THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, August 5, 1853.

For Congress:
(SECOND DISTRICT.)
T. G. HUNT.

☞ The Rothera Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

One of our Carriers who distributed the BEE along the route between St. Louis and Treasure streets, having been suddenly taken ill, we have to request the indulgence of subscribers until we can replace him. Those living in that portion of the city who fail to receive their paper, will be supplied on application to the office.

THE EPIDEMIC.

We have been by the report of the interments to the various cemeteries during the twenty four hours terminating at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the mortality has reached a figure exceeding by 14 the highest number of deaths from Yellow Fever previously reported. If the disease has not yet attained its acme, we can scarcely say when it will do so. One hundred and fifty-one deaths in a single day, from amongst a moiety only of our population, presents a most appalling record. Nothing like it has ever been witnessed in former visits of the pest.

An examination of the list of interments will satisfy the reader, that though the pestilence may have invaded to some extent the circle of the better classes, those who become its victims still chiefly belong to the humble and poor. As with the Protestant and Catholic Cemeteries we rarely receive a corpse, Potter's Field, the Lafayette Burial Ground, the cemeteries of the Charity Hospital, of St. Patrick and St. Vincent de Paul are glutted with the tenants of the grave. This feature in the prevailing epidemic permits however, of a plausible explanation.—The number of the unacclimated in our city among persons who possess the means of going away is very inconsiderable, and hence in this particular class, Yellow Fever subjects are rare. Yet few of these escape an attack, though timely attention, sided by temperance and cleanliness, contributes doubtless to a favorable issue in most of them. On the other hand, the great proportion of those who are compelled to remain, not only live by their daily toil, and as it were, from hand to mouth, but are habitually careless of exposure, addicted to excessive indulgence, and overfond of stimulating fluids. Such persons when seized with fever, are apt to present doubtful and dangerous cases.—Moreover, instead of seeking assistance as soon as the early symptoms exhibit themselves, they struggle on for many hours, the exposure meanwhile necessarily is, that by the time the physician is called in, the patient is well on the road to another world. Hence the immense proportion of mortality among them. Physicians tell us, that whenever the Fever is promptly placed under medical treatment, they can invariably find it comparatively mild and tractable.

EX-PRESIDENT ARISTA AND THE FORGED LETTER.

It will be remembered that the papers throughout the country published, some weeks ago, a letter purporting to be written by General SANTA ANNA, in reply to an order of banishment he assumed to him by SANTA ANNA. In this letter ARISTA was made to express himself warmly in favor of the annexation of Mexico to the United States. The document appeared originally in the *Diario de la Marina*—a journal published in Havana—and was extensively copied, as well in Mexico as in the United States. Later intelligence proves conclusively that the letter was spurious, and that that portion of it recommending annexation as the sole remedy for the evils with which Mexico is afflicted, was a downright forgery. All this is known to our readers, but we have briefly recapitulate it by way of preface to another letter, purporting to be written by ARISTA to the *N. Y. Herald*, and published in that journal of the 27th ult. Here is the epistle:

LONDON, July 19, 1853.

MR. EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Sir—An official note, purporting to be written by me, answer to one from General Tornel, Minister of War, forged for the occasion, and containing sentiments at utter variance with my own, and totally unworthy of me, will have been received or printed in your widely circulated journal, as in other papers of the United States. I trust, therefore, you will give the kindness to insert the present communication in the Herald.

The moment the surreptitious document came to hand, notice was given, I publicly denounced it as a spurious, and forged for the sole purpose of covering me with infamy my name in Mexico. Such a fabrication is a clear habit, it will not consist to compare it with the real answer which I returned to the Minister's note. Copies of the one and the other are enclosed, which I hope you will publish with this.

I have been told that the surreptitious answer, supposed to contain my political views, has been widely circulated in the United States; but I cannot to be credited for a moment that distinguished and patriotic citizens of a free and independent country would ever respect a Mexican, who they believed to be in his heart an assassinist, or, more properly, a traitor. If he merit more contempt would they look upon, besides being a Mexican, had been raised by the free vote of his fellow citizens to the supreme magistracy of his country, should clamorously proclaim the extinction of his nationality?

After a life spent in my country's service, and shielding its independence as a nation, it is that, through the wiles of unscrupulous enemies, I should still be called on to declare that I no longer exist. I am no traitor to Mexico, nor in its defence, and to secure its liberties and nationality, I will ever be ready to fight. I would willingly shed the last drop of my blood, and would consent that my race should succumb to the domination of any foreign power rather than sink.

It is incredible that high minded men and republicans of the United States, should at same time know unequivocally the opinions of the Mexicans, can admit annexation, and attempt to bring it about by force of arms. They would not find a single Mexican worthy of this name who would acquiesce in their project. There is no one in my country who prefers to my fancy to the happiness to which we aspire, and which Mexico would attain were she in the enjoyment of internal tranquility and progress, under a liberal and energetic government. This would give an impulse to her resources, which so much abound, and far from being unworthy of the place which as a nation, we occupy in the world, we would have no cause to envy the prosperity enjoyed by the American Union.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
MARIANO ARISTA.

We presume that General ARISTA is anxious to retain the esteem and respect of the Mexican people, and is tolerably indifferent to public opinion in this country. Had it been otherwise, he would scarcely have striven so earnestly to destroy the favorable impression as to his ability and good sense produced in the United States, by the fictitious letter advocating annexation.

ARISTA in his explanation, shows himself to be a genuine Mexican. He clings to a nationality, that does not possess a single element of dignity or power. He looks upon the idea of attaching Mexico to this free, glorious and mighty Republic, as "infamous"—a proof at once of the narrowness of his understanding and the sordidness of his prejudices. At the time the forged letter was accepted as genuine, every party in the United States, whether desirous of annexation to Mexico annexation, imagined that ARISTA possessed the perspicacity to foresee that this was the sole remaining hope for his country, and that being on the eve of expulsion, he had unanimated up boldness enough to utter the truth. His reply will convince the people that they formed altogether too exalted an estimate of his capacity. He is a Mexican pure, deeply imbued with all the contracted views that distinguish his race—incapable of enlarged views, and clinging with obstinate tenacity to a chimerical future of which experience and reflection alike demonstrate the impossibility." During his administration ARISTA tried the federative system, and institutions as well as he was able, the institutions and laws of the United States. This was the extent of his ability. He had not the talent to perceive that institutions must be adapted to the fitness—and that no elaborate system of representative Democracy, could convert the ignorant and brutal peons and *leperos* of Mexico into enlightened Republicans. Hence he failed, as his others failed before him—just as SANTA ANNA will fail whenever he unseats his from under whenever Mexican caprice sickens of the old dotard.

The doom of Mexico is written, and we are pleased that ARISTA cannot behold its palpable ruin and portents.

HARPER'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—The last number of this spirited pictorial contains a splendid plate of the interior of the Chrystal Palace, and others representing the ceremonies of the Exposition.

HUNT'S MONTHLY.—Hormon, No. 14 Commercial street, has sent us Putnam for August. We have to regret this as the most sterling Magazine in our country—not so varied perhaps, nor as well adapted to the tastes of the million as Harper's, but with more breadth and depth of thought, and more American in feeling and in tone. The number before us is one of the best yet issued. Among its contents are notices a graphic account of the Crystal Palace, an article on the Curiosities of Patent Money, an article on Virginia past and present, besides other contributions, and some interesting editorial notes.

It is said that Colj Fauntleroy, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, is about to take measures to prevent squatters settling in the new Territory of Nebraska.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

The clever Home Correspondent of the Washington *Republic* mentions the following fact, which seems to have escaped general observation:

More than a year ago, during the temporary absence of Mr. Marsh, United States Minister resident, the Austrian legation at Constantinople sent an armed force to the American consulate at that place, who broke into the Consul's office, violated his papers, hauled down the American flag, chained up the place, and put the seal of Austria upon its door. The American Consul, the subject of this outrage, is now here demanding redress. Surely extraordinary age of national peace, when the representatives of the United States, both at sea and on a foreign shore, are thus left out of an American vessel, were hardly to be expected while the whole of the character described remained unexplained and admitted.

The Hon. Robt. J. WALKER's health has greatly improved. He is quite busy making his preparations to depart on the mission to China, and expects to sail for England about the middle of August.

The Navy Department has received further advices from the steamer, Princeton. Chief Engineer Martin has made sundry alterations in the connexion between the fires and smoke-pipe, which, by directing a greater amount of heat upon the boilers, it is believed, will greatly increase her ability to make steam, and thus increase her speed. She will not be likely, however, to be sent on a long voyage without careful and thorough trial.

Minister SOULE left Washington on the 27th ult. It is said that Mr. Marsh will be retained in Constantinople some time longer, as he is finishing a work upon Turkey.

A large number of Pennsylvania Democratic politicians are at Washington, en route for the Harrisburg Convention.

The appointment of Minister to France will probably not be made till the session of Congress. Mr Dix may not be the man.

In the Criminal Court, on the 27th, Dr. Gardiner's counsel made a motion to continue the case, on the ground that there was no prospect, at present, of the return of the Mexican commissioner. The Court declined on the ground that the commissioner was daily expected.

J. Oliphant, recently removed from the office of the Register of the Treasury, has been restored.

M. S. Parker has been appointed Mail Agent on the New Haven and New London Railroad.

It is understood that the squadron sent to the fishing grounds will remain there permanently.

The Washington Post-Office is being enlarged. Col. Bennett is a very popular officer.

No further developements have transpired relative to the fishing negotiations. The correspondent of the *Republic* says:

It is known that Messrs. Rives et Crampton had instructions from their Governments to settle the difficulty are Mr. R. left the State Department. Since then, some new hues is believed to have arisen, making an arrangement more difficult.—I am inclined to think the British government is not so well disposed as it was formerly towards a settlement on the Reciprocity Treaty. Disparaging and W. H. Macfarland, who have already disposed of 40 or 50,000 acres to a number of respectable families. Mr. Williams has also sold another tract of 3000 acres in Greenbrier, which will be opened and improved immediately. All this land is situated in what was known, a few years ago, as a wilderness.

The house of Darius B. Skinner, No. 27 Broad way, was burglarized Friday night, about 11 o'clock, and it is supposed that the burglar or burglars, after administering chloroform to Mr S., while sleeping, ransacked the house, as Mr Skinner's pantaloons were carried from the chamber to the lower story of the house, and a port monnaie containing twenty dollars taken from the pocket. Mr. S. had not recovered from the effects of the substance administered to him on Saturday.

A despatch from Philadelphia of the 26th ult. says: The habeas corpus in the fugitive slave case was argued this morning before Judges F. Thompson and Allison. The Court was asked to remand the prisoner to the office from which the suit is brought, in order that the Commissioner may decide the case. Mr. Ingersoll, for the claimant, contended that the Commissioner had the right to arrest and conduct the case. The Court decided that the surety having failed to bring his application properly before the Court, not having taken out a bail piece, there was no claim upon the prisoner.

The habeas corpus was therefore dismissed, and the prisoner remanded to the Marshal of the United States for removal to Maryland, under the writ of the United States Commissioner.

After the fugitive was placed in the hands of the Marshal, a bail-piece was got out by the Abolitionists in order to rescue him. Officers were despatched to the Baltimore Railroad depot, expecting that he would be sent on in the 2 o'clock train. The fugitive was not there, however, and the supposition is, that he was taken out of the State in a carriage. The officer with the bail piece went on to Wilmington in the train, expecting to find the prisoner there, but there is no intelligence of the result. No riotous demonstration occurred in the city, though the carriage containing the fugitive was pursued by a crowd of blacks.

It is stated by some wiseers, that the beet of a man weighs about nine ounces, that of a woman eight. As age increases, a man's beart grows heavier, and a woman's lighter—some girls lose theirs at sixteen.

Trial is about to be made in Paris of a huge omnibus, to hold fifty persons, with a smoking saloon, gallery, &c., to be drawn by a single horse, on an iron way, at a moderate pace. The affair will not be very unlike an American railway car, and is intended to transport passengers from the barriers into Paris to that of l'Etoile for fifteen centimes, about three cents.

The Legislature of New York has passed a law requiring railway companies to construct and maintain fences along the line of railroad in that State. Also, a bill to severely punish persons placing obstructions on railways.

A navigation and mining company, it is said, is about to be organized in New York, for the purpose of navigating the Rio de la Plata and confluents, and working the mines of Bolivia, Peru, and portions of the Argentine Republic.

A letter to the New York Tribune from Eagle River, Lake Superior, states that there is a mass of pure copper in the North American Mine, which was thrown down on the 6th inst. forty-two feet long, twenty feet high, and two feet thick—the largest mass of copper ever before discovered.

The Nevada (California) Journal describes a lump of quartz and gold exhibited at the banking house of H. David, weighing 59 pounds avoirdupoids, the estimated value of which was $6,000. The lump has since been melted, and 35 pounds five ounces of gold, worth $17 per ounce taken from it, giving a value of $7,021. This great prize was taken from Hopkins' Creek, six feet below the surface, by John B. Knapp, of "Vermont Company," numbering four men.

The grandest new church built in London is erected by the Latter Day Saints, Lord Sidmouth, and Mr. Drummond, M. P., &c. &c. They so completely expect the world to end in 1864, that they only take a lease of the ground till then, after which the fortunate land-owner will take possession! It is both, however, as if they expected it to last for centuries, and is magnificent.

The venerable John Sinclair, archdeacon of Middlesex, has been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to assist the recent visit of the American Episcopalian Clergymen to England. Archdeacon S. is the brother of Miss Catherine Sinclair, the authoress; the Dowager Countess of Glasgow, and Sir George Sinclair, of Thurso, Scotland. He sails for America on the 5th of August.

The pocket ship Constellation, arrived at New York, on Tuesday morning, bringing eight hundred and ninetieth passengers in the steerage. They have had upwards of *twenty cases of the measles on board at one time.*

Rufus Porter, of flying ship notoriety, is said to have in progress an aerophot, by means of which he proposes to carry a load of passengers from Washington to the World's Fair.

The journeymen house carpenters of New York are on a strike because their employers desire to reduce their wages from 00 to 0 75 per day.

An Autograph of Washington was sold a few days ago in London for the small sum of twenty eight shillings. Shortly after, one of the same was purchased by the Spanish government, at the sale of Lord Stuart de Rothesay's library, for £100.

In the course of an inquest in London lately, Mr. Wakley, the coroner, observed that it would be well to supplant the potato, which he said was of no use, by the yam, which on the hot day, he said, he ate with a dinner, and found it very nourishing. If yam was introduced, they could dress a pudding through the dessert, and then eat it with Wellington sauce, which would be a great improvement.

The Missouri Legislature has ordered the erection of a monument to the memory of Samuel Lewis, Esq. It is to be eighty feet in height, and fifteen feet at the base, built in the Egyptian style, and will be decorated with emblematic figures. Thomas Jefferson, St. Louis, at a point which, when the river is high, will be above the river, is to be the site of the monument. The cost of the monument is to be one-quarter of the sum will be subscriptions, and the balance will be contributed by the state.

The Mississippi Legislature has passed a law to the effect that the Governor of the State shall be ex officio President, and the Lieutenant Governor Vice President of the Board of Trustees of the University of Mississippi.

A severe form of bilious fever has broken out violently on the [illegible] in this city. Seven [illegible] died in the disease is supposed to have been brought on by certain putrefactive fermentations, and the [illegible] considerable activity at first, but it has not to be Yellow Fever [illegible] city, it has already [illegible]

The statement that old Madame Mo. Mouth, has returned to Constantinople, is in error. The last news from him was at Alexandria the 6th of June, [illegible] the Pyramids of Egypt. The Pyramids of Egypt, we would add are the oldest of the world's annals with a fool blot, and they would not find a single Mexican worthy of this name who would acquiesce in their project. There is no one in my country who prefers to my fancy to the happiness to which we aspire, and which Mexico would attain were she in the enjoyment of internal tranquility and progress, under a liberal and energetic government. This would give an impulse to her resources, which so much abound, and far from being unworthy of the place which as a nation, we occupy in the world, we would have no cause to envy the prosperity enjoyed by the American Union.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
MARIANO ARISTA.

We presume that General ARISTA is anxious to retain the esteem and respect of the Mexican people, and is tolerably indifferent to public opinion in this country. Had it been otherwise, he would scarcely have striven so earnestly to destroy the favorable impression as to his ability and good sense produced in the United States, by the fictitious letter advocating annexation.

ARISTA in his explanation, shows himself to be a genuine Mexican. He clings to a nationality, that does not possess a single element of dignity or power. He looks upon the idea of attaching Mexico to this free, glorious and mighty Republic, as "infamous"—a proof at once of the narrowness of his understanding and the sordidness of his prejudices. At the time the forged letter was accepted as genuine, every party in the United States, whether desirous of annexation to Mexico annexation, imagined that ARISTA possessed the perspicacity to foresee that this was the sole remaining hope for his country, and that being on the eve of expulsion, he had unanimated up boldness enough to utter the truth. His reply will convince the people that they formed altogether too exalted an estimate of his capacity. He is a Mexican pure, deeply imbued with all the contracted views that distinguish his race—incapable of enlarged views, and clinging with obstinate tenacity to a chimerical future of which experience and reflection alike demonstrate the impossibility." During his administration ARISTA tried the federative system, and institutions as well as he was able, the institutions and laws of the United States. This was the extent of his ability. He had not the talent to perceive that institutions must be adapted to the fitness—and that no elaborate system of representative Democracy, could convert the ignorant and brutal peons and *leperos* of Mexico into enlightened Republicans. Hence he failed, as his others failed before him—just as SANTA ANNA will fail whenever he unseats his from under whenever Mexican caprice sickens of the old dotard.

The doom of Mexico is written, and we are pleased that ARISTA cannot behold its palpable ruin and portents.

HARPER'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—The last number of this spirited pictorial contains a splendid plate of the interior of the Chrystal Palace, and others representing the ceremonies of the Exposition.

HUNT'S MONTHLY.—Hormon, No. 14 Commercial street, has sent us Putnam for August. We have to regret this as the most sterling Magazine in our country—not so varied perhaps, nor as well adapted to the tastes of the million as Harper's, but with more breadth and depth of thought, and more American in feeling and in tone. The number before us is one of the best yet issued. Among its contents are notices a graphic account of the Crystal Palace, an article on the Curiosities of Patent Money, an article on Virginia past and present, besides other contributions, and some interesting editorial notes.

It is said that Colj Fauntleroy, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, is about to take measures to prevent squatters settling in the new Territory of Nebraska.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The War Department has very late advices from Gov. Lane, detailing the history of his recent efforts to introduce pastoral and agricultural pursuits among the Apaches. He meets with encouraging success.

The announcement that the American fishermen were armed, has caused great excitement in Halifax. At a public meeting in St. John's it was declared that an unfettered commercial intercourse with the United States, was absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the Province.

A very heavy storm of rain visited Easton, Pa., on the night of the 27th ult., doing considerable damage. The water rose very high washing away the road in some places. The towpath of the canal, some fifteen miles below here, was completely swept up so as to stop the passage of boats. A culvert on the Belvidere railroad, below Milford, was also washed away, preventing the train from passing.

The funeral of John Sidney Wentworth took place at Philadelphia on the 27th, forming the largest cortege ever witnessed in that city. Two hundred and eighty carriages were in line, and the Masons, Firemen and the Police to the number of one hundred and fifty each. The City Councils and District Commissioners were all in attendance. During the progress of the procession the State House bell was tolled.

The following eminent counsel have been engaged to conduct the trial of Mr. Mather, the Canal Commissioner, impeached by the Legislature: For the State—John Van Buren, Nicholas Hill, Jr., Martin Grover. For the defendant—James T. Brady, Rufus W. Peckham and John H. Reynolds.

The Placer (California) *Times* says: A true bill was found by the Grand Jury on the 20th, against James Collier, Collector of Customs at San Francisco under Gen. Taylor's administration, on the charge of using $300,000 of the public money. An officer of the United States District Court will probably be despatched after the offender. The punishment provided by statute is not less than six months, nor more than ten years' imprisonment. Investigations are understood to be proceeding in the matter of the charges presented against Thomas Butler King, with what result, it remains to be seen.

The Washington *Star* says that the evidence on which the charges were preferred against Mr. Collier, was forwarded from the Treasury Department at Washington, and this officer started after Mr. Collier, who was at Steubenville, Ohio, when last heard from, by the Nicaragua line, leaving California on the 1st of July.

The Lewisburg Chronicle states that the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter recently purchased some 14,000 acres of mounted land lying in Greenbrier and Nicholas counties, Va., for $4 per acre. Messrs. Jno. Williams, of Greenbrier, who, several years ago, bought 136,000 acres lying in that and Nicholas counties, for almost a trifle, has lately sold about one half of the tract to Messrs. A. T. Stuperton and W. H. Macfarland, who have already disposed of 40 or 50,000 acres to a number of respectable families. Mr. Williams has also sold another tract of 3000 acres in Greenbrier, which will be opened and improved immediately. All this land is situated in what was known, a few years ago, as a wilderness.

The house of Darius B. Skinner, No. 27 Broadway, was burglarized Friday night, about 11 o'clock, and it is supposed that the burglar or burglars, after administering chloroform to Mr S., while sleeping, ransacked the house, as Mr Skinner's pantaloons were carried from the chamber to the lower story of the house, and a port monnaie containing twenty dollars taken from the pocket. Mr. S. had not recovered from the effects of the substance administered to him on Saturday.

A despatch from Philadelphia of the 26th ult., says: The habeas corpus in the fugitive slave case was argued this morning before Judges F. Thompson and Allison. The Court was asked to remand the prisoner to the office from which the suit is brought, in order that the Commissioner may decide the case. Mr. Ingersoll, for the claimant, contended that the Commissioner had the right to arrest and conduct the case. The Court decided that the surety having failed to bring his application properly before the Court, not having taken out a bail piece, there was no claim upon the prisoner.

The habeas corpus was therefore dismissed, and the prisoner remanded to the Marshal of the United States for removal to Maryland, under the writ of the United States Commissioner.

After the fugitive was placed in the hands of the Marshal, a bail-piece was got out by the Abolitionists in order to rescue him. Officers were despatched to the Baltimore Railroad depot, expecting that he would be sent on in the 2 o'clock train. The fugitive was not there, however, and the supposition is, that he was taken out of the State in a carriage. The officer with the bail piece went on to Wilmington in the train, expecting to find the prisoner there, but there is no intelligence of the result. No riotous demonstration occurred in the city, though the carriage containing the fugitive was pursued by a crowd of blacks.

It is stated by some wiseers, that the beet of a man weighs about nine ounces, that of a woman eight. As age increases, a man's heart grows heavier, and a woman's lighter—some girls lose theirs at sixteen.

Trial is about to be made in Paris of a huge omnibus, to hold fifty persons, with a smoking saloon, gallery, &c., to be drawn by a single horse, on an iron way, at a moderate pace. The affair will not be very unlike an American railway car, and is intended to transport passengers from the barriers into Paris to that of l'Etoile for fifteen centimes, about three cents.

The Legislature of New York has passed a law requiring railway companies to construct and maintain fences along the line of railroad in that State. Also, a bill to severely punish persons placing obstructions on railways.

A navigation and mining company, it is said, is about to be organized in New York, for the purpose of navigating the Rio de la Plata and confluents, and working the mines of Bolivia, Peru, and portions of the Argentine Republic.

A letter to the New York Tribune from Eagle River, Lake Superior, states that there is a mass of pure copper in the North American Mine, which was thrown down on the 6th inst. forty-two feet long, twenty feet high, and two feet thick—the largest mass of copper ever before discovered.

The Nevada (California) Journal describes a lump of quartz and gold exhibited at the banking house of H. David, weighing 59 pounds avoirdupoids, the estimated value of which was $6,000. The lump has since been melted, and 35 pounds five ounces of gold, worth $17 per ounce taken from it, giving a value of $7,021. This great prize was taken from Hopkins' Creek, six feet below the surface, by John B. Knapp, of "Vermont Company," numbering four men.

The grandest new church built in London is erected by the Latter Day Saints, Lord Sidmouth, and Mr. Drummond, M. P., &c. &c. They so completely expect the world to end in 1864, that they only take a lease of the ground till then, after which the fortunate land-owner will take possession! It is both, however, as if they expected it to last for centuries, and is magnificent.

The venerable John Sinclair, archdeacon of Middlesex, has been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to assist the recent visit of the American Episcopalian Clergymen to England. Archdeacon S. is the brother of Miss Catherine Sinclair, the authoress; the Dowager Countess of Glasgow, and Sir George Sinclair, of Thurso, Scotland. He sails for America on the 5th of August.

The pocket ship Constellation, arrived at New York, on Tuesday morning, bringing eight hundred and ninetieth passengers in the steerage. They have had upwards of *twenty cases of the measles on board at one time.*

Rufus Porter, of flying ship notoriety, is said to have in progress an aerophot, by means of which he proposes to carry a load of passengers from Washington to the World's Fair.

The journeymen house carpenters of New York are on a strike because their employers desire to reduce their wages from 00 to 0 75 per day.

An Autograph of Washington was sold a few days ago in London for the small sum of twenty eight shillings. Shortly after, one of the same was purchased by the Spanish government, at the sale of Lord Stuart de Rothesay's library, for £100.

In the course of an inquest in London lately, Mr. Wakley, the coroner, observed that it would be well to supplant the potato, which he said was of no use, by the yam, which on the hot day, he said, he ate with a dinner, and found it very nourishing. If yam was introduced, they could dress a pudding through the dessert, and then eat it with Wellington sauce, which would be a great improvement.

The Mississippi Legislature has ordered the erection of a monument to the memory of Samuel Lewis, Esq. It is to be eighty feet in height, and fifteen feet at the base, built in the Egyptian style, and will be decorated with emblematic figures. Thomas Jefferson, St. Louis, at a point which, when the river is high, will be above the river, is to be the site of the monument. The cost of the monument is to be one-quarter of the sum will be subscriptions, and the balance will be contributed by the state.

[illegible]

Mr. Soule and the Washington Populace.

Prior to the departure from Washington of the Hon. Pierre Soule, the Democrats of that city, distinguished by political sensibilities from various States, gave him a brilliant serenade.—Mr. Soule unexpectedly and very pleasantly responding, formed on the steps of the mansion, where he was addressed at some length by Mr. A. G. Haley, of Miss. The speech of Mr. Haley was pompous and high-flown, and for very questionable taste. It contrasted Mr. Soule in the most exalted terms, referred to the importance of his mission, quoted the Hyperbolic Pierce's lament, and invented a mad mongrelness of thought with a fantastic array of sonorous words. The best passage in the speech is the following:

And to the down trodden pilgrim-born which which received children of the East, cell of a Western land, a political Cassandra, whispered the only thing by which man can be endeared are these sensible lines of Hotere—intimable to the country, lately lost, and yet living (Cheers.) Yet these days (Yes, yes, lost bound enough for many yet—I hold myself, I hold myself, I hold myself,