The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH IT?

At the reception of every fresh batch of news from Mexico, the question, "What shall we do with that anomalous and already effete Government," presses upon the mind with additional force. It is impossible too to blink the issue. Our geographical relations to Mexico, the extent of the country, its proximity to the United States, its claims upon us as the only powerful and prosperous nation of the Western Hemisphere, the constant intercourse established between us and her—all constitute an array of arguments which incontrovertibly vindicate the policy of interference. But there is yet a stronger view to be taken. There are great general principles of humanity which should control the conduct of Governments as they do that of individuals. We have no more right to remain passive and indifferent while our unfortunate neighbor is plunged in o anarchy, desolated by interneciue war, and reduced to a condition of unparalleled distress and poverty, than has a good citizen to see two persons tearing each other's eyes out, and seeking each other's life, without endeavoring to separate the infuriated combatants, and put a period to their brawl. If apathy would be considered disgraceful in the latter case, surely it is more reprehensible in the former. Christianity and civilization alike demand our interposition for the purpose of arresting the downward progress of Mexico; and in this instance at least the appeal of the liner and better instincts of our nature is strengthened and confirmed by three considerations of national dignity and policy to which no prominent power can remain insensible.

We take it, therefore, that upon the naked question of our right and duty to endeavor to settle this terrible Mexican imbroglio, there can be but little difference of opinion. If this were the be-all and end-all, there would be small impediment in the way of a solution of the problem. Unfortunately it is here that the true starting point begins. After conclusively and conscientiously proving that we ought and should interfere with Mexico, put a stop to the war of factions raging in that country, and adopt efficacious measures to preclude its recurrence, we are at once brought to a pause by the interrogatory "What are we to do?" If the United States were a conquering and colonizing State; if our interests, our position and our policy justified lawless irruptions against feebler powers, and their overthrow and occupation, like the subjugation of India by the English, and of Algeria by the French, we might make short work of this so called republic on our borders. With fifty thousand men we could overrun her from Yucatan to Chihuahua, and from Tamaulipas to the Pacific ocean. But this is not to be thought of. We cannot hold colonies, and to annex six millions of Indians and two millions of hybrids to our enlightened country, would be entirely too much like the gradual absorption of a deadly virus in our political system. We could not, without extreme danger, resort to so desperate an act, even supposing that the aforesaid Indians and hybrids were willing to be annexed.

What, then, are we to do with that chronic political leper styled Mexico? How shall we proceed to cleanse and purify it? There really appear but two feasible modes of attaining the object. The one is to adopt Gen. Huntsvo's plan of a Protectorate; to compel Mexico to acknowledge the Liberal party and its chiefs, and to prevent the possibility of another sudden revolution by stationing in the country, and especially at the capital, a force sufficient to overawe rebellion. The expenses of the Protectorate might be defrayed from the revenues of Mexico, which, if collected under careful supervision, and by honest agents, would doubtless be much larger than they have ever been. Another view would be a temporary armed intervention for no other purpose than to reinstate the Constitutionalists in power. This, however, would be but a palliative. What Mexico most needs is new blood, and this is not to be obtained and diffused throughout her territories in a day or a year. We can see little hope for that feeble and distracted Government save in the gradual elimination of the aboriginal, and its replacement by the Anglo Saxon element. This is the work of time. It has been achieved in Texas, in New Mexico and in Arizona; it will soon be achieved in Sonora and other frontier States of Mexico. It may be hastened by prompt and energetic intervention by the United States; for if ever any considerable body of Americans once get into the heart of Mexico, and learn personally to appreciate the matchless beauty of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and all the wonderful advantages with which nature has endowed the country, we may feel perfectly satisfied that they never will be driven out. Give them half a chance, and they will communicate permanent vigor and vitality to the exhausted and impoverished blood of the mongrel tribes of Anahuac.

But this will require a generation to accomplish, and in the meanwhile the query still recurs: "What are we to do with Mexico?" It is to be hoped that some of our public men, at the coming session of Congress, will propose a satisfactory response. We deem the topic far more pressing and paramount than the mooting animosities of the rival wings of the Democracy, idle discussions upon abstract points, or even crafty intrigues for political place and preferment.

OUR MEDICAL FRIEND.—No. 38 of this excellent and cheap publication has been received at EZEKIEL'S, No. 7 Exchange Place.

The United States mail steamship Cahawba, Captain J. W. Smith, sails at 8 o'clock this morning for New York, via Havana, with $160,000 in specie for New York, $1000 in specie for Havana, the United States mails, and the following passengers:

FOR NEW YORK—Mrs Chauviere, Miss Begewich, Mrs Gleason.
FOR HAVANA—F d'Armas, M Rich.

THE CROUP.—The *Journal of Health* says: "When a child is taken with croup instantly apply cold water—ice water, if possible—suddenly and freely to the neck and chest with a sponge. Soon as possible let the sufferer drink as much as it can; then wipe it dry, cover it warm, and soon a quiet sleeper will relieve all anxiety." A friend who has repeatedly tried this remedy informs the Augusta *Chronicle* that it never failed to afford almost instant relief.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, August 20.—Certified copies of the approved lists of the land granted to Michigan for railroad purposes, under the act of June, 1856, embracing nearly 814,000 acres, have been transmitted to the Governor of that State.

The charge against Major Edmund French, Pay Clerk of the Bureau of Construction of the Treasury Department, is falsely making and forging certificates and receipts, for the purpose of obtaining money from the United States. His arrest was made yesterday, as was stated in my former dispatch, but not until after consultation between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Solicitor of the Treasury, District Attorney Ould and Major Bowman, and giving the accused an opportunity to explain. The affair creates much gossip here. The extent of the alleged defalcation has not been ascertained.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The Nashville *Patriot* says:

Some time during Sunday night last, Mr. Samuel Bellsnyder, a young man of about twenty or twenty-one years of age, a clerk in the wholesale dry goods house of Morgan & Co., on the Public Square, fell from a window of his place of establishment, and was instantly killed. The window is situated at the rear end of the building, and overlooks a narrow area, floored with cedar plank, and on a level with the second story cellar floor. In this area he was found early yesterday morning, with his skull dreadfully fractured, he having fallen upon his head from a height of four stories, or about fifty feet. It is impossible to tell how or at what hour of the night the accident occurred. He was partly undressed when found, and it is probable that he had seated himself in the window and fell while in the act of undressing, or he may have fallen asleep while seated in the window, and brought about his terrible death in that way. The latter supposition, however, is hardly correct, as instead of falling perpendicularly as he must have done had he been asleep at the moment, he struck some eight feet above the ground, against an opposite wall, which stands about seven feet from the building from which he fell.

Mr. Bellsnyder was the son of Capt. Bellsnyder, formerly of the steamer Nashville, was a young man of fine moral character, and was esteemed by all who knew him. The doors of the house of Morgan & Co. were hung with crape, and closed all day yesterday, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

SIMPLICITY OF STYLE.—Mr. Webster would live long in story for the simplicity of his style of composition if for nothing else. It is related that when his celebrated speech upon Foote's resolutions was published, he sent a copy of it to Davy Crockett, thereby afforded Davy double pay him to make his acknowledgments for the favor—remarking that it was the only speech that he had ever been enabled to read without the aid of a dictionary. Mr. Webster, it is said, frequently remarked that although, perhaps, a compliment was not intended, none was ever bestowed upon him that he valued so highly. Let all, who have not, peruse the speech of the Vice-President upon the removal of the Senate from the old to the new chamber.—*Washington Statesman.*

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE STEAMER AMERICA.

A Republic Proclaimed in Parma—The Friends of Order Pleading—The Zurich Conference—Russian Loan of Twelve Million Pounds—Twelve Hours Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship Etna—Prince Napoleon King of Tuscany—British Parliament Prorogued—Political Amnesty in France—The Armistice Prolonged—Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, August 13.—The steamship Indian, from Quebec, and the Great Britain, City of Washington and Ariel, from New York, have arrived out.

The Peace Conference at Zurich was daily sitting, but the most profound secrecy is observed in its proceedings, and nothing has transpired as to its program.

The Sardinian representatives, it is observed, absent themselves from some of the sittings of the Conference.

It is reported, by way of Vienna, that the Red Republicans have proclaimed, or pronounced for a republic in Parma, and that the Piedmontese authorities and agents have been driven out.

It is also added that the friends of order are everywhere fleeing from the Duchies.

A Russian loan of £12,000,000 and the Indian loan of £5,000,000 have been introduced in the London market.

BOSTON, August 27.—The Cunard screw steamship Etna, Capt. Anderson, arrived at this port this morning. She left Liverpool on Saturday evening, 15th instant, and brings twelve hours' later advices than the America.

The Zurich Conference had resolved to prolong the armistice until after the ratification of the treaty of peace.

THE PARIS FETES.

The foreign ambassadors at Paris have determined not to attend the grand military *fête* soon to take place, if the colors taken from the enemy are carried in the procession.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of France has increased 87,500,000f. during the last month.

The three per cent. rentes closed at 69f. 50c.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

A rumor was in circulation, which had obtained some credence, that Prince Napoleon would be made sovereign of Tuscany.

The King of Prussia, it was expected, would die shortly.

It was believed that no lives were lost in the collision between the Austrian and Prussian troops at Frankfort.

Spain had resolved to increase the fortifications of Cuba.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 13th inst.

C. Lennox Wyke has been appointed Britisn Envoy Extraordinary to Central America.

The Atlantic Telegraph shares are quoted at £208.

The Paris correspondents of the London press report that the Emperor Napoleon is about to publish a general political amnesty including Gen. Changarnier, Louis Blanc and Ledru Rollin.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Serious trouble is apprehended in the Duchesses in Italy.

The emissaries of the fugitive princes are fermenting discord, and the people generally are bitterly opposed to the return of their former rulers.

The Dictator of Modena threatens to level the city to the ground sooner than see the Austrian Grand Duke restored by force of arms.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, August 13.—Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular reports that the weather has been favorable to the growing crops. The Flour market closed quiet at 18s. to 24s. 6d. per cental. White Corn 7s. 6d.; Yellow 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d. per cental. Beef has declined 5s. 6d., and holders are pressing on the market. Bacon has declined 2s. and 60 to 65s. Bacon closed steady. Lard closed firm at 54 to 57s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 13.—The London breadstuffs market closed steady. The Sugar market closed quiet. Prices are easier but quotations unchanged. Coffee closed firm at an advance of 4d.

FAILURE AND FLIGHT.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—Messrs. Holmes & Conwell, grocery and commission merchants of this city, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, and Conwell has left parts unknown.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT BANKER.

BALTIMORE, August 26.—George Brown, of the firm of Brown, Brothers & Co., bankers, died at his residence, near Baltimore, last night.

The immediate cause of his death was a severe cold.

FURTHER BY THE ETNA:

New Complications in Italy—Reduction of the French Tariff—Terrible Earthquake in Turkey—Napoleon and Constantine.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The London *Herald* states that it has reason to believe that the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the present Emperor of Russia, will, upon leaving Kyde, visit the Emperor Napoleon at Biarritz, in the Pyrenees, where the Emperor and suite are to pass some weeks, after the conclusion of the grand fetes at Paris on the 15th inst.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The people of Modena and Parma have been invited to a monster banquet for the purpose of deciding the following questions, which will be submitted for discussion:

First—The dethronement of their former dynasties.

Second—Annexation to Piedmont.

Third—The formation of a political and military confederation with Tuscany.

The discontent still continues throughout the States of the Church, although no serious disturbances had taken place.

The Italian question was being discussed in Germany, and the treaty of Villafranca was severely commented upon.

There were also other indications unfavorable to the establishment of the proposed Italian Confederation.

FRANCE.

The political news from Paris is of a pacific nature, and indicates that the Emperor Napoleon intends to inaugurate a permanent and solid peace policy.

The Emperor, it is stated, proposes to reduce the import duty on coal and iron, to encourage railway enterprises and to stimulate the commerce of the country.

TURKEY.

A terrible earthquake has occurred near Erzeroum, which entirely destroyed the town, together with its ramparts.

Advices from Constantinople report nothing of political importance.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF A BANK PRESIDENT.

BALTIMORE, August 26.—James Swan, ex-President of the Merchants' Bank, died in this city this morning.

George Brown, who died last night, was also formerly President of the Merchants' Bank.

ARRIVAL OF A SPANISH STEAMSHIP.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The Spanish steamship Pajoro del Oceano has arrived off Sandy Hook. Her advices have been anticipated.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.

INDIAN "BLACK MAIL" LEVY.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—A dispatch from Independence announces the arrival of the New Mexican mails at that place, with later advices from Santa Fe.

The Kiowa Indians stopped the mails, and forced the mail party to divide their provisions with them.

The Indians also told them that they intended hereafter to make a similar levy on all whites passing through their country.

The mail party found deep snow on the mountains.

There was nothing important to report from Santa Fe.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The Cotton market closed dull. The sales to-day amount to 1200 bales. Middling Uplands closed at 13½c.

The Flour market closed firm; sales to-day 13,000 bbls.

Corn closed dull; sales to-day limited to 1600 bushels.

Pork closed dull; Eastern Mess $14 25 to $14 37½.

Whisky continues buoyant, and a further advance of ½c is reported, closing at 27½c.

Molasses closed quiet at 40 to 42c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—The Flour market closed firm at yesterday's quotations.

Corn closed quiet; prices unchanged.

Whisky closed buoyant at 24½c.

Provisions generally closed very dull, without material change in prices.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—The Mississippi at this point is receding fast, with five feet six inches of water in the channel to Cairo.

The upper streams also continue to decline slowly.

VICKSBURG, August 26.—The steamer Alice Vivian passed down at 9 o'clock this morning, and the Charmer at half-past 11 o'clock this evening.

SHOCKING MURDER.—A shocking murder occurred in the town of Lloyd, Ulster county, New York, a few days ago. A man named James Vanderveort went into the house of a Mr. Albertson, in that village, in which was his daughter, engaged in making a shroud for Miss Albertson, who then lay dead in the house at the time. He ordered his daughter to go home immediately, and threatened to do her personal injury if she refused. Young Albertson, who was in the house at the time, then interfered and endeavored to reason the matter with him, when they got into a quarrel, which resulted in Vanderveort stabbing him.

A man named Cunningham was killed in the town of Haverstraw, Sullivan county, New York, on Friday, August 19th, by two brothers, named Augustus and Peter Brosky. One of them stabbed Cunningham with a knife in the breast, and the other struck him down in the head with a stone, fracturing the skull. The unfortunate man died in a few moments.

A letter from La Crosse, Wisconsin, August 16th, says: The Hon. William Dunlap, of this city, was yesterday broken to death some fourteen miles from town. The parties implicated (father, two sons, and two daughters) are now safely lodged in jail.

The London Times on the Power and Dignity of the Press.

The London Times having been censured by distinguished members of Parliament for the tone of some of its editorials, defends itself right valiantly, and carries the war into the camps of its opponents, by declaring that all the good which is got out of the Government is extorted by the importunity and the influence of the press, which is feared by indolent and selfish individuals in office. The *Times* startled aristocratic nerves a while ago, by the remark that a paragraph of praise in the newspapers was more valuable than a Royal decoration—the one being a mark of distinction in a small circle only, while the other spreads reputation to the ends of the earth.

It retorts with haughty emphasis as follows to the remarks in Parliament deprecating the invectives of the newspapers upon the French Emperor, and to the interference of his agents in suppressing its circulation in France:

It is our vocation and our very being to speak truly and freely about all public characters and affairs. If we cannot follow our vocation we cease to be altogether. We are a free press, which is about as distinct a thing from Continental journalism as a living man is from a skeleton, or a forest from a timber yard.

If we have said what is not true, that is another question. But if our crime is that we have sometimes said that which may hurt the feelings of an Emperor or his soldiers, then we bow to state our case. *We existed before either Napoleon III or Napoleon I. We are as much an essential institution of this country as they of theirs.* We say precisely what we were not only when Louis Napoleon lodged in St. James's, but when his uncle was a sub-officer of artillery. We are what we were before either Mr. Bright or Lord John Russell was born. The era which gave France its Revolution gave England its free press. That press has preserved its freedom by acting up to itself, and speaking the truth, to the best of its ability and judgment, of every thing and every body. No one can over-estimate its weight as the auxiliary and mouth piece of a free legislature and open justice. But here it exists, one of the chief forces of the country, now also a heritage from our forefathers, to be bequeathed to our children.

The Six Pieces for a New Dress.

Titlewinks wants another dress, and her lord protests. Now observe how she manages; she approaches with:

Plan No. 1—namely, The Persuasive Plan.—Oh, how hard he has to fight! She tells him how she loves smooth silk, she has set her heart on a king—satin if he has the heart to deny her. If he says he has, she proceeds to

Plan No. 2—or The Doubtish Plan.—She informs him of the fact that she has nothing to wear, and says a man is a brute who would not give his wife something to wear. That she is not fit to be seen. That people will cry shame on him. In vain he says that "beauty unadorned is adorned the most." She asks if he can be so mean as to refuse her. He says "yes." She proceeds to

Plan No. 3—or The Pouting Plan.—This consists more of gesture than speech. She sits at the table with her little nose turned up, and her little eyes turned down. She eats little, (till he gets to business,) sighs often, and walks about the house like a bad-tempered ghost. She speaks only to say "she knew it would be so," and "it served her just right." Should he dare to say "it did," she proceeds to

Plan No. 4—or The Property Plan.—She politely asks for the little money she had when she married him. Certainly she can do what she pleases with her own. In fact she had no property when they were married. All her wordly goods consisted of a few worsteds and knitting pins; but these knitting pins she always pokes in his eyes unless she conquers him before she gets to plan No. 4. Should this fail, she proceeds to

Plan No. 5—or The Comparative Plan.—All her departed lovers are made to pass before the unhappy man, and he is compared with them, one by one. If she had married Mr. Snooks—a the coachmaker—she would have had a livery. If she had married Mr. Swizzle, she would have lived in style on Broad street. If she had married—in fact—anybody but her husband—she would have been treated like a human being. He, perhaps, becomes a little angry, and suggests if she had married Adam she would have dressed like Eve! But as she had married him, she must wear what he can give her. This results in her temper, and she comes immediately to

Plan No. 6—or The Conclusive Plan.—Which consists of a threat to go to her mother, and many upbraidings that he brought her away from the joys of her own home to abuse and make her miserable.

Now, no man was ever able to stand all these pleas. He generally fails at No. 1, and only in extreme cases reaches No. 6.

MAD SHOT.—The Natchitoches *Chronicle* says:

On last Sunday night a very unfortunate affair came off, which may terminate fatally. A warrant has for some time been in the hands of the Sheriff against Mr. B. Griffin, who was charged with shooting a man named Four. Griffin has for some time eluded the vigilance of the officers and has occupied a rest. On Sunday night the Sheriff of our parish, accompanied by seven other persons, surrounded Griffin's house and demanded his surrender. Upon being told that he was not at home, some of the party were ordered to search the house, and finding the object of their search under a bed, they were about to take him when he presented a pistol at one of the party, Deputy Sheriff Rogers. Mr. Rogers at once fired a Derringer pistol, the ball from which entered the cheek of Griffin, pursued a downward course, and is thought to have entered the cavity of the breast. The situation of Griffin is pronounced by his physician to be very critical and the chances are against his recovery.

AN AWFUL RESENTMENT.—Some time last spring a company of Pike's Peakers left Graysville, Illinois, for the Kansas gold regions. While traveling through the Indian country on their way out, one of the company, a young man of desperate character from the vicinity of Graysville, named Haynes, declared his determination to shoot the first Indian he met; and, unhappily, during the day they overtook an old prairie a defenseless squaw, when he, in mere wickedness, levelled his gun and shot her dead.

His companions were horror-stricken at the blood-thirsty deed, but felt that they had no power to punish him. The tribe to which the squaw belonged was not far distant when the deed was perpetrated. They discovered her lifeless body, and saw at once the manner of her death. They pursued the party of Illinois Pike's Peakers, and in a few hours overtook them and demanded to know who had committed the murder.

The company of five or six Pike's Peakers found themselves surrounded by nearly two hundred enraged Indians, who threatened to immolate the whole party if they did not point out and give up the murderer. To save their own lives they gave up Haynes to their vengeance. He was taken by the Indians to a distance, while his companions turned on their route to see what would be his fate.

After a while the Indians returned with their victim literally flayed alive. They had skinned him from head to foot. The wretched being was still alive when brought back to his companions. He lived in agony long enough to tell how he had been tortured, but was soon released by death from unspeakable sufferings. Terrible as the revenge was, few can say it was not deserved.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF YOUNG MEN IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.—Edmund About, in his book, "The Roman Question," makes the following comparison of young men of twenty-five in different countries. After describing the education of young Roman nobles, he says, in this funky way:

One fine day they attain their twenty-fifth year. At this age an American has already tried his hand at a dozen different trades, made four fortunes, and at least one bankruptcy. He has gone through a file of campaigns, had a lawsuit, established a new religious sect, killed half a dozen men with his revolver, freed a negroes, and conquered an island. An Englishman has passed some stiff examinations, been attached to an embassy, founded a factory, converted a Catholic, gone round the world, and read the complete works of Walter Scott. A Frenchman has rhymed a tragedy, written for two newspapers, been wounded in three duels, twice attempted suicide, vexed fourteen husbands, and changed his politics nineteen times. A German has slashed fifteen of his dearest friends, swallowed sixty hogsheads of beer, and the philosophy of Hegel, sung eleven thousand couplets, compromised a tavern waiting-maid, smoked a million of pipes, and been mixed up with at least two revolutions.

The Roman princes has done nothing, seen nothing, learned nothing, loved nothing, suffered nothing. His parents or guardians open a cloister gate, take out a young girl as inexperienced as himself, and the pair of innocents are bidden to kneel before a priest, who gives them permission to become parents of another generation of innocents like themselves.

THE SHOWER.—Gen. Shields made a speech at a Democratic Convention in Rice county, Minnesota, on the 20th ultimo. After congratulating the Democracy upon the harmony which prevails in their ranks and upon the prospect of victory, he said:

I have something good to tell you, but it's a secret—and I don't want the Republicans to know it. I think I'll give it to you if you promise to keep it to yourselves. The people of the United States have made up their minds to make Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, the next President; and what is more, two-thirds of the people of Minnesota are with him, and when they do they will vote for a Green Mountain boy with a heart almost as big as Jackson's. This is my secret, and if you communicate it to Republicans I will never tell you another.

EARLY TRANSGRESSORS OF THE LAW.—The translation of the Bible into English was prohibited, and for many years after King Alfred, "the Truth-teller," as he was called, commenced the work about the year 730. Adelmar translated the Pentateuch into Saxon; Cuthbert the venerable, the Bede, died at Egbert, 735; the whole by Bede, in 1537 Tyrwin published the whole in English. Tindall's translation appeared in 1525, was reviewed and altered in 1535, published with a preface of Cranmer's in 1539, and allowed to be read in churches. In 1551 another translation was published, which, being revised by Queen Elizabeth, was printed with their alterations to 1568. In 1609 a new translation was published by authority, which is that in present use. There was also the Douay version, made by the Irish language in 1582. The Pope did not give his permission for the translation of it into any language till 1756.

SUPPLEMENT.

Adopted in the Presidential Canvass of Death—Broken Bridges—Misplaced Switches—Collisions—Crossings Unguarded—Shifting Up Lead Time—Brass Bridges Open Without Signals, &c.

"A curious pitch
From a misplaced switch
Laid one dead in this death."

"Of the train the engine rushed—
Some were drowned and I was crushed."

"What is life? 'Tis but a vision.
Here I stand by a collision.
Twenty more died by the mean.
Twenty more died by steam."

"Sister, mother, sent and me
Were run over. Here we be.
We should have had time to smoke,
Had they blown the engine's whistle."

"Blessed is the man
Whose outer fairness hardened an abyss,
The cars were canted down the precipice,
And prevented his injury. He should sing
'Time the curve did it. And the engineer,
Being upon a bender, our counsel."

"Train hands traveler rushing by,
As their passport pipe time cry.
Here a Pullman, there a freight,
Killed station and wounded slight.
For a moment, friends be weepers,
Are you prepared to meet your creepers?
Too may share our fate—why not?
Are you reach the next depot?"

"Hate are dispatched the boss
(The dark being two old)
Of an unknown man.
Who, being dead, blind and lame,
Neglected to the conductor signals,
And was run over as a punishment
For his contempt."

The engineer jumped off the engine
After it had cut the navy in two,
And with most exemplary humanity,
Converted the fireman into a mere word shed,
Where all means of resuscitation were tried;
But alas!
The vital spark had fled!
For the humanity they 4 relayed,
The engineer and signal man
Were discharged on the spot.
With a service of pipe
Out there and do like otter."

[N. Y. Sun Post.

THE FRENCH SOLDIERY.—During the Tuscan campaign there were issues connected of soldiers taking provisions from the inhabitants and refusing payment. What was the punishment? Were they flogged? No! Just simply sent back to France, deprived of the dangers and the glory of the battle-field. "I never heard such eloquent but mute despair," said my informant. "I believe every soldier in the army would starve rather than incur a similar disgrace." A young Italian surgeon in attendance after the battle of Magenta was annoyed to see General Mellinet sing his cigar on the grass, and take the cigar from the mouth of a comrade soldier in order to light his own. I suppose all this will not make much impression on you republicans, but it does here, I can assure you, and I can fancy how it must have amazed the English in the Crimea. It is the same in the hospitals; there you see the officers sitting by the side of the wounded soldiers, soothing them, cheering them with promises of writing to their families, taking their wears, pipes, tobacco, &c.—*Correspondent New York Times.*

A HOUSE RUN ON A LOCOMOTIVE.—Isn't a night ride on the locomotive delightful? Perched up in a little seat in the corner of the caboose, out of the way, the furnace is crammed full of wood, the water gauge tried, the bell rung, the throttle is opened, and off we go. The lantern ahead shines upon the track and lights the path; there is no dirt; the cinders pass overhead; more wood is put in the furnace, the machinery clanks, the bell rings, the whistle is sounded, and firing, the engine comes on a curve, the engineer is on the look-out, the smoke stack turns one side as if it would go off, the Ramapo rolls on the Erie track, the bell rings, (she is there to hear it, for it's two o'clock in the morning!) the furnace door is opened, the wood has melted away like ice cream before the hot breath, the bushes on the track is now straight, the throttle opened wider, the smoke stack rushes madly under a bridge, and seems high enough to sweep it away; the bridge is safe, but disturb him, but let him lie there all evening.

Amid all the drinking and carousing the poor fellow laid there on the trunks, unknowingly speechless. If he was not dead, he one paid any attention to him, or they would have discovered his condition. About midnight, the door of the saloon were closed, and the bar-keeper remembered the man who was lying on the baggage. Going to him, he took him by the shoulder and rolled him over on his back, when, to the astonishment and horror, he found it was a corpse.

The face was already black and the features horribly distorted, while the eyes were wide open with the stare of death. The bar-keeper says that for a minute he was rooted to the spot with wonderment, and then, with a cry of grief, he ran down every one in the building. Yesterday morning Deputy Coroner Wyckoff held an inquest upon the body, and after a post mortem examination by Dr. Hunt, it was ordained death had been caused by suntroke. The man must have fainted and died in a short time, unable to call for assistance from the men who were drinking and laughing within a few feet of him. He was an Irishman, 30 years of age, and his name has not been ascertained.

THE INQUEST ON DELANEY.—Deputy Coroner Wyckoff yesterday held an inquest upon the body of J. D. Delaney, yesterday found in Delaney's partner in business, John Brady, testified that he spoke with him at nine o'clock on Sunday morning, when Delaney complained of a dizziness in his head. He told Murphy then that he was going to walk out to the Lake with Fitzgerald, Mooney and Duncan. They started from Mooney's at the four were standing on the bridge on the Metairie Ridge road, near St. Patrick's Cemetery No. 1, about one o'clock in the afternoon, when Duncan and James Delaney had been complaining much of an uncomfortable pain in his head. Simpson, who is a boy of fifteen, left them and went on toward the "Four mile tail pond."

Shortly after he left a barouche came along the road, in which was seated a young lady and two gentlemen, and a lady and her daughter, who were all unknown to the young man, and asked them to get in and ride to the Half Way House. Mooney and Fitzgerald declined, but Duncan, and the latter had to stand up, as there was no seat for him, but Delaney declined getting in, saying he was going to walk by the shore and through the swamp. The party in the barouche remained the Half Way House, they found Simpson on the gallery, and the whole party went there together until half-past 5 o'clock, when they returned to the city. This entirely clears Simpson, Mooney and Fitzgerald from any suspicion of having murdered Delaney, even if the body and clothes did not conclusively show that his death was not a violent one. The jury brought in a verdict that he died from some natural cause, the exact nature of which was unknown.

ARREST OF SUSPICION.—Officers Boulicot and Ryan, the Second District detectives, arrested yesterday evening a young German about twenty-four of age, named Jacob Hale, but who is generally known by the name of Dunlap. They charge him, from information received, with being the person who stabbed Julia Strauss, at half-past twelve o'clock on the morning of the 5th in street, at the corner of Barracks street and the Levee.

It will be remembered that several members of No. 16, one of whom Strauss was, went into the corner house to get a drink, the night of the fire on the back Bergnoux. When they came out onto the banquette, some one who was entirely unknown to them rushed among their party and stabbed Strauss in the abdomen, and another member in the arm. Strauss has been lying in the Charity Hospital ever since, and is in a very precarious condition.

After the arrest the officers took Hale to the Hospital and brought him to the bedside of Strauss. The wounded man was asked if he could identify him as the one who had cut him. Strauss looked at Hale for a while and then replied that he did not think that was the man. The fireman who was wounded in the arm called at the lock-up, and after seeing the prisoner, said also he did not think he was the man. Hale says he has lately been driver of Mississippi Engine No. 1. That on the night of the fire at the Bergnoux he did not go to it at all, having had his foot broken shortly before that. It is not probable that he will prove to be the man who did the stabbing. The officers must be mistaken this time.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of this institution for the week ending last evening, the 26th instant, at six o'clock:

Admissions	200
Discharges	200
Deaths	27
Remaining	1,100

ALLEGED FUGITIVE.—Officer Doathing, of the First District, arrested A. W. Richards last evening, who is charged by J. S. Williams with being a fugitive from Mississippi.

MISSING BONNET.—Mrs. Isaac Bridges was robbed of her reticule, containing $20 and a valuable pocket handkerchief, on Camp street, near Poydras, at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. She was walking up the street at the time with the reticule on her arm, when a commodiously dressed man came up to her and suddenly cut the handle of the reticule, thus effecting the robbery of which it is stated caging a word. The lady says she was so astounded at the audacious and daring of the act, she had not sufficient presence of mind to call for aid until the fellow had disappeared around the corner.

RECOVERY BEFORE A CORONER.—J. Wilson, charged with breaking two looking glasses in Thomas Pirque's liquor saloon, and assaulting him with a razor, was sent before the Criminal Court for trial.

Caroline Gardner was remanded for examination on the 31st, charged with entering Wilhelm's house, opening her husband's trunk with a pass key, and stealing a gold chain.

Richard Cuddy was remanded until the 31st, charged by Mr. W. P. Coleman with being a dangerous character, and intending to burn down his corn-mill in Kenner.

Thomas Hoeve and Alexander Cromer, for threatening to enter Mr. Wm. Wade's house, for threatening Robert Gray, had each to furnish pecuniary bonds for three months.

The following parties were all discharged: William Bailey, charged with illegally beating George Wall and Miss Dolan; Alex Carey, accused of throwing brick-bats and water on Rose Carey; Eliza McKinney, said to have implored Elizabeth Widney and Mary, slave of Mr. Sharon, suspected of setting fire to a house on Thursday night.

John Williams, alias Jack of Clubs, was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days.

The fine of Wm. Mill was fined $10 for dumping manure on the battery.

Richard Wisdom was fined $10 for using obscene language in Perdido street.

Kinz, slave of Mr. Parkes, was lashes on the track in new straight, the throttle opened wider, the smoke stack rushes madly under a bridge, and seems high enough to sweep it away; the bell rings, (she is there to hear it, for it's two o'clock in the morning!) the furnace door is opened, the wood has melted away like ice cream before the hot breath of the silicon—the baggage of the boarders in the hotel—and the man laid down upon them. As the barkeeper knew him by countenance to be a frequenter of the place, of course, he did not disturb him, but let him lie there all evening.

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WHOLESALE DRUG STORE.

B. JOURDAN,
(Late H. Bourjaan.)
Has received—
10 barrels Castor Oil No. 1;
5 do do Cotton Seed;
10 cases Prussic Acid;
10 do Castile of Sulphur;
5 do Gum Copal;
Bandanna Tips, Gum Tragacanth;
Jalap, &c. Rhubarbs, &c.;
Alum, &c.
A large assortment of glass, apothecaries' furniture, &c., &c.
B. JOURDAN.

Wanted.
AN excellent BOOK KEEPER, coming well recommended and knowing English and French speak a Spanish also would be preferred. Apply Webster, 16 O. st this office.

Wanted,
A SITUATION as a commercial house, either New Orleans or Havana, by an experienced book keeper, who is also a correspondent in English, French, and Spanish; speaks the Spanish language fluently. Inquire at the Bee office.

Louisiana State Insurance Company.
Office, No. 32 Camp Street.
THE subscribers to the capital stock of this Company are hereby notified that the cash equity of the assets of their subscriptions is due and payable at the office of the Company.
By order of the Board
E. GRANDJEAN, President.

Succession of Pierre Riviere.
All persons having claims against the succession of Pierre Riviere are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all those indebted to said succession are notified to pay the undersigned.
Curatorship Succession.
ALEX. D. TOURNE, 44 Charlotte st.
New Orleans, 22 August 1859.

Louisiana Democratic Association.
At a meeting of the LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION, held on the 25th inst., the following officers were elected to officers of the Association for the ensuing year:
President—G. A. BERGER.
Vice-President—A. PETTERWIN.
Secretary—D. WARREN BRICKELL, Jr. D.
Treasurer—A. W. McCREER