted by their inhuman father, Barney Harney. The mother of the children died last week, and the miserable wretch thereupon left them to starve. Four of the children were sent to the overseers of the poor, but the youngest, a helpless infant, had become so emaciated, when found by the officer, that it could not be removed, and death terminated its sufferings during the night. The circumstances of the death of the infant were brought to the notice of Coroner Anderson, but no inquest was deemed necessary, the facts in the case being sufficiently apparent.—*Boston Chronicle, Aug. 25.*

POOR PROPERTY.—Steamboats to be used for the conveyance of passengers on the Hudson river are becoming the poorest kind of property. Those of recent boats, the Oregon and New World, are lying in the river just below the Esopus Light House, the Francis Shandy is opposite this place in a similar condition, and the Empire lies in the creek below Fort Montgomery. Each of these vessels cost a large sum of money, they are still capable of several years good service, but in the one case useless to us because it passes there is nothing they can do that will pay. Among night boats running through, we believe the Isaac Newton and Henry Hudson are the only first class boats remaining, and they are as much devoted to freight as passengers, if not more so. No new passenger boats have been on it in four years, and we suppose no more need be looked for.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

☞ The N. Y. *Courier* makes the arrest of Captain Bollins the text for some further strictures upon the bombardment of Greytown. The Courier thinks that he is no wise answerable for the bombardment itself. The Administration is the guilty party; and Commodore is the next person, when it is called upon, as it will be, to make reparation for the property destroyed, is bound to fix no opprobrate stigma upon the act. The editor adds:

"The character of the nation has suffered. Every foreign dispatch sends us with its reproaches; and what is of yet far more consequence, our own people have been humiliated by the fact in their own estimation. There is not a true American whose cheeks have not mantled with shame in reading the recital of this wanton violation of our sacred honor by a cowardly or defenceless foe. Indeed, it is the first time that the American flag ever flunked over a rifle dead. The only redeeming circumstance in the transaction is that it was not authorized, and has excited every where throughout the Union, save every where denounce the act as an outrage. A few party pimps, like the Washington Union, may have servilely fawned and lied to the Administration, here and there some demagogue has its defence, but with a look of force and spirit which must startle, if deserves the forlorn character of the attempt."

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.—By a gentleman from Pere, we learn that a fatal affray took place on the bar a few miles below that city, on Tuesday last. It seems that Capt. Carothers, of the steamer Tol do, wished to run his steamer past the steamer M ohigan, while both were on the bar. In doing so he ran his boat against a line belonging to the Michigan, which was objected to by Capt. Harris, of that boat; but as the Toledo still proceeded, H. brought ons a double barrelled gun, and leveling it at Capt Carothers, killed him on the spot. Harris made his escape ashore. Carothers was considered a quiet, unoffending man, lived ns believe in Peoria, and was about 56 years old.—*Chicago Tribune, of Thursday.*

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 25.

SWINDLING.—An extensive swindling operation was formally arrested in this city within a few days. A commission and flour receiving firm, on one of our wharves, had occasion to fail one morning, without making any particular provision for their liabilities, in the way of assets. On the day previous, and perhaps on the morning of their "suspension," they had made considerable purchase of flour, tea, tobacco, cigars, and we believe liquors also, representing that their purchases were made for account of a house in Maryland, and having the goods marked accordingly, with directions that they should be sent to the Providence depot. In this way purchased something like 300 barrels of flour, of several dealers, in all cases ordering the flour to be marked for a trader in New Bedford and sent to the Providence depot. All the purchases were made for cash, but as is customary in such cases, the pay was not demanded before delivering the goods. The same trick in was employed, we believe, in procuring the flour to the depot; but either he, or some one in his employ, incautiously remarked that he was to carry it to a storehouse in Lowell street. The dealer to whom this remark was made, suspecting something wrong, refused to deliver the flour; and when the failure of the firm was spoken of, the dealer in question suspected and learned that sales had been made by other dealers, he communicated to them his suspicions and what he had heard from the sawily truckman. The result was an examination of the Lowell street storehouse, where the flour so carefully marked for New Bedford had found a place of deposit. Warrants were applied for, evidence depot. The marks had all been obliterated, but the various parcels were easily identified by the owners of the flour, and were taken and reconveyed to their several stores. We do not know to what extent other goods were procured, for what portion was recovered; some, however, had found their way out of town. The operators themselves are not to be found, so give any explation of this novel mode of doing business. They probably went directly to the Providence or some other depot, not deeming it wise to show themselves in Lowell street, or to take up any other quarters in the city.

THE LADY PHILANTHROPIST.—Mrs. Ames was sitting in her front room, when she saw approaching Mr. Armstrong, a very public spirited lady, who took a world view of all reforms and benevolent enterprises, especially those undertaken for people at a distance.

"My dear Mrs. Ames," she commenced, "I am the agent of a young circle just established, the object of which is to provide suitable clothing for the children in Patagonia.—I am told that they are in the habit of going about in a state of nature, which you know is dreadful to contemplate."

"Perhaps they are used to it."

"But that is no reason why we shouldn't improve their condition. So we have agreed to hold a meeting two evenings in a week, with this object in view. Will you join?"

"I'm afraid I can't. I am obliged to neglect my own children, as I presume will be the case with some of those who attend. Look, for example, at that boy in the entry, with a hole in each elbow, and his clothes are covered with mud. I presume his mother belongs to some of those benevolent associations, and hasn't time to attend to her own."

"Mrs. Ames!" asked her visitor, rising with indignation, "do you mean to insult me?"

"Insult you? my dear Mrs. Armstrong! Of course not. What makes you think so?"

"Do you know who that boy is, of whom you speak?"

"No! don't, but should like to."

"You would? Well ma'am, your curiosity shall be gratified. He is my son—George Washington Jackson Armstrong! What have you to say to that?"

"Say? why, nothing. Only it is unfortunate for the poor boy that he is not a Patagonian."

Mrs. Armstrong, without a reply, swept out of the room with the majesty of a queen.

She is still persisting in her sewing circle in behalf of the youthful Patagonians, while Master Washington Jackson is permitted to roam at will through the streets, on conditions that he will not venture within sight of Mrs. Ames' window.

MORAL.—Philanthropy like charity should begin at home, though there is no occasion for its ending there.

THE FIRE IN TROY.—The conflagration in the city of Troy on the evening of the 25th ult., was appalling and most destructive. The number of houses burnt are between two and three hundred, and the loss reaches fully a million of dollars. The papers say:

The burned district is bound-d on the West by the river, on the East by the river to Division street, and from the river by the alley between First and Second streets, and on the South by Jefferson street.

In this district is embraced an extensive lumber business, and lumber amounting to more than $250,000 was destroyed. The freight depot, machine shop and several car houses, with their cars, are among the remainder. Likewise, the very extensive establishment known as the Bridge scale factory, the bell foundery of Jones & Hitchcock, and several other manufacturing establishments are destroyed.

The fire was arrested on the east side, in the rear of the chaos of the costly dwellings fronting on Second street, by the open space bounded by Jefferson street.

The amount of insurance is not yet ascertained, but the following named companies will sustain losses:

The American, at Providence, $15,000; the Roger Williams, Providence, $6,000; the Atlantic, Providence, $7,000; the Merchants', Providence, $5,000; the Monitor, Albany, Amsterdam, $7,000; the Phenix, N. York, $8,000; the Western, Pittsfield, Mass., $5,000; the National Protection, Scranton, $6,000; the Knickerbocker, Watertford, $5,000; the Hamilton Co., New York, $5,000; the Buckman Co. New York, $2,000; the Amsterdam, New York, $2,000; the Hudson River, $25,000; the Hartford Company, $8,500; the Troy Mutual, $40,000; the Market Co., New York, $5,000.

These are but a share of the losses sustained by the insurance companies.

PRETTY GOOD.—We have seen a good many things written about the Know Nothings, of whom no body appears to know much; but about the best thing we have met with, is the following paragraph from the Lima (Ohio) Reporter. Speaking of those Democratic editors, who are just now very much "exercised" over the rise and progress of "Know-Nothingism," the Reporter says:

"We notice that a number of our cotemporaries are becoming greatly alarmed about the 'Know Nothings.' It is strange that they should become alarmed, at this late day, about a society to which they have belonged all their lives."

MARRIAGE AND MURDER.—The Cincinnati Gazette, of Aug. 22d, says: We learn from passengers on the train from Columbus, last evening, that a murder of a most atrocious character has been committed, about eleven miles east of Xenia, and a short distance from that town. The circumstances as we learn them, are as follows: A farmer's son, named Joseph S. Baird, was last evening with another young farmer named ——— Robinson, because the former, on Sunday evening last, had married a daughter of Robinson's. This was also engaged to be married to Miss Bird, but from a grant As Baird, with his bride, was riding in his buggy towards Xenia, Robinson was observed to rush out of a thicket, and taking hold of the horse's head, commanded Baird to halt, at the same time presenting a pistol. Mrs. B. screamed and sprang from the buggy. Baird followed, and a shot was fired, which he evaded, in which he was shot dead by Robinson. The young wife then wrenched the pistol out of Robinson's hands and attempted to shoot him.—Two balls were fired to no effect, when Robinson jumped into the buggy, drove off and effected his escape. The noise of the murder soon spread throughout the neighborhood, and several of the inhabitants started immediately in search of the murder, who is well known.

LOCAL ITEMS.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of this institution for the week ending at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, the 2d of September:

Admissions	398
Discharges	703
Deaths	102
Died of yellow fever	102
Remaining under treatment	702

The monthly report for August 1854, shows the following totals:

Admitted	1664
Discharged	1061
Died	460
Died of yellow fever	200

The yellow fever deaths during the four last days of last week were 80, while for the remainder of the week there were but 17, 'his deserves, all that murder stalks abroad in that city when the dark stream of crime is fed from a fountain so prolific. We may well ask what is to be the end of all this?

"One of the most pitiable and painful sights in this city, is the thousand and one barefooted, ragged and filthy children idling about the streets, or, in stormy weather, plying old brooms at the street crossings. Roaming among the sumptuousness and sovereignty, they perceive it is true, a fair share of what little street cleaning is done, to the shame of our authorities be it said—and their conversation consists of the few paltered phrases picked up by their voluntary companionship. French, English, and American Creole? perhaps the latter predominates. Instruments, Trustees, &c.

"No less than a thousand of these unfortunate may be counted in New York on any rainy day. Many of them, indeed, most of them under ten years of age, have been born under the shadow of the Tombs, and after sin-blighted existence, and pass into the Potter's field. Mixed among these little ones enough boys to educate them in all the vices, and the profundity of their sin; and between their own depravity, ingrained by a life in the streets almost from infancy, and that caught from their daily companions, they possess a degree of abhorrence which might delight a fiend but on the annihilation of humanity.

"The depravity, cruelty, and blasphemy of the current talk in their midst would appall even seasoned ears. This is visible in any one who frequents the streets, unless but open to the observation of the police, or those who are specially interested in their welfare. When the night comes these little creatures go to their homes—where? Some have been mentioned, for strangers, where drunken fathers and mothers, surrounded by the savagings of their children's sin and shame, to pending the final orgies of Five Points and Hell's Half Acre, and some, already apathies of home, go to houses, rank ruin holes, or hells of vice still more disgusting.

SECOND DISTRICT.

THE PASSING STRANGER.—The men who were arrested about two weeks ago, charged with having riotously broken open the house of Emeline Gibson on Dauphin street and destroyed her furniture, were examined in relation to the disgraceful affair on Saturday, and George Roach, John Collins, *alias* Jack Shepherd, Wm. Harris and John Morris, were discharged, as they could not be identified as having acted with the rioters. The case, so far as the others are concerned, was taken under advisement. The testimony showed that Victor Depret was the ringleader of the thieving party that attacked the house; that he cheered on the boys by assuring them that he was their captain and would take all the blame; that he frequently declared that he would break in the—house, and that he and those with him did destroy a considerable amount of furniture and placed a light in the house for the purpose of setting fire to it.

POOR LUCK.—Screams of Fire Company No. 16, was also examined on a special charge of having been one of the principal leaders in the disorder, at the time the house was attacked. Several witnesses, however, testified, to the fact that during the whole affair, he was honorably all-engaged. Charles Davergen was also examined on a similar accusation, and he also, for a like reason, was discharged.

LARCENY.—Martin Morales, who resides on Bourbon street, complains that on Saturday morning last, he missed a gold watch from the bed of his shower, who broke open his pockets, and stole there from $400, all in gold pieces. Martin suspects that a mulatto named Jack Collins, who left with him was the thief, and on this complaint a warrant for Collins's arrest has issued.

THIRD DISTRICT.

BREACH OF TRUST.—William Seiger was arrested by the police charged with a breach of trust to the prejudice of Mr. Gleason. He was also a boarding house keeper, but

OUTRAGE.—John Vorgrimmler was on Saturday arrested by officer Bowers, charged with having, by virtue of a Recorder's warrant, he being charged by the complaining committed a rape on his step-daughter, a little girl about nine years old. He was sent to the parish prison to await an examination.

INJURY.—An inquest was held yesterday at Post No. 18, on the body of Mr. Joseph Bowers, who was killed on Henry land, who was accidentally drowned on Friday last, in consequence of having fallen from a boat while in a state of intoxication. A verdict in accordance with the existing facts was rendered, that he came to his death by the visitation of God.

LARCENY.—A female slave named Charlese Barlow was yesterday arrested, on a charge of having stolen of a piece of calico, the property of Mr. Burwell. Her case will be inquired into on the 5th inst.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER BY A SLAVE!—On Tuesday last, says the Advertiser and Gazette, Mr. Robert Smith, of Montgomery county, attempted to correct one of his negro men, when the negro drew a knife and made a ferocious attack on him. Mrs Smith ran up to prevent her husband being killed, when the negro also attacked her. Both received severe wounds from the knife in the hands of the negro. After inflicting the wounds the negro made his escape, and although immediately pursued by a party of men until yesterday, when he was brought to this city and lodged in jail.—*Montgomery Journal.*

ANOTHER MURDER.—We learn that a man by the name of Sharp was killed by one Jones, at or near Sankey's Mill, in Lowndes county, on Saturday evening, the 19th inst. They seem to have fallen out about a land claim, and Sharp, a desperate character, had threatened the life of Jones. Jones, fearing him, kept hid. Sharp having been to Jones's house to find him, and failing, shaped his course to Robinson's family, and took an axe, saying that he intended to cut the house down upon them, and commenced chopping upon the house. A gun was fired and Sharp walked a few steps and fell, where he lay till next morning.—*Troy Advocate, 23th ult.*

FALL OF A BRIDGE WITH THIRTY PERSONS ON IT.—The *Troy (N. Y.) Budget* says: On Tuesday morning as a double horse team containing a number of persons from the nail factory, while were out on a blackberry excursion, was crossing the bridge over the Poestenkill, on the Poestenkill and Berlin plank road, one side of the bridge gave way, precipitating some thirty in some boys, wagon, horses,