THE DAILY BEE.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20.

THE CITY, BUSINESS, &c.

August still drags its weary length along. We have now reached the intermediate period between the utter torpor and stagnation of midsummer, and the activity, health and business of autumn. The latter half of August carries us beyond the dearth and dullness of the sea, without reaching the life and cheerfulness of the other. There is, however, a perceptible stir, a bind of preliminary quiver in the huge machinery of commerce which indicates a speedy resumption of motion. Trade has not revived, but the premonitory symptoms are unmistakable. Purchasers are few and far between, but already the usual preparations are making for their expected advent. Vessels are arriving from Northern and foreign ports well freighted with the materials for our winter business. Boxes, bales and packages begin to encumber the sidewalks. In the dry goods, the grocery, and other lines, we notice the nimble clerks occasionally manifesting signs of occupation, and something is engaged in unpacking and disposing of the myriad products of human industry. This, to be sure, is but the beginning—the first faint evidence that our great city is awakening from the protracted slumbers of the dog-days. New Orleans is, so to speak, just opening her eyes and stretching her limbs. After a while she will be fully aroused, like a giant refreshed by sleep, and will be ready for the substantial, unremitting labor of the fall and winter months.

In some thirty days or so the Crescent City will present an appearance so different from that she now wears, that the stranger having her now and returning then, might almost distrust the testimony of his senses. The comparative silence of our streets will be succeeded by the ceaseless rush and roar of commerce. The levee, which now along its prodigious length looks like a desert, will then seem populous as China, a living polyglot in language, and a monstrous congeries of shipping and steamers, drays and carts, bales of cotton, hogsheads of sugar, bags of coffee and salt, barrels of corn and pork, and ten thousand other articles. The leading thoroughfares, where now the solitary pedestrian silently saunters, will then echo to the rapid tread of the busy crowd, while Canal and Camp and Chartres streets will once again become radiant with female beauty. The closed and deserted places of amusement will reopen their portals; music will float upon the air; the theatres will glitter in the gas-light; VARNUCCHI will astonish the natives with a new batch of wonders; the picture of the largest mule in the world will invite the attention of the curious, while enthusiastic zoologists may gratify their tastes by inspecting the six lagged cow, or the grizzly bear from the Rocky mountains. In short, New Orleans will then be herself again.

An early resumption of business and an uncommonly active season are generally anticipated by the mercantile community. This one will no doubt be due to the uninterrupted health of New Orleans throughout the summer. As there is now every probability of our entire and absolute exemption from yellow fever, all who have wandered from us from motives of precaution will have no inducement whatever to prolong their absence; while the transient population which visits us during the healthy season, for purposes of either business or pleasure, will naturally avail itself of the earliest possible opportunity, especially when there is nothing to be feared. The expectation of a heavy business season is based upon the general prosperity of the country, which is almost unexampled. The consequences of the disaster of 1857 have completely disappeared. In the South especially, where we were far stronger than the North, because we had abstained from casting our fortunes in the fearful vortex of speculation, scarcely does a trace of it remain. Good crops, bountiful returns yield by the rates to the toil of our agriculture, have repaired whatever damage may have been occasioned by previous misfortune. The promise of the present year is abundant beyond measure. In every direction will the harvest be bountiful. The West groans beneath the weight of her cereal crops, while the progress of the great staples of the South fill the heart of the planter with the hope of exceeding plenty. Should nothing occur to mar the prospect, the coming season will realize the most sanguine expectations, and will be one of the most prosperous upon record.

MADAME CARREL.—By the advertisement, elsewhere it will be seen that Madame Carrel, the great natural clairvoyant, has returned to our city, and may be found at her former residence, No. 127 Customhouse street.

The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal of August 4th gives an account of a case lately treated in Boston Hospital of a young girl completely debilitated by the confinement in a milliner's shop. She was restored to a partial degree of strength and sent back to her labor. She worked in an establishment for making ladies' visits and mantillas. At this establishment eighty girls were working together in a single room two hours daily. The apartment was badly ventilated, but it is difficult to conceive how a room with eighty girls in it for ten hours a day could be ventilated at all. The rules of the establishment will not allow of only a half day's work, and will not permit the work to be taken home. If any one dislikes the employment, there are others ready at any moment to take their places. Is not this white slavery is a far more atrocious form than negro servitude?

THE COMMERSHAW FROM OREGON.—The result of the election in Oregon for a member of Congress is not definitely known, but the chances appear to be in favor of Logan, Republican, over Stout, Democrat. The latest returns put Stout 41 votes ahead, with two counties to be heard from, and these are reported at 70 majority for Logan, thus electing him by 29 votes. This is an important result, as in case the Presidential election is taken to the House of Representatives the vote of Oregon is equal to that of the State of New York.

WEATHER WISE.—Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, said at the late meeting of the Scientific Association that he was enabled by telegraphic information received at Washington from Cincinnati and other points, as to winds, to predict with certainty, at Washington, whether the next day would be clear or cloudy, warm or cold, and whether it would rain or shine, and thus, to use his own language, "decide whether or not to have a blessing of the Smithsonian Institute to hear a lecture on the next evening, or to postpone it."

The Thibodaux Gazette says The weather for the last week or two has been rainy and disagreeable; in fact the streets are impassable, and God only knows when we will have good weather again. However, our town and country are very healthy for the present, with the exception of a few bad colds among the juveniles. The crops look very promising. The rice crop will be very large this year, from what we can understand from around our neighborhood.

DREAD SIGNS HYDROPHOBIA.—A boy of thirteen years, named Murphy, was bitten at Orange, New Jersey, in June last, by a strange dog. The wound was healed up, and nothing more was thought of the matter until Wednesday of last week, when he began to stiffen. From that time his symptoms increased, until at last, after terrible suffering, he died on Saturday evening.

A READY-WITTED CLERGYMAN.—The Burlington (Vt.) Times tells the following story:

Dr. Cox, of the Methodist denomination in Portland, Maine, is a very apt manager, especially at prayer meetings. It sometimes happens, Baltimore revenge, that his meetings drag together in a few rowdies, who do not go there to pray or be prayed for. A few evenings ago some young fellows, forgetting their good manners, were rather noisy, thinking to add to the service by what they thought to be. Dr. Cox thus addressed them: "Young gentlemen," said he, "I see you are doing a few minutes work for Satan, and I think it only just to call you to attention. Your combined efforts this evening deny not merit that title. And yet I may be doing you injustice, as Satan's workmen, that is another occasion. Having reprimanded a young man for disturbing his meeting, he met the father of the youth the next day, who said the speaker did not like the way in reprimanding his son. 'Why so?' said the pastor, 'surely your son was noisy, and disturbed the meeting.' 'Very likely,' replied the father; 'but he was not responsible for such conduct.' 'How is that?' demanded the pastor. 'Why,' said the father, 'I understand, and now, said he, Doc., I don't know Doc., gentlemen, but you may be troubled with Satan. If so, I will not reprimand you, but will pay to leave.'

DEATH OF JUDGE RAUGHLY.—The Baton Rouge Gazette says:

Peter Mr. Patrick Lahey, stage driver on the Mail route, between this place and Opelousas, La., on Saturday last, John Raughly, Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Louisiana, died at his residence, between Jackson and Clinton, on Friday night last.

By Telegraph.

[DISPATCHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.

Completion of Italian Affairs—The Pope Retains the Presidency—30,000 French Troops Remain in Italy—The United States and Germany—Seven Portuguese Sentenced to Death.

LIVERPOOL, August 6.—A dispatch from Paris announces that the representatives of Sardinia had arrived at Zurich.

The Lombardy official journal says that French diplomatic agents had received instructions favorable to the wishes of the Italian people.

Disturbances had occurred at Crema, but they were not of a political character.

A dispatch from Turin says that the Dictator of Modena has announced that he shall resolutely defend the national independence against the rule of Austrian Archdukes.

The Paris Siècle expresses a opposition to the Pope's assuming the Presidency of the Italian Confederation.

The Pope, in reply to a communication from the Emperor Napoleon says that he will not accept the Presidency of the Italian Confederation, until he ascertains whether such acceptance will pacify Italy, and promote the interests of the Catholic Church.

Cardinal Antonelli has proposed a new scheme for an Italian Confederation, the object being to control and crush out all revolutionary movements.

The Pope has condemned to death seven of the leaders of the outbreak at Perugia, for their participation in the affair, but the persons condemned have made their escape from the Papal States.

A temporary occupation of Italy by fifty thousand French troops is reported to have been determined upon, the troops to be stationed at various points throughout the Peninsula.

Austria, it is said, intends to maintain a respectable army in the Venetian Kingdom.

The United States Government has sent instructions to its Ministers in Germany to demand of all the German Governments the release of all German naturalized citizens from military and other services which have been claimed by them.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ASIA.

WORKINGMEN'S MOVEMENT IN LONDON.

Murder of a French Consul.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The London papers occupy much space in reporting and discussing the movements of the workingmen.

The latest advices announce that a compromise had been effected between the managers of the gas companies and their employés, and that from this quarter the strike has ceased, and the workmen have resumed their labor.

The builders' strike is still firmly persisted in, and there are no signs of a compromise between them and their employers.

Advices received by the India overland mail state that the French Consul at Aden was murdered while transacting business on the opposite coast.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, August 3.—The Cotton market closed dull. There was a limited demand, and the sales were unimportant. Prices generally remain unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The Cotton market closed firm. The sales to-day were 2000 bales, generally at previous quotations. The Flour market closed firm. The sales to-day were 15,500 barrels, at $4 10 to $4 20 for Superfine State.

Corn closed firm—sales to-day 15,600 bushels. Yellow Corn is quoted at $1 10 @2c.

Oats closed dull at 36 to 41c.

Pork closed buoyant. Eastern Meats is quoted at $13 70 to $14.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 19.—The Flour market generally closed steady. Superfine $4 50 to $4 60.

Corn closed dull at 78 to 83c. Oats closed dull at 40c. Whisky closed steady at 23c.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—The Mississippi at this point was nearly at a stand yesterday. It has, however, fallen three inches during the last twenty-four hours, and is still falling slowly, with six feet of water in the channel to Cairo.

The upper streams are also falling, with six feet of water on the bar at Dubuque, and four feet on the lower Rapids.

The Missouri is falling, with four feet of water in the channel.

VICKSBURG, August 19.—The steamer Messenger passed down at 5 o'clock this morning.

VICKSBURG, August 19.—The steamer Charmer passed down at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

From Pike's Peak—The Dark Side of the Picture.

The following from the Rockford (Illinois) Daily Register was addressed to E. S. Clark, brother of the miner who writes it, a respectable gentleman of Rockford:

ROCK MOUNTAIN VALLEY, July 24, 1859.

Dear Brother—Yours of June 24th was received July 17th. Perhaps if I can learn, Horace Greeley has set the Eastern world in a great excitement with his glowing accounts of the gold discoveries in the mountains; and report says there are now twenty thousand emigrants up the way hither who would have been home had it not been for said report. Now I will tell you what he knew of the matter and what I think I know. The Gregory diggings had just been opened, and they were yielding from ten cents to one dollar per pan. A large population had just flooded, and the sight of gold, since their expectations had been blasted at Cherry creek, produced a tremendous excitement. Every man felt himself worth thousands, thousands, forsooth, he was in the land of gold, and nothing to do but to dig it out.

The miners, and in fact every one here, with a very few exceptions, are the greatest liars I ever saw. Greeley was here then a few days, and swallowed every thing that was told him.

That there is gold here, and in large quantities, I do not deny; but that more than one in five hundred is doing better than a common day laborer in the States is untrue. Some say that one in a thousand is a fair average.

There are three kinds of diggings here, viz: lead, gulch, and bar. The leads are in the rock; the gulches, in the mountains, filled by the "blossom rock," as it is called, or buried stone; on the surface, occasional, as it is supposed, by internal heat or volcanic action of some earlier day, which opened the rock, forming a seam now full of dirt or rotten stone, in which the gold is found. Gregory's lead has only the finer gold, and they are or were the richest found. These leads commence at the foot of the mountain and run in a northeastern and southwestern direction. The dirt has to be washed, which requires considerable water, and all the water is produced of snow as it melts, and that is nearly used up. Besides this, for some reason, these leads have nearly ceased to be profitable, or, as they say, "pose the pay dirt."

Some have dug eighteen to twenty feet in solid rock and have not found the object of their search. Claims that once sold for $20,000 can now be bought for $1000. A company from Cleveland, Ohio, camped near us and purchased one of these claims, paying down all they had, even to guns and about of their provisions.

They worked it nearly four weeks without one cent of pay dirt, when one of their partners was accidentally killed by the unexpected explosion of a blast. What will become of them God only knows.

Wages here are only $2 50 per day, and it costs at least $1 per day for board, and work is very scarce at that. Gulch diggings are those located in sloughs at the foot of the mountains. They cannot be worked when the water is high, and when it is dry they have more. They have paid well when they could be worked.

The bar diggings are on the banks of creeks and are nearly forsaken at present. It requires two or three months to open a lead, and it may pay when opened, but the certainty of it. There are a great many sick in the mountains—five died yesterday, and for the day previous, in our vicinity, of the mountain fever. Our company have been sick, all of us, during the past two weeks.

Taking all things in consideration, we have concluded it would be wisdom in us to "make tracks" for America! Hundreds are leaving every day and as many more coming in.

We start to-morrow, oxen permitting, for home, and hope to reach Council Bluffs in five weeks.

News From Fort Benton.

Arrival of the Spread Eagle at St. Joseph—An Unprecedented Trip—Another Indian Battle—Nine Fifty Combatants Killed.

The St. Joseph Gazette of the 13th contains the following:

The steamer Spread Eagle, Capt. Chouteau, arrived in this city last night from the upper river. She has been eight hundred and fifty miles above the mouth of Yellow Stone, which is about five hundred and fifty miles further up than any boat had ever been before. This is two thousand five hundred miles above this city. The Spread Eagle left Fort Benton on the 19th of July, and Fort Union on the 26th.

Capt. Chouteau reports another sanguinary battle between the Sioux and the Arikaras which took place on the 22d of July, and which resulted in the loss of twenty-eight of the former and eighteen of the latter. The vanquishers of the Indians has been bruised to the highest pitch, and their implacability is you thought would lead immediately to peace, but has led to a final extinction of the weaker party.

The Eagle brought down seventy-five United States soldiers from Fort Randall, and their relief from Kearney.

This trip has continued over two months time, and is, on account of its great length, one of the most remarkable in the annals of river navigation.

A NEW LAVA-BOAT.—On Tuesday, 16th ult., some preliminary trials were made with a new life-boat, which the Falmouth Lifeboat Institution is about to send to Whitstable, on the coast of Durham. The boat, which is 32 feet long and 7 feet 10 inches wide, is of the design of James Peake, Esq., and was built by Mr. Hansom, Vernon, of Limehouse, being been constructed by Messrs. Rennie, of Blackwall, to a design, her self-righting power was found to be perfectly effective. The power the boat thus shipped, will enable her to pull six relieving oars in 16 seconds. The crew of 12 men and guns on board, her time to Scotland from Whitstable, 24 hours, the distance, 200 miles, or half the east coast, the weather, or state of the boat, before the boat, the weather's edge—an evidence of the boat's seaworthiness, or perfect equanimity of the crew, the boat was in every respect satisfactory.

The boat was in every respect satisfactory, and the crew, on all occasions, behaved in her good qualities. London Herald.

France and England.

The London Times hoops up the idea of the possibility of a French invasion. It received the gentle assurance of Thomas with incredulity, and says that France does not intertain schemes of invasion, and has the heads that can plan them and carry them on. In reply to the Paris Monitor, the Times says:

The British people have lately been amused with a specimen of French policy which could only mean that France did not choose to be quiet any longer. That not coming, had not armed, and would not come, but within a few weeks she had pushed 100,000 men, with every thing necessary for a gold and successful campaign, into the heart of Italy. France has now given us a sample of her skill. She tells the British people to arm! Let the estimates for our army and navy for the government year end, we are alleged, more than seven millions greater than here, and that therefore the humanity of the British people is to be signified to other nations that the conduct and interests of France.

It is almost needless to observe that, even the hints are not forgotten and put them, the reasoning is utterly inconclusive. The experience between England and France is not one of estimates but of men. If money could do the work, we would do it ourselves and make sure of enough ready cash to over whelm an invader when the emergency required; but what inspires uneasiness, and drives our ministers to extraordinary measures and burdensome estimates, is the want of men, and the serious numerical inferiority of our army to that of France. When the forces now in Italy have returned to France, as we suppose they will before long, the army within the frontiers of France proper, disposable for any operation whatever, will be nearly 400,000 men, including militia, will not be more than 170,000.

We now see, by the patient demonstration of fact, that France can dispatch an army of 150,000 men anywhere she pleases within two or three weeks, with every thing ready for action, and have 100,000 ready to follow them a month after. In the recent debate in our Commons, when the whole army was ransacked for disposable men, nobody could make out more than 30,000 at the command of a Cabinet determined to repel an invasion, and the Times, in its leading article, charged Cl-rk with behindhand. Action Secretary Bent dismissed the case.

Surgeon vs. Jackson.—Adolphus Bonneau, captain of the schooner Magflower, of the New Bedford, was sued for damages, for unceremoniously turning the defendant out of his law on the part of Mrs. Scovil, who keeps a small saloon in Bedford Street, Boston, and established the fact very clearly. Mrs. Scovil was sent for trial before the First District Court. It is a difficult matter to prove the fact of a man being the proprietor of the bar in the way are brought to justice.

Rodriguez.—Mr. Rodriguez, who keeps a cigar store at the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, made affidavit on the 11th that the day before Henry Parker and Arthur Gibson had entered his store, and disturbed the peace. The defendants have been since arrested, for yesterday Rodriguez obtained possession of Gibson to withdraw his affidavit.

Beaubien.—On the 11th instant, Thomas McElroy, at the corner of Baron Street and Triton Walk, has his cart over a little girl, only three years of age, named Catherine Bellone. Thomas was arrested on complaint of the driver at the time, and he was arrested and recognized for examination. Yesterday the case was investigated by Acting Recorder of Mazurat, when the boy was found to be Mamelon, and was at once discharged.

POLICE JOURNAL.—Michael Gunnert was arrested in Poydras Market last night, on the singular charge of having taken J. Winslow's watch, and ran off with it. He was found the block. John McNamara was found in a state of oblivion from liquor on Julia street, with a strange watch in his pocket.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Customs' amateurs played for the benefit of the Sons of Malta last night, at the American Theatre. The house was a crowded one, it being announced as the last performance this season. Yesterday afternoon he was on the steamboat landing, trying to sell the silver and gold coins, which other Prince gave him in exchange for his Kossuth's dollars. The Constable went out to Mother's house, which he found locked up and apparently deserted. He brought back his capture, and endeavored to find the owner. The clerk of the court had obtained positive information of the manner in which the principal witness had been spirited away by Lotaille, and informed Recorder Bent of the circumstances, who then said:

"Adjourning to the return of the Constable, who thinks he can find the witness." The court cannot be waiting weeks after weeks for the appearance of witnesses, and then, when ready to proceed, be put off to another tribunal. Gentlemen, I shall adjourn the case, you.