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# The New Orleans Bee.

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## THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3.

### ARE WE RETROGRADING?

That the United States have made astonishing progress in population, wealth, territory, political influence and power in a considered fact. No one can fail to be impressed with the contrast between our condition at the beginning of the nineteenth century and the present time. In every attribute of a great nation; in those characteristic qualities, possessions and advantages which mark a people destined to pre-eminence among the governments of the world, the United States are almost unrivaled. We have advanced with a rapidity which startles and amazes the slow-paced kingdoms of Europe, and which induces their monarchs to consider our growth as one of the most stupendous phenomena of the age.

But while our country has thus emerged in obscurity into greatness, from weakness into strength, from insignificance into power, from a scanty to a numerous population, while, too, it has acquired no mean renown in the walks of literature, the arts and sciences; while the inventive genius of our people is exhibited in a thousand applications by which the convenience of the common of the human family is materially enhanced, the question will still arise: "Have we made equal progress in genuine practical wisdom and sound morality?" "Have we lost in those virtues which should distinguish and adorn humanity as we have marched onward in the path of greatness?" "Are we as honest, as pure, as patriotic, as fraternal, as just, as free from rapacity and unholy ambition, as true to our engagements, as proud of our common honor as we were half a century ago?" "Have we advanced in these respects, or retrograded?" We fear that a frank and unreserved reply to these queries would tend hugely to the humiliation of our national pride, by showing us that while we may be infinitely richer and richer, and endowed more copiously with possessions than formerly, we have attained all this at the cost of a large proportion of those manly virtues and moral traits which were once our legitimate pride and a source of genuine admiration to our constituted minds.

We have been led to this train of thought casually meeting with a passage from a lecture recently delivered by the Earl of Carlisle before a literary society of England, which will be remembered that this accomplished nobleman, when Lord Morpeth, visited America some ten years ago, and on his return expressed himself in highly favorable terms of our institutions and people. The lecture referred to he has seen fit to change his views, as the following lines will prove:

Now that I am not speaking from the book before me in the printed page, but to living men and women, and in reference to the actual state of things, I must permit myself to say that almost every thing that I have heard or read concerning the United States since the period of my visit has led me, on the whole, tended to the increase of my admiration of their public and private virtues, of their powers and resources, and of their anticipations of their coming destiny. In the literary, I would say the moral, as well as the intellectual arts and drawbacks at which I have lately hinted, have come out, as time always does, with greater frequency and with more palpable force. The increase of population, the restlessness and hatred of the restraints of geographical divisions; the spirit of political wrecking and corruption; the seeming and undeniable deterioration in many instances; the high handed ruffianism of the mining districts; the lust of territorial aggrandizement; the disorganization of the old political parties; the rise of new ones; the undisguised desire to take any prominent part in foreign affairs; the absence of fair play in the deliberations of the Congress, and of candor and impartiality in the judicial tribunals; but above all, the intensity and ubiquity which gather round every face or sentiment in question of slavery, appear to have assumed many startling, incessant, and menacing proportions.

Now we ask every observant and thoughtful American to say if there is not more truth than imagination in the foregoing sentences? If these components are less conspicuous than Lord Morpeth represents them to be, surely we cannot honestly deny that geographical hatred has vastly increased; that politics has become little better than a disgusting struggle for individual preferment, in which the convenience of office seekers does not stick at the employment of every engine of fraud and corruption? Are we disposed to contradict what the speaker says of the lessness of commercial operations, the lust of territorial aggrandizement, the repugnance of the educated and upright classes to participate in public affairs, the jobbery and partiality manifest in Congress, and the offensive and dangerous spirit assumed by the slavery question. If these charges contain a large proportion of truth. They are not the wanton slanders uttered by envy or malice against a prosperous and happy, but the deliberate convictions of a mind animated towards us by the most friendly sentiments. We know them to be in the main correct, and so does every man who seems to disdain his countrymen with extreme flattery. We yield to none in the love we bear our country and in the fervency of our wishes for her endless prosperity and greatness; and it is that very feeling which impels us to endorse Lord Morpeth's language. It contains a solemn admonition that we should all heed. Nations are governed by the same moral laws as individuals. As nothing can be more unwise than to persist in violation of the law certain to suffer the penalty which ever follows from its votaries, so the nation which sins against the same eternal and unchanging statute will finally expiate its transgression by the loss of its freedom, its influence, its usefulness, and its strength. There is no escape of the consequences possible. We abandon the plain canons of honesty, virtue and religion, we shall assuredly reap the result when we discover that public purity, prodigacy, public and private corruption, recklessness of the rights of others and contempt for the precepts of the Gospel pervade the land and pollute the hearts and habits of the people. With all our material progress, we are going backward in those predominant qualities which render a nation truly great. Let us be warned in season, lest the iniquity we now sow be reaped in withering ruin by another generation.

ASTOR HALL.—*Great Attraction.*—Mr. and Mrs. Lent, the famous European magicians, make their first appearance to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at Astor Hall, and will perform every evening during the week. On Saturday a day performance will be given, to which admission is only twenty-five cents. See advertisement.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due Dick & Fitzgerald, publishers, through J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, for the following new publications:

*The Dictionary of Love.* A novel and entertaining work, in which every thing relating to the tender passions is discussed. Its tone is unexceptionable, and it is really one of the most original books we have read for some time.

*The Book of Oat Thomas: Comical Stories.* This is a collection of every possible incentive to laughter which funny stories, humorous anecdotes, witty sayings, jocular puns, &c., can constitute. It is very comically illustrated.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF NEW ORLEANS.—As most of our young men speak two, three or four languages, and are acclimated, they would be preferred to all others, if they had a business education, such as BOLDEAU COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner Camp and Common streets, imparts to its students in a short time. A word to the wise is sufficient.

THE CARROLLTON STAR.—We are pleased to perceive that this paper has been revived under the auspices of P. SCOTTAN & Co. Long may it prosper!

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—It will be seen by the advertisement in our columns that WARREN BARNETT, next No. 33 Camp street, offers for sale the Singer machine No. 2, or Lunch machine, at $25, and the No. 1, or 12 inch machine, at $22

Letters from Geneva, Switzerland, announce the arrival in that city of one of the favorite Sultanas of Abdul Medjid, and a woman, with whom she eloped. The Sultana has the odd name of Seraafras. She is a young and beautiful Circassian, who lately was in the harem of the Sultan. She was much prized, and was covered with precious gems. As she had a charming voice, she took singing lessons from a director of the music of the palace, an Italian named Gentelli.—One day, when out driving, she entered a house leading to the Bosphorus and disappeared with the musician, not forgetting the diamonds and other riches which she possessed through the munificence of Abdul Medjid. He was sorely cut by her ingratitude. Perhaps she, whom he called the pearl of his seraglio, will appear some time upon the boards of the French or Italian opera.

☞ Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

### TELEGRAPHIC.

## Four Days Later from Europe.

### ARRIVAL OF THE HUNGARIAN.

NEW YORK, October 1.—The steamer Hungarian has passed Father Point. She brings Liverpool dates to the 21st of September, which are four days later than those received by the Asia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales for three days, 18,000 bales. All qualities declined, but the market closed with an advancing tendency. Consols, 95¾. Provisions closed steady.

Sales on speculation, 1,000; for export, 3,500 bales. The decline has been chiefly on inferior qualities, say ¼d. Middling Uplands, 6 13-16d.

Manchester advices favorable. Market closed firm.

Flour generally closed firm and with an advancing tendency for fine qualities, say 1s. per bbl.

Wheat closed steady. Red 7s. 4d@9s. per cental; White 9s @9s. 6d. per cental.

The steamers Etna, America, Indian and City of Washington had arrived at Liverpool previous to the sailing of the Hungarian.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE SULTAN.—London, Sept. 21.—Highly important intelligence has been received from Turkey. At Constantinople a conspiracy has been detected, the purpose of which was nothing less than the assassination of the sultan. Numerous arrests have been made.

NAPLES.—Later intelligence has been received from Naples stating that the rumors of the ministerial change were premature.

HEALTH OF THE POPE.—A telegram from Rome announces that the Pope's health has been entirely re-established.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.—A dispatch from Paris states that the Conference of the plenipotentiaries of Austria, France and Sardinia had resumed its meetings on the 19th September.

The King of Sardinia had left Turin on a tour to Paris, Cremona, Lodi, and other places in Italy.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS IN ITALY.—Intelligence has been received, via Turin, to the effect that large bodies of troops were moving from the interior of Austria to the theatre of the late war in Italy.

FRANCE.—Paris, September 21.—Prince Metternich, the Austrian Embassador, who went to the watering place of St. Sauveur to confer with the Emperor Napoleon, has returned to Paris. Immediately after his return, he had an audience of morning with Count Walewski, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The French commercial affairs are unimportant. The crops are greatly below last year.

ENGLAND.—London, September 21.—The *Morning Post*, organ of Lord Palmerston, contains an article in which the conduct of Gen. Harney at San Juan is severely censured, and threatening terms are used, unless the Government of the United States disavow his acts.

The English Government has just concluded a contract for laying a telegraphic submarine cable from Falmouth to Gibraltar.

At the arsenal in Woolwich, as well as at Portsmouth, great preparations are being made towards the expedition to China.

### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The complaints of the merchants of New Orleans on account of the failure of the transportation of the California mails have been received here.

The California mail contract, the President has decided, acting in place of General Holt, shall be given to the next lowest bidder after Johnson.

NEW YORK, October 1.—The correspondent of the *Times*, who was on board of the Great Eastern during her trial trip, writes that the greatest speed attained with wind and tide in favor, was 13 nautical miles, and when these were against her, only 7 miles.

COSTA RICA.—Washington, October 1.—Dispatches have been received at the State Department announcing that the revolution in Costa Rica is over, and the new order of things firmly established, with the following cabinet:

Secretary of the Treasury, D. Vincent Aguilar; Interior, D. Julian Valle; Foreign Affairs, D. Jesus Jimenez; Other provinces of the Republic have warmly endorsed the new Government.

Among the new decrees issued is one recalling all exiles. Another calls for the election of delegates to the National Assembly to remodel the Constitution and provide for the election of President.

### The Vigilants Again.

The editors of the Franklin (St. Mary) *Banner* publish the annexed letter from a reliable source in Vermillionville. It is stated to be from two highly respectable gentlemen of the parish of Lafayette:

VERMILLIONVILLE, September 26, 1859.

*Editor of the Banner*: We have noticed an article in your paper of the outrages committed by the Vigilance Committees, which falls even below the actual truth, and that their acts are in every way worse than you are aware of. Both of us, so far, have remained passive spectators to the doings of the Vigilants and those opposed to them, and what we have to state you may rely on as being strictly true in every particular.

There are now numbers of families almost entirely destitute, not only of the necessaries of life, but even of flour, or corn to furnish sustenance to sucking babes, and without wood to cook a scanty meal. We have seen a poor woman that was compelled to hunger, with the assistance of a ten year old boy, and a dog, catch a prairie hog to appease that hunger, brought about by the Vigilance Committee, and also a poor man with a number of helpless children, that has to go three-quarters of a mile to get a drink of water, and forced to burn her yard fence, or to take the pickets from her house for cooking purposes. These women's husbands have never been heard of since the 3d of September.

The members of the Vigilance Committees have gone so far as to take a man from the side of his dying child—having lost his wife only a week before—tie his hands and take him away, but subsequently let him off, on being assured that he was innocent of any crime. They chastised a young lad only fourteen years old most cruelly; and recently a man had been driven away or coerced, from having noticed an article in the New Orleans *Courier*, which he supposed emanated from the Governor, was met on the road by some persons, taken to a house, and at midnight, on Saturday last, the house in which he had taken refuge was surrounded, and the inmates ordered to deliver him up. It was the house of his father-in-law. After having sought admission, and being refused, they (the Vigilants) broke open the door with an axe, and demanded their intended victim, who had secreted himself in the second story. The house was occupied by seven women and eleven children. The Vigilants rushed up the stairs in search of them, armed with guns, pistols, etc. The sale of the house and she heard the order "to fire!" given, and her son-in-law fell dead on the spot, received a ball through his face, a ball in his chin, which traversed his head, and another ball in the pit of the stomach. She further states that after the men left, the Vigilants disarmed the negroes at the window, and as she was stooping to raise the body of the dead man, shots came nigh hitting her in the head. Pieces of the window sill and lintel about the face, and one of the women in the house asked why they shot. They replied that they were soldiers.

On the morning following (Sunday) she came to town to make an affidavit against the parties, but found no officer possessed of a sufficient amount of temerity to perform the service. She then sought the Governor, to have an inquest held on the body, but that functionary stated that he had resigned his office. It was with difficulty that persons could be had to aid in burying the dead body.

Yours, ***

FIRE.—The sugar-house of Mr. Baptiste Aucoin, a few miles above Thibodaux, in Lafourche, was entirely consumed by fire, between 12 and 2 o'clock on last Sunday night. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and the loss occasioned by this criminal act will be severely felt by Mr. Aucoin, especially at this time when every planter is busily preparing for grinding the sugar-cane.

DENTISTRY.—We take pleasure in republishing the following from the *True Delta*:

We take pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement on another page of Dr. J. G. Chastanet, Jr., Dentist. His rooms are in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Beauregard, No. 183 Royal street, between St. Peter and Toulouse. The Doctor practiced for a considerable time on the coast, where he was highly esteemed for his skill, and since he has come amongst us, his qualifications as a thoroughly scientific and skilful dentist have been well appreciated, and have met with the success they merited. Consultations with Dr. Canadevant may be had in English, French and Spanish. We urge attention to his card, and advise a visit on him when dentistry services are needed.

We take the following from the Franklin (La.) *Banner*:

RESURRECTIONISTS ABOUT.—We are credibly informed that the grave yard situated in the rear of our town was entered on last Wednesday night, by some unknown persons, who attempted to rifle the grave of Mr. Charles Weed, who was buried about a year since, of his body. They dug down nearly to the coffin, when it is supposed hearing some one passing, they were frightened away. What a horrid marriage—intruder, even, upon the sanctity of the tomb!

STABBED AND KILLED.—Last Monday morning William Hughes, a waiter on the steamship Matagorda, of the Berwick's Bay and Texas line of packets, was killed by Michael Toomey, the second stewards, on the deck of the wharf at Brashear. He was stabbed in the back with a knife, and died in a few minutes. The deceased had previously received the life of the first and second stewards before, and the case is considered justifiable homicide by the people of Brashear.

ANOTHER MAN KILLED.—Bernard Lecouture, who had been driven away from the country by the Vigilance Committee, in the parish of Vermillion, returned on Friday, the 23d ult., on the steamer W. Baker, and was killed a day or two after by the Vigilance Committee at Cote Gelée. We received this information from Captain Moyaber who arrived on Monday last from the Mermentau and Vermillion. The same news has since reached us from other sources.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—Mr. Joseph Lowry, who was accidentally shot on Bayou Boeuf on Sunday last, died the same day that the effects of the wound. He is the same person who managed for the plantations of Dr. Brashear and John M. Bateman, and was in the employ of Judge Baker at the time of the melancholy accident.

## By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

### FURTHER BY THE HUNGARIAN

**Ministerial Changes at Paris—French Coast Fortifications—Requested Mediation of England—Spain and France against Morocco—The Crisis at Naples—Sequestration in Tuscany—Weather from India and Calmo—The Vice-Royalty in Cuba.**

QUEBEC, Canada, October 2.—The steamer Hungarian arrived at this port. Her mails have been sent south. The following are their most important features:

### FRANCE.

PARIS, September 21.—A serious disagreement of several members of the imperial Cabinet on highly important political questions is reported.

In consequence thereof a ministerial change is rumored. Amongst the retiring members is mentioned the Duke of Padua (Padova), from the Ministry of the Interior, and Monsieur de Chasseloup Laubat, from the Ministry of Algeria.

The fortifications on the northwestern coast of the Atlantic, opposite England, are approaching their completion. The forts in the Bay of St. Malo and Caucal are ready to receive their armaments.

The fortifications will extend from St. Malo to the mouths of the river Shelde, (Antwerp) to the port of Vendres.

The semi-official Government paper, *Le Constitutional*, publishes an editorial article in which England is requested to side with France on the Italian question, in order to extricate Napoleon from the Villafranca treaty difficulties. This request of an alliance has caused great sensation.

Another important item is published by the *Indemance Belge*, at Brussels. It states that Lord Cowley, formerly English Embassador at Paris, and Extraordinary Embassador to Vienna before the outbreak of the Italian war, and Count Walewski, Foreign Minister of France, are commissioned to arrange a basis of co-operation between England and France for the prosecution of the war in China.

The largest French man of war, a ship of the line, steel-plated, called the Magenta, is in course of construction at Brest.

The camp of Chalons has suddenly been broken up, and the troops ordered to various points.

The harvest in France proves to be twenty per cent productive than last year.

Flour and Wheat have slightly advanced, but Silk is stagnant.

The Lyons trade is better, occasioned by orders from the United States.

The vintage is more satisfactory than was expected.

The Imperial Government has resolved, it is reported, to co-operate with the Court of Spain against the Moors in Fez and Morocco.

This step appears to have been taken on account of the frequent attacks to which the French colonies on the frontiers of Algeria, towards Fez, have been subjected.

The Government of the Emperor of Morocco, however, asserts that it is no way implicated in those outrages committed by the natives.

### PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, September 21.—The Money market shows much buoyancy, the Three Per Cent Rentes closed 68-85.

### ITALY.

LONDON, September 21.—Advices of a very important character have arrived from Naples. In spite of contradictions, the Prime Minister, Count Filangieri, has tendered to the new King his resignation.

From Central Italy the latest dates are from Bologna. General Garibaldi has issued a proclamation in which he expresses his admiration of the patriotic conduct of the Tyrolean rifle brigade, and invites his new army to follow their example.

From Rome it is reported that the Pope has expressed his entire satisfaction with the views of the Emperor Napoleon, expressed in the recent article of the Paris *Moniteur* in regard to the Italian difficulties.

The Provisional Government of Tuscany has declared to the administrator of the property of the Grand Duke that unless they evacuate them within three days, official sequestration will take place.

The Austrian Government publishes a decree raising the siege in Venetia.

### SPAIN.

The Madrid journals announce that Gen. Serrano is to be created Viceroy of Cuba and Porto Rico, in place of General Concha.

### TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople state that, by order of the Pacha of Albania, two hundred persons have been arrested, charged with having participated in the conspiracy against the life of the Sultan.

### ENGLAND AND CHINA.

LONDON, September 21.—The Coroner's jury has pronounced its verdict in the case of the explosion of the Great Eastern. The verdict attributes the whole entirely to accident.

Sir James Stevens, Professor of Modern History at the University of Cambridge, died yesterday.

Sir Hugh H. Rose succeeds Lord Clyde in the command of the Indian army at the close of the year.

General Mansfield is to be the commander-in-chief of the army at Bombay.

The mails from India and China have arrived, and bring full details of the current events.

Three 91 gun ships, under orders for foreign service at Portsmouth, and four gunboats are actively preparing to leave for China.

The Indian house of Delphi has been deprived by order of all titular distinctions, privileges, &c.

The conclusion of the treaty between the French admiral and the Emperor of Annam is confirmed. The French, by the treaty, seem to enjoy great advantages in Cochin China.

The Calcutta circulars quote exchange on London at 2s. 1d.

Large lots of manufactured goods have been made at Hong Kong and Shanghae, which indicate that no further complications in political matters are feared. At Canton cotton is higher.

The great excitement which existed in Punjaub has subsided.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, September 21.—Sailed on the 17th from Deal, the Saguenier and C. A. Moreau; from the Downs, the Tyro, the Ocean, Romp and Yorick, for New Orleans.

### AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, September 21.—Illinois Central Railroad bonds are quoted at 3¾ discount; New York Central Railroad 7's, 92¾.

### THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, September 21, noon.—The Cotton market closed steady, and a better feeling in the market, with an improved demand. The sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales.

### LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, September 21st, noon.—Consols for money closed at 95¾ to 95¾. Consols for account closed at 95¾. Money abundant at 2½. Gold flowing into Bank from America and Australia.

### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE STEAMBOAT J. C. CALHOUN SAFE.—NEW YORK MARKETS.—CINCINNATI MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, October 2.—The river at this point is stationary, with five and a quarter feet in the canal.

The steamer J. C. Calhoun, which was reported on the falls at this place in a very critical condition, was taken off by the assistance of lighters yesterday, and has proceeded on her downward trip to New Orleans.

### ST. LOUIS FAIR.

ST. LOUIS, October 2.—The prize of $1000 for the best thorough bred stallion was awarded yesterday to Revenue, the property of John M. Botts, of Virginia.

### NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 1.—The Cotton market closed dull to-day, and the sales were unimportant. Middling Uplands are quoted at 11½c.

The market for Flour closed with a declining tendency. The sales of the day amount to 9000 barrels.

Corn closed buoyant; sales of the day 25,000 bushels.

Iron closed active; Pig quoted 22½ to 24c. Sugar closed steady; Muscovadoes 5½ to 6½c.

### CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, October 1.—The Flour market closed dull at $4 75 to $4 80.

Wheat closed active at 80 to 85c.

Oats have declined from 3-to 4c.

Whisky closed at 26c.

### STATE OF THE RIVER.

ST. LOUIS, October 1.—The Mississippi river at this point is falling, with five and a half feet in the channel to Cairo.

DEATH OF JOHN M. CHILTON, Esq.—The Vicksburg *Whig* of Saturday, 1st instant, says:

It is our painful duty to announce the death of John M. Chilton, Esq., a distinguished member of the New Orleans bar, and for many years a much loved citizen of Vicksburg, standing in the front rank of his profession, alongside of Prentiss, Holt, Gulon, Smedes, Lake and others. Mr. Chilton was in the fiftieth year of his age, and a native of London county, Virginia. He died after a short but severe illness, on Friday, the 30th of September, at the former residence of Major Horton, about three miles from Clinton, Hinds county, where he was spending the summer with his family.

TEXAS ITEMS.—We have Galveston papers to the 29th ult. There is little or no yellow fever in the town, and the reports of its prevalence have grossly exaggerated facts.

*Richmond.*—The *Reporter* states that 626 bales of cotton were shipped at that place during the week ending the 22d.

Ordinances lately promulgated at Richmond declare that no persons coming from Houston, Galveston, or any place infected with yellow fever, shall be permitted to enter Richmond; that all woolen goods shall be prohibited from entering, but may be sent to infected town or district, or which have been delayed or stowed in such town or district, for the space of ten days, and that all citizens of Richmond who have been exposed in any infected district, shall undergo a quarantine of ten days before entering the town.

### THE CUBAN CRISIS.—The Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* says:

A day or two since we met a gentleman, a sugar planter, who was traveling through the entire sugar-growing portion of our State, on business of a private character. He informed us that from his own observation and the best information he could gain, we could not look for a crop reaching over 300,000 hogsheads. Indeed, said he, I would dislike to take bets on its reaching those figures.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF UNIVERSALISTS.—It appears from a report made to this body, in session at Rochester, N. Y., last week, that there are under its auspices three colleges—Tufts, at Medford, St. Lawrence, N. Y., and Lombard, at Galesburg, Ill.; and academies at Westbrook, Me., Clinton, N. Y., and Woodstock and Glover, Vt. These are all in successful operation, and some of them in highly flourishing circumstances. They have about 650 students present, and property amounting to about one-half a million of dollars. The Divinity School in connection with the St. Lawrence University at Canton, under Prof. E. Fisher, is the first of the kind established. Although but one year old, it has 17 students, and a valuable theological library of 4000 volumes, with the promise of addition to the value of ten thousand dollars by one friend.

A report on the state of the church shows it to be in a flourishing condition. Sabbath schools have greatly increased, and many additions made to the ministry. The convention adjourned to meet next year in Boston.

STEAMSHIP PROGRESS.—The progressive advance made in the size of steam vessels for the last thirty years:

| Date | Name and Description. | Length. Feet. | Breadth. Feet. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1825 | Enterprise, built expressly to go to India coaling at intermediate stations | 124 | 27 |
| 1838 | Great Western, first ship built expressly for Atlantic passage | 236 | 35½ |
| 1844 | Great Britain, first large screw ship, and the largest iron ship then projected | 322 | 51 |
| 1853 | Himalaya, iron ship for the Mediterranean | 370 | 43½ |
| 856 | Persia, iron ship | 390 | 45 |
| 856 | Adriatic | 351 | 50 |
| 1859 | Great Eastern, iron | 680 | 83 |

Thus the ocean-going steamer of 1859 is nearly six times the tonnage of that of 1825, whilst the difference between the tonnage is still more in favor of the latter. The entire weight of the Great Eastern, with coal and cargo, is thirty thousand tons, which is greater by eighteen thousand tons than that of any vessel now afloat.

PERSONAL IDENTITY.—Many years ago, perhaps about the year 1790, there were two brothers, of the name of Harp, roaming about the barrens of Kentucky, whose occupation seemed to be to commit atrocious murders, and in many instances apparently without any object, except, as the elder acknowledged, hatred of the human species. In consequence of these atrocities, the Governor of the State offered a large reward for their capture. To avenge the murder of a Mrs. Hogle, a Mrs. Beard and Peggy Harp raised a party, and set out in pursuit of the murderers. The elder Harp was arrested and killed, his head cut off and carried before a Justice of the Peace to claim the reward. The head was then stuck on a tree at the fork of the Ponda, which have ever since been known as Harp's Head road.

The younger Harp, after the capture, joined a party on the Mississippi river, headed by a man of the name of Measure. They were river pirates, and robbed boats descending the river, and the settlers ascending, who might have money; pleasantly observing that there was no profit produce to market for their trouble. Having the absence of Mrs. Young, Harp cut off Measure's head, which he packed in clay for preservation, and carried it down the river to Natchez, where Gov. Claiborne had offered a reward of $1000 for it. His claim was admitted, as Measure's features were well known, but, unfortunately, for him he was recognized by a man from Kentucky, and arrested and put on his trial. There was a host of hostile and contradictory evidence. Mr. Poindexter, afterwards Governor, was the United States District Attorney, and offered to withdraw the case, though every body was satisfied he was the man, yet there was not a sufficiency of clear evidence to legally convict, until, as he was about to be discharged by the acquittal of the party—a stranger, from North Carolina, attracted by the crowd, made his appearance. He was raised in North Carolina, and knew Harp when boys; but many had elapsed, and he could not certainly identify the man. But he stated that the younger Harp had three toes growing together on one foot, which, on close examination, proved to be the case with the prisoner, and he was convicted.—*Philadelphia North American.*

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FINE GAME OF BASE BALL.—One of the best and most pleasant games of base ball which have been played this season came off yesterday afternoon on Claiborne street, at the corner of Bagatelle, between the southern nine of Carrollton and the Magnolia nine. The national and of very accommodating temperature, the ground was a good one, though rather too rough, and the attendance, though not as large as the crowds that usually accessed at the Delachaise ground, was quite liberal. The competence had tents for their guests, and also for toilette and refreshment purposes, which were liberally patronized, and of the most pleasing features of the day was the cordial spirit displayed between the members of the contesting clubs. The full nine innings were played, and the following is the score:

| Southern Nine. | | Magnolia Nine. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Harper | 7 | Cain | 5 |
| Caldwell | 6 | Graham | 5 |
| Wall | 7 | Harge | 5 |
| Lear | 4 | Barnes | 4 |
| Ojas | 5 | Rankod | 2 |
| Harvey | 5 | Johnson | 3 |
| Wells | 4 | Hamilton | 3 |
| Lewis | 5 | Sambolt | 3 |
| Simms | 9 | Hunter | 3 |
| | 53 | | 39 |

Immediately after the game was finished the Magnolias gave three hearty cheers for the Southern Club, which the latter returned with a will. Mr. J. P. Stagg, of the Louisiana Base Ball Club, who acted as umpire of the game, then presented the Magnolia ball to Mr. Sidney Harper, captain of the Southern Nine. Several brief speeches then followed, complimentary to Mr. Stagg and to both clubs—the speakers being Mr. Harry P. Jones, of the Louisiana Club, Mr. Bigford, of the Magnolia Club, Sidney Harper, of the Southern Club, and others.

The presiding spirits of the day were: Umpire, J. P. Stagg; Captain of the Magnolia Nine, John Cain; Captain of the Southern nine, Sidney Harper; Scorer for the Magnolias, James Helmes; Scorer for the Southerns, William Shaw; Steward, James Coward.

After the speaking was concluded the members of the two clubs exchanged their badges as tokens of friendly feelings and reminiscences of the day, the Southerns wearing Magnolia badges and the Magnolias donning the Southern ribbons. The clubs, with their colors flying, marched in procession with the stars and stripes in advance, and marched down to the United States Hotel, on Elysian Fields street, where they took a parting luncheon, after which the Southerns marched up home, wearing their laurels with laudable modesty.

THE BUCKLEY'S MINSTRELS.—This excellent troupe of negro serenaders have been drawing full houses nightly at the Varieties Theatre since they opened last Thursday night. Their merits as superior musical artists are better appreciated in New Orleans than elsewhere, and their visit to this city has proved a fair one for them. L st night the house was packed. To night a bill of great attractiveness is offered, and Miss Julia Gould, a capable actress, is to make her first appearance the present season.

SONS OF LOUISIANA ANNIVERSARY.—The third anniversary of the Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana, a very extensive organization of gentlemen of our city, is to be celebrated next Sunday. The procession will leave Perfect Union Hall, on Rampart street, at ten o'clock in the morning, and will march through the principal streets. Judging from former celebrations of this association, in which we have had the pleasure of participating, the arrangements will be made and carried out in a becoming manner.

THE EXAMINATION OF DR. ROSENVALT.—There was a large attendance at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning in Recorder Summers's Court to listen to the evidence in the case of Dr. Rosenvalt, charged with defrauding Mr. C. M. Waterman, by obtaining $31 for a diamond ring wrongfully alleged to have been lost in the body of Dr. R. M. Graham, after examining Dr. Delary in the post-mortem examination.

Frederic B. Brand, who was one of the Coroner's jury sent to view the body, testified that Dr. Rosenvalt had not taken the rings on his finger at the post-mortem examination, and neither of them was a diamond one. Dr. Rosenvalt's assistant, Dr. Delary on the occasion was an uncalled for and officious intruder. Witness was at Mrs. Graham's house after Dr. Rosenvalt had called and unfeelingly desired to dissect the corpse of her husband. Was consulted by Mr. Waterman in regard to paying Dr. Rosenvalt's demand for $31, and advised him to pay.

Charles M. Waterman testified to Dr. Rosenvalt's request that he might be allowed to make a search in the body of Dr. Graham for the diamond ring he claimed to have lost. Witness indignantly refused the request, and ordered him to Col. Brand, who he paid the $31 on his account.

Israel Gibbons, reporter of the *Crescent*, testified to a statement made to him by Dr. Rosenvalt which was at variance with Dr. R.'s testimony before the Court. Dr. R. had told him he had loaned Dr. Graham the diamond ring and that it was on Dr. G.'s finger when he was buried.

Other testimony showed that there was not a diamond ring on either of Dr. Graham's hands when he was shot. There were some thirty or forty witnesses in Court to testify to the bad character of Dr. Rosenvalt. They were not subpœnaed by the prosecution, but came voluntarily. Officer Thomas H. Boylan was called upon, as Judge Reynolds, assisted by the prosecuting counsel, expressed a wish to hear the character of the witness, as it proves that "the maneuvers of the accused in this case are a part of his general system of tactics," but Michael Hahn, Esq., counsel for Dr. Rosenvalt, objected to testimony impeaching Dr. R.'s character. This objection was sustained by the Court.

Four witnesses were introduced for the defense, but the Court refused to hear the matter. One of them thought Dr. Rosenvalt usually wore rings on both hands. Mr. Hahn spoke for the defendant in a witty and ironical manner, referring to the testimony that had taken by Mr. Brand in the prosecution. In speaking of this gentleman he termed him "Fire Brand." Mr. Hahn, Colonel in a well known member of the Fire Department, was exceedingly well relished in the Court room by all who caught the witticism. He then argued that as Col. Brand took at the time no pains to call the attention of the Coroner to the fact that he paid the money that it was claimed upon false pretenses, he was not deceived, and consequently the money had not been obtained under false pretenses.

Judge Reynolds replied that this plea might have some weight before a jury, but it could not be taken into consideration by the committing magistrate. He argued that the accused had been absolutely made out, and urged that the accused be committed for trial before the First District Court. Recorder Summers then immediately upon the remarks of Judge Reynolds's remarks, said, "I shall dismiss the case," at which a murmur of astonishment was heard in the Court room.

### Copartnership Dissolved.

THE copartnership existing under the style of J. I. LEVOIS & CO. having expired, is dissolved from the 31st of July, 1859. Our Mr. Chauvin retires from business.

PP. J. LEVOIS,
PAUL VIDAL,
EM. CHAUVIN,
PAUL VIDAL.

New Orleans, October 24, 1859.

### Copartnership.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, from the 1st of August, 1859, under the style of J. LEVOIS & CO., for the continuance of the retail Forage and Novelty business, and under the style of J. LEVOIS, for the dry goods business, wholesale, by the package and piece.

PP. J. LEVOIS, Paris,
PAUL VIDAL.

PAUL VIDAL.

New Orleans, October 24, 1859.

M. FERDINAND MATHEU holds our power of attorney.

oct8 1m J. LEVOIS & CO.

### Hall of U. L. S. C.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1st, 1859.

A meeting of the members of the "Union Lee Quasse Club" held on the day, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term:

E. Abadie, President.
L. Kraft, Vice-President.
J. A. Mahoney, Secretary.
Eugene Martin, Treasurer.
P. S. Lamarre, Head Director.
oct8 1t By order J. A. MCCLAINE, Secretary.

### Singer's Sewing Machines.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SINGER'S No. 2 or 16 inch machines is reduced in price.....from $30 to $25
No. 1 or 12 inch machine.....from $25 to $22
oct3 1w&p WARREN BARNETT, Agent, 33 Camp street.

### CARROLLTON STORES.

CORNER BARONNE AND POYDRAS STS.

Opening of 250 Cases

## DRY GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform the readers and customers of Carrollton that they have received their large stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

from France, England and the North, consisting of 1000 pieces Fancy Dress Goods, of the latest styles, which they will sell very low; Barege Grenadine, Barege Grenadine Robes, Barege Grenadine Pantalets, Barege Grenadine Shawls, Barege Grenadine Berthes, Mandarin and Shelly Lamerine. All the above dress goods are of the latest styles. Plain Black Silks, 1st and 2d cuts. Fancy Silks, Plain Black Silks, Black Satin de Lyons, Black Satin de Rouen, Black Gros de Naples, Black Gros de Rhin, Cord Gros de Rhin, Moire Antiques, 4-4 and 6-4 Plain Black Velvets, 4-4 and 6-4 Fancy Velvets, 4-4 and 6-4 Taffeta Silks, Rapelt cloaks, Taffeta Silks Tabbis de Chene, Plain Colored Silk Velvet of the latest Fashion, Plain Colored Silk Velvet for Bonnets, Plain and Fancy French and English Merinoes, Cashmere d'Ecosse, Double Width Fancy de Laines, Double Width Figure d'Ambrosy, German Fancy Merinoes, for Jackets, Fancy Dress Trimmings, French and English Cashmere, Open Others, Shw prints; Tobine Cambrics.

EMBROIDERIES.

Jaconet Embroidered Robes, Muslin Embroidered Bands, Half Embroidered Bands, Double Embroidered Bands, Edgings and Insertings, Footings, Embroidered Swiss Collars and Sets, Embroidered Collars and Sets, Guipure, Valenciennes and Honiton Laces and Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Handkerchiefs for Ladies and Gentlemen, Embroidered Veils and Cotton Damask, Indiennes Percale, Furniture Calicoes.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN HOSIERY.

Ladies', Misses and Gents Hosiery, Misses' Cotton and Silk Hose, Gents' Cotton and fancy half Hose, Boys' Cotton and fancy half Hose, Ladies' Gloves, Silk and Cotton Gloves, Gents' Gloves, Silk and Cotton Gloves, Gents' Merino, Silk and Cotton Gloves, Buckskin and Woven Suspenders, Shootings and Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels, Jeans, Cloth Caps, Crinolines and Hoopskirts.

Ladies and Strangers