THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY G. F. WHISSEN & CO.
Editors and Proprietors.
G. F. WHISSEN, S. HARRY, C. DUVERGER, N. DUPEAR.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, weekly, (one year in advance,) 5 00
Subscribers must give one week's notice, in writing, before his can be allowed to stop.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Square (ten lines) $1 for first, 75 cents for each subsequent insertion, if handed in before 12 o'clock; if after that time, one dollar for each insertion.
Contracts for a stipulated number of insertions will be charged some dollar for every THREE lines for each insertion.
The privilege of Biennial Advertisers is limited to a stipulated space, not exceeding TEN lines for each year, and to extend to contemporary every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1853.

No. 2701 Vol. XI—NEW ORLEANS. Vol. 2 EVE.—Whole No. 7080.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, Sept. 2, 1853.

For Congress:
SECOND DISTRICT,
T. G. HUNT.

For State Treasurer,
HARRY T. HAYS, of Orleans.

For Auditor Public Accounts,
JOHN R. KING, of St. Landry.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
A. H. LAYON, of W. Baton Rouge.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

☞ In conformity to the recommendation of the Mayor we shall suspend all labor to-day. The Bee will, therefore, not be issued on Saturday morning.

THE PRESS NORTH AND SOUTH.

The New York press, with all its ability and enterprise, presents more examples of unmitigated blackguardism than that of any other city in the Union. A few days ago, GREELY, of the *Tribune*, made a terrible onslaught on BENNETT, of the *Herald*, in the course of which he styled the latter "scoundrel," "Thug" and "cestiff," and heaped upon him an accumulation of scurrility that we have seldom seen surpassed. The *Herald* of course replied in an equally disgusting strain, terming GREELY, "hypocrite," "abolitionist," "rogue," "cheat" and the like. It was a quarrel, some readers may think, in which nobody any particular harm, and disinterested only the parties themselves. The *Herald* undoubtedly deserved castigation; but of all men in the Union the *Tribune* should have been the last to attempt it in fiction, for fear its own valuers should expose it to similar punishment. The *Herald* is a sort of Mephistopheles, and the *Tribune* a mere Mawworm—one sneers at everything with an air of diabolical indifference and sneering, the other assumes a sanctimonious demeanor, and preaches its pseudo-morality, as it has a special call to convert mankind. We know not which of the two is the most despicable. Perhaps the *Herald* is the least dangerous, even as overt wickedness attracts far less than consummate duplicity.

But with the undertaking to establish the comparative demerits of these journals, or their respective claims to the abuse with which they libel a big portion of the community, we cite the fact of a bitter quarrel as an illustration of the prominent personalities inherent in a part of New York press. It is not confined to the New Yorkers in particular, for yesterday's mail brought us a copy of the *National Democrat*—a paper of standing, character and influence—which we find two editorials—one levelled at the *Evening Post*, and the other at some Baltimore paper, in both of which the words "liar" and "knave" are profusely interspersed, while the article are bitterly and vituperatively personal.

New York stands nearly alone in this unenviable particular. The press of Boston, Philadelphia and other Northern cities is conducted with a marked dignity and decency. We never see specimens of papers out of Gotham possessing such shameful and shocking improprieties. We refer to delicacy and to the moral sentiment of society. The taste of other cities must be higher than that of New York. We can only understand even in that community, people who can subscribe to a newspaper, and look into their families, knowing that it is with miserable exceptions, not a fit subject for conversation. They understand these matters better down South. A public journal is regarded as an exponent of opinion and a circulator of intelligence. Who cites it, is a question with the public have little to do. It it be ably conducted it will be patronized—if not, it will be cast aside. It is understood that this paper is an organ. Occasionally personal acrimony and private resentments will betray individuals connected with the press, into improper language, but the case is exceptional. Ordinarily, nothing is gained by it. No man can possibly sell to his influence and usefulness by unseemly and discreditable language—while *occasionally* the most courteous and refined papers in America unbottle a vein or some control over the opinions of their readers. If editors must bicker—for which there is no particular necessity—their papers are the very last and worst media for mutual recrimination.

We are pleased to perceive that out of New York, the custom of bandying billingsgate in the press is becoming "more honored in the breach than the observance." The fundamental attacks on newspaper personalities is that they lower the character of the press, curtail its usefulness, and vitiate public taste and public morals. The influence of the press is an elevated and thoughtful one. Its influence is immeasurable. Its influence is more extensively should we labor to exercise it uninjured, would direct its least effective aim. He who seeks to make of the press a mere vehicle of scurrility, is an enemy to the whole cause of freedom and sound morality.

Whig Central State Committee.

At a meeting of this Committee held in the city of New Orleans at their Club Room, on Thursday the 1st September, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Whigs of the State of Louisiana, in the country Parishes, are invited to assemble as early as possible in their respective Parishes, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices and members to the House of Representatives, and to be ready to nominate candidates for all other offices, to be elected respectively therein, in October next.

Resolved, That the Committee recommend that the Parishes be divided into electoral tickets, taking our Congressional District as the basis, and that wherever a majority Whig votes cast by the Whigs of the Parish at the last Presidential election, shall be the basis of representation in the Whig Parish Conventions.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the First Congressional District be requested to unite in the formation of that part of the city of New Orleans, heretofore known as Municipality No. 1, and the Fifth Ward, and have designated the Nine Thousand Three Hundred and Fifty Whig votes cast in the last Presidential election by the people of Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. Bernard and Plaquemines, Lafourche and Terrebonne, to be given in the Convention, to nominate a candidate to represent said Congressional District.

Resolved, That the delegates to the First Congressional Convention, shall meet in the city of New Orleans, on Tuesday the 20th September, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Club Room of the Whig Central Committee, corner of Conti street and Exchange Alley.

THOMAS M. WATERMAN, President.
JOHN F. DUNCAN, Secretary.

☞ The Whig papers throughout the State will please copy.

HEALTH OF MOBILE.—There were 10 deaths from Yellow Fever in Mobile, for the 24 hours ending on the 30th. For the week ending on the 27th, the total number of interments was 78, of which 50 were of Yellow Fever.

ST. MARTIN.—The Whigs of St Martin have nominated JOHN MOOR for Senator and, and Messrs P. F. BRIANT, H. J. HEARD and JOACHIM SMITH for Representatives. A first rate ticket.

TO KEEP HOUSEHOLD WORDS.—We are under obligations to Messrs. McElrath & Barker, publishers, for the monthly series of this admirable periodical.

AN INSERTION SCALE.—Messrs. MARTIN, DOWN & COBB, have sent us a chart showing the variations in the prices of Lard in kegs and barrels, Bacon sides and Shoulders, Whiskey, Mess Pork and Ohio Flour, in the New Orleans market during the season of 1852-53. To merchants and men the chart presents quite an interesting study.

YELLOW FEVER.—The Vicksburg *Sentinel* of the 27th ult says: It affords us great pleasure to state that the yellow fever excitement in this place increasing, seems to be dying out in the city. We state this as a fact, and not with a view of trying to extend the thousand false rumors of Fairchild, like the froth on good wine, will pass off and leave the truth more palatable.

SYMPATHY FOR NEW ORLEANS.

The Charleston Courier of Saturday says that contributions to the Yellow Fever Fund, amounting the total thus far deposited to $6. The *Courier* says further—Among the amounts received yesterday were the handsome sum of $800, collected from the employees of the Lanius by Messrs David Lee, W. M. Bason and C. C. Tranbe, $5 from a gentleman in a drop letter at our postoffice, and from a member of St. Peter's in the same manner, from "a visitor at Aiken," and $30 from Solomon Lodge, No 1, A. F. M. of S. C. Also $25 from the Carolina Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and $50 from Marion Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F. The same paper adds:

It affords us, also, a very great satisfaction to announce that Messrs G. A. Brown and Alexander have forwarded yesterday to Mr. Ricardo, through the Bank of Charleston, the munificent sum of $1,000 $100 being the donations of the Charleston Hayne and Meeting streets, and $500 the result of Meeting street. In this sum is also included, we understand, very liberal contributions from the proprietors and employees of the Charleston and Pavilion Hotels. We congratulate our rivals in this good work on their great success thus far, and bid them, most cordially, God speed in their charitable efforts. Let us hear more of them.

We perceive that collections are making in Lynchburg, Portsmouth, Va., Norfolk, and many minor towns throughout the Union.

☞ The Municipal Council of the Seine, called to consider a new project for the embellishment of Paris, which involve nothing less than the demolition of the two entire quarters, has rejected. One of the members made some observations on the financial situation of the city, stating that in 1848 she had ale. on millions (of francs) on deposit at the Bank of France, and that now she was one hundred and fifty millions in debt.

Within a fortnight three ships have arrived at Boston from Liverpool, bringing 1064 passengers, twenty all sick.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

The Epidemic—Practical Sympathy—The Movement Extending—Foreign Residents and Citizens Interchem—Journeymen versus Employers—Panic gone at a stand still—Arrival of Jullien's Troop—Aaron Zerr—Destructive Fire—Pearl St. House in Ruins—Complaints against the Crystal Palace Management—Evening Exhibition—German Jewelry—A Model Pink—Psyche's—Bienaime's Fal Girl.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As each day brings us more melancholy tidings of the epidemic raging so fearfully in your city, the sympathies of our people are more and more strongly excited in your behalf. Our own sufferings from the cholera in 1849 are sufficiently fresh in our recollection to enable us thoroughly to appreciate your present affliction. The virulent character of the epidemic and the mortality it has occasioned are the leading topics in our domestic circles; and the morning papers are eagerly sought for telegraphic intelligence, in the vain hope that it may have spent its force. At our hotels, where so many of your citizens are at present staying, it may be imagined what thrilling anxiety prevails in connection with this subject. Every mail is dreaded, least it bring intelligence of some new bereavement, least it announce that some new tie has been ruthlessly sundered by the King of Terrors. Our contribution of $30,000, already forwarded to the Howard Association, proves that our sympathy is of the practical kind. Should the scourge continue (which God forbid) this amount will be considerably increased by the donations of those who are now absent from the city. The managers of our various theatres intend setting apart an evening for the benefit of this cause—Christy, the leader of the Minstrels, and Barney Williams, a comedian not unknown to your boards, have already contributed. I am glad to see that the movement is extending to Cincinnati, Louisville, and other cities. It is no more than right. We, who have shared in your past prosperity, should feel this to be a common scourge, and unite in assisting you to endure it.

The foreign residents of the city are unanimous in their approbation of Captain Ingraham's action in relation to the Smyrna difficulty, and have held several meetings with the view of giving suitable expression to their sentiments. They have appointed a Committee comprising representatives of various European nations for the purpose of addressing a letter to Mr. Brown, the United States Consul at Smyrna, and Captain Ingraham, and taking up a subscription to procure a sword for the latter gentleman. Professor Foresti, an accomplished Italian of liberal sentiments, was appointed to draw up the letter. The gallantry of the above mentioned officers merits the admiration of every true friend of America, and our native will not be behind our adopted citizens in testifying their appreciation of it.

The strike of the journeymen house-painters has thrown employers into an unpleasant dilemma. On Monday morning last workmen were as rare as black swans, and ladders and paint pots enjoyed a general holiday. A public meeting was held at an early hour. A bench in the Park served for a rostrum, the most gifted of the journeymen indulged in electrical eloquence, and succeeded in thoroughly convincing their audience that two dollars a day was decidedly better than fourteen shillings. Some employers are willing to give the higher price; but they feel the course the strikers expect to force all *nolens volens* to the scale they have laid down. If they succeed, the employers will of course make a proportionate raise in their charges, and after all it will come out of that poor drudge, the public.

Jullien, whose long waistcoat of the genuine General Washington pattern, is beginning to be as well known among us his cognia and musical compositions, is busily engaged in fitting up Castle Garden for his entertainments, which are to commence on the 29th. A great number of artists composing his troop, arrived in the Pacific. During the voyage they gave a concert on board of the steamer, by which they won from the passengers golden opinions of themselves, and about $109 to be appropriated to some charitable object. Among the west was Anna Zerr, the prima donna of the company. This lady's name was struck from the list of the Imperial Opera House, at Vienna, in consequence of her having appeared at a benefit of the Hungarian refugees in London. This act of injustice from a foreign despot will ensure her a warm reception here.

An extensive conflagration took place on Tuesday evening, in the lower part of the city, which resulted in the destruction of about $200,000 worth of property. Among the buildings burned, was the Pearl St. House, a hotel of about thirty years' standing. The fire commenced about 10 o'clock, and many of the boarders had retired for the night. So rapidly did the flames spread that there was no time for dressing or saving property, they were obliged to flee in their night clothes and many lost their trunks and considerable amounts of money. There were about three hundred guests in the house at the time.

Persons occupying prominent public positions seldom escape attack, and the directors of the Crystal Palace have had their share. Some Manifold complaints have been raised against them, and it seems to me not unjusty. Their one engrossing object appears to be the absorption of all money they can get. The price of admission is too high for the country and the age. The exhibition should be popularized by the reduction of twenty five cents, which would bring its advantages fairly within the reach of the bone and sinew of the community, without at all diminishing the receipts. Again, the unnecessary delay in certain departments is complained of. The splendid mineralogical collection contributed by several of the States are still unarranged, and the Machinery Arcade comparatively untenanted. Above all, the refreshment monopoly is an intolerable nuisance. No check is given, so that a visitor can go out and select his own saloon from the excellent ones in the neighborhood. There are but two alternatives, he must fast, or patronize the purse bleeding establishment in the Palace. All this needs reformation.

The number of visitors for the past week has ranged between five and six thousand; and, now that their own interests begin to require it, the Directors have determined on having the Fair open during the evening. Four thousand gas burners have been so arranged as to light the building with the most brilliant effect. The first illumination took place a few evenings since, in the presence of a select invited company.

Some of the German contributions of jewelry show great skill in the manufacture of that article. Mr. Aulick, of Hahnau, has sent a representation of a pink, which attracts no less attention in our Fair than it did at the London Exhibition. The stem and leaves are of gold. The former supports a beautiful pink of the natural size and a bed half broken off. These are represented by a golden ground-work set with diamond and rubies. They are connected with the stem by a spiral gold wire which enables them to oscillate with a motion exactly resembling that of the natural flower. They may, however, be detached from the stem and used as a breast pin or hair ornament. The stem rests in a gold vase, embellished with enamelling and precious stones. The pink is an inch and a half in diameter, and the whole is nearly a foot in height.

Psyches are favorite damsels with sculptors, and there are few who have advanced beyond the A B C of their art who have not tried their chisels on them. As was to be expected, we have a fair installment of these marble maids in the Crystal Palace. As the embodiment of the subtle essence of the immortal mind, we should expect to find in Psyche a figure in which the material and corporeal should be entirely subordinate to the spiritual. Not so the artists. Most of them have sacrificed the soul for the body; and the majority of the Psyches in physical development extravagantly outnature nature. It is the busts of some of them ever had a parallel in reality, I am wofully ignorant of feminine anatomy. Bienaime, for instance, contributes what he is pleased to call "A grieving Psyche"—a great, plethoric, corn fed, brawny figure, more like a lusty Hibernian mother, or an over-fed waiter woman than the type of spiritual beauty, the ever blooming bride of Cupid. A fat, heavy, dull eyed Psyche, whose abdominal and pectoral circumference is all that is striking about her—what a conception!

Yours sincerely,
MANHATTAN.

RATTLESNAKES.—Mr. J. G. Jones, of Orangeburg district, writes the Palmetto Standard, under date of the 19th instant, as follows:

"A few days ago, being out hunting, I encountered and killed two large rattlesnakes, measuring 4 feet 7 inches, one having eleven rattles. Those of the other were scattered, and I could not ascertain how many there were, but suppose they were equally as many. They were both females of different stripes, but were found together. In one I found eighteen young ones, and in the other seventeen, each measuring about 13 inches. The young ones were enclosed each in a separate sack, like the young of squirrels and rabbits, and I am now satisfied that the rattlesnake breed in this way instead of laying eggs, as is generally supposed."

JOHN RANDOLPH.—Among the innumerable anecdotes of John Randolph, the following is not the worst: A young aspirant for congressional honors, in his maiden address, to give proof of his boldness and eloquence by a long and desultory attack upon the opposite speaker, Mr. Randolph. At the conclusion of the young orator's well prepared address there was a long and deadly silence, upon the opposite speaker turning his face towards the seat of the new plaintiff, which, with a quiet inquiring, half-astonished look, then replied: "Mr. Speaker, who's that?"

MR. KING'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The following is the reply furnished by the Hon. JOHN E. KING, to the letter of the Committee apprising him of his nomination as the Whig candidate for Auditor.

OPELOUSAS, August 23d, 1853.

GENTLEMEN:—I received by the last mail, your communication of the 10th inst, in which you inform me that the Whig State Convention, which assembled at Baton Rouge on the 8th inst, had selected me as a candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts; and in which you express the hope that "no circumstance will forbid my acceptance of the nomination."

I had been made acquainted with the action of the Convention, through the telegraph and the New Orleans press, some days before the receipt of your official notification; and such was my astonishment at the result, that my first determination was to decline assuming the honorable and responsible position, which has been assigned to me. My private embarrassments, resulting from an active participation in public affairs, for several years past; the responsibilities of my professional engagements; and the circumstance that my wishes had not been consulted in advance of the nomination; would have amply justified me in pursuing such a course. But, on the other hand, assurances were given to the Convention that I would accept, if not withdrawal on my part, would be construed into a want of confidence in the result, by those who were opposed to me; while much inconvenience might be experienced in the choice of a successor.

Under the circumstances, I am not willing to place my friends in a false attitude. Had I been consulted in advance, my name would not have been used; but my only option now, is to accept the nomination which has been tendered to me. I do so, with a full appreciation of the high compliment which it conveys; and at the same time that the partial estimate of my character by my friends, sinks deeply into my heart, I regret that their course has been so little justified by my previous reputation and public services.

While, during the canvass, I shall suffer in the contrast with the present distinguished incumbent of the Auditor's office: I shall very naturally feel a glow of pride, in being associated on the ticket, with gentlemen, distinguished not only by the patriotism and intelligence, but also by the virtues that embellish private life. Their names give assurance to the public, that the concerns will be conducted with an energy commensurate with their intelligence, and a courtesy characteristic of their lives.

In such company, I feel less hesitation in undertaking to do battle; although my exertions will be necessarily restricted owing to circumstances, which it is now too late to control. But while I obey the behests of the Convention, and assume a position which was not solicited; I do so gentlemen, fully confident of the cordial, united and energetic support of those, whose interest lies in this attitude before the public.

I have the honor, gentlemen, with every assurance of regard, to remain your obedient servant, JOHN E. KING.

To Messrs F. D. Conrad, John R. Dubroca, M. O Bryan, Stephen Henderson and Eugene Lanour,
Committee at Baton Rouge, La.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

We find a few items in the home correspondence of the *Republic*:

R. C. Murphy, Esq., recently appointed U. S. Consul at Shanghai, was married to day to Miss Lynde, of this city. The wedding, which took place at the residence of the bride, was attended by a number of distinguished gentlemen, among whom was M. Villamil, the Minister from Ecuador, in full uniform.

The mail just from Santa Fe brings intelligence that Major McCrithan, the late delegate to Congress from New Mexico, had been "peppered" at the former place by Lieutenant Francis J. Thomas, U. S. A., of Maryland, and that a street fight between the parties was expected. Cause—a private quarrel, originating at a public house. Several days had elapsed since the "peppering," but Major McCrithan had broken the peace. There is something a little singular in the story, for those who know Major McCrithan and his character, have long been in the habit of the belief that he would be likely to submit tamely to insult from any quarter.

I take pleasure in stating that the Hon. Secretary of the Navy has so far recovered from his recent indisposition as to be able to resume the discharge of his official duties.

John B. Kinney, of Iowa, and to be a sound lawyer, and prudent man, has been appointed Chief Justice for the Territory of Utah.

J. G. Willis, of Louisiana, has been appointed United States Consular Agent at Lunego, on the west coast of Africa, a few miles north of the Congo river.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Joshua Vansant, Esq. has been nominated by the Democrats as a candidate for the third Congressional district of Maryland, comprising a part of Baltimore, and a part of the county. He is a mechanic, and will be supported by the mechanics, and will no doubt make a practical working member of the Congress.

E. E. Barthe has received letters which accredit him as French Commissioner at the Crystal Palace. The French Government seems to have abandoned the idea of sending M. Ballandrouze.

By an arrival at New York, we learn that Governor Gregory, of the Bahamas, died on the 20th of July, of an enlargement of the heart.

The Santa Fe mail arrived at Independence on the 23d inst. There was considerable difficulty throughout New Mexico on account of the Mesilla question. The Mexicans were loud in their dissatisfaction. The Indians were quiet. Among the causes of excitement was a difficulty between Messrs Wightman and Thomas. Business was very dull, both at Santa Fe and the points below. Fort Arkansas would soon be abandoned. Lieut. Beale's party had gone on rapidly to Grand river, 300 miles from Fort Massic, when, their canoe upsetting, they lost their provisions and had to return to Taos for supplies, causing a detention of twenty days. Lieutenant Beale speaks well of his route for a railroad, as well timbered and watered and susceptible of cultivation. Mr. Fitzpatrick had distributed presents to the Indians, and they had dispersed.

The panic at Cumberland, has ceased, and the sickness has entirely abated, there being no deaths and no more new cases. The physicians now differ as to whether it was cholera or mere bowel complaints.

Lord Aberdeen, the British Premier, is in his 70th year. Lord Truro, who was offered the office of prime minister on Lord Derby's resignation, and has a seat in the Cabinet, without salary, is in his 74th year. Palmerston is near 70. Sir James Graham and Lord John Russell have entered their 63d year. Cranworth, the Lord Chancellor, is 64, Sir Charles Wood, at the head of Indian Affairs, is only 53.

Garrett S. Shufeldt, convicted before the U. S. District Court of New York for forging papers in a pension case, was, on Tuesday, sentenced to the State's prison (Sing Sing) for seven years. There were other cases pending against him, but they were not pressed.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention, has nominated to-day James H. Myers, of Toledo, for Lieutenant Governor, in place of Mr. Bliss, who had declined.

A letter in the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that, a few days ago, a man named Lounan, storekeeper in Sidenberg, York county, was out gunning, when he discovered a black snake, and in order quickly to secure it from running away, he placed the butt of his rifle, loaded with a ball at the time, upon the body of the snake, *with his hand directly across the muzzle*. The snake, in its writhings to free itself, rolled around the gun-stock, and with one of its coils struck the hammer, which was down upon the cap at the time, hard enough to discharge the gun, the contents of which entered the ball of the hand near the wrist, and, in a diagonal direction, came out between the junction of the little finger and the one next to it. Happily no bones were broken.

The yellow fever visited the city of New York in the years 1801, 1742, 1791, 1795, 1796, 1799, 1800, 1803, 1805, 1819, and 1822. The deaths were as follows: 732 in 1795; 2,086 in 1799, (population 55,000;) 670 in 1803; 260 in 1805; 23 in 1819; 366 in 1822. In 1805, 37,000 of the inhabitants (out of 76,000, the whole population,) fled from the city. In 1804, 40 persons died with it in Brooklyn, but New York escaped. Philadelphia was nearly desolated by it in 1793, and 17,000 (population 50,000) fled from the city. In 1799, the mortality was great, and 50,000 out of 70,000 inhabitants fled. Several thousand died, and the greatest number of deaths in one day was 117. Baltimore suffered from this disease in 1798, 1819 and 1821.

It appears from a recent census that Rome contains a population of 175,000, divided into fifty-four parishes, and amongst them, twenty nine bishops, one thousand two hundred and eight priests, two thousand and ninety-two monks and members of religious orders, one thousand six hundred and ninety-eight nuns, and five hundred and thirty-seven ecclesiastical pupils.

Accounts from Buenos Ayres state that the amount paid to Commodore Coe and his squadron, by the city of Buenos Ayres, to abandon Urquiza and terminate the blockade of the city, was half a million of dollars. Accounts from Montevideo state that there was great dissatisfaction in the camp of the besiegers, and hopes were expressed that well directed bribes might be effectual in that quarter also. Nothing is said about Urquiza, but he has probably gone to Entre Rios, to look after matters there.

A writer in the *Intelligencer* communicates a curious incident. A little girl was standing at a window before which was a young maple tree. After a brilliant flash of lightning a cone place image of the tree was found imprinted on her body. This is not the first instance of the kind, but it is a singular phenomenon.

The steamer Wisconsin was run into on Lake Erie on the night of the 24th ult., by the propeller Brunswick, and was immediately sunk. Her passengers were removed by the Propeller The latter sustained no injury.

Two youths aged respectively between sixteen and eighteen years, named Tom Wise and Calvin Johnson, have been committed to the Jail of Darlington District, to answer the charge of having wilfully murdered Hardy Johnson, on Sunday last, some five or six miles from Darlington Court House.

At several of the ports on the east coasts of England, the seamen are in a high state of excitement against the "manning clause" of the new Navigation law. At Shields and elsewhere, they threaten not to enter in any ship where foreigners are employed, but they expressly make an exception in favor of Americans, whom they do not regard as "*foreigners*."

A gentleman in New Haven has caught in his garden, since the 20th day of June, with twenty-four wide-mouth bottles; partly filled with molasses and vinegar, over three bushels of flies, bugs, millers, &c. The bottles were hung upon his garden fence. During the first seven days the amount of flies, &c., caught was forty-two solid quarts.

The corner stone of the Peabody Institute, founded by Geo. Peabody, Esq., of London, was laid on Saturday afternoon, at Danvers, Mass., in the presence of a numerous assemblage, by Hon. Abbott Lawrence. Hon. A. A. Abbott delivered an address; and speeches were made by Mr. Lawrence, Geo. S. Hillard, Mayor Seaver, of Boston, Hon. Ashbel Huntington, of Salem, and others.

The Pennsylvania Whig State Convention has nominated Thomas Sudd, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, for the unexpired term of the Supreme Court judgeship, made vacant by the death of Judge Gibson.

A letter received at Marseilles, from Mogador, in Morocco, dated July 13, announces that the Emperor and his son had gained a complete victory over the Kabyles; who had not hitherto acknowledged the Emperor's authority. The victory was dearly purchased with the loss of 500 of the Emperor's best troops, and the loss of the Kabyles was still greater.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Washington *Union* says that all the German States will probably come into the Bremen postal arrangement, and M. Budacca, the Russian minister intends to ask his government to do the same. The *Germania*, the first steamer of the new Bremen line, is now due at New York, having left Bremen on the 20th inst. Denmark, Norway and Sweden will probably make similar postal arrangements with the United States.

THE LAST RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The damage to the locomotive and cars by the last accident on the Providence and Worcester road, is about $16,000, says the Providence *Journal*, and the personal damage will be very heavy. There is no statute in that State that gives to the owners of the locomotive killed on railroads the right of action for damages, and there is no such right at common law.

"COLONEL HIBBELL.—The Salem, Ill., *Advocate* says: In a letter of the 20th ultimo, to the editor, Col. B. writes: 'My health is daily improving, and I have every reason to expect it will be re-established before the middle of autumn. I shall not accept the appointment—for I hope to be able to discharge my duties in Congress during the next session—and I mean to do it. Justice to myself and my constituents requires it.'"

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The *Post* has the following, the facts of which the National *Intelligencer* believes to be substantially true.

The Government, with a vigilant eye to the best interests of the nation, is pursuing the most effective means, of a financial character, to replenish the treasure in the Government vaults for the benefit of the business of the country. Secretary Guthrie has given a positive assurance of security in this respect which indicate his earnest desire for the important position assigned him by the President. It is well known that he has made a large proposition to purchase of the holders of the United States stocks of 1847 and 1848, at a premium of twenty one per cent, and interest on the same, up to the 1st of July to the time of transfer to the United States.

This note was issued on the 30th July, and the Department has received, up to and including the 20th inst., $620,650 of those stocks. It has also redeemed of the five per cent stocks $2,305,350, and of the stocks of 1842, by special contract, 873,000, making in all, in twenty days, $1,093,950; and the Department is ready for their to redeem the stocks, at the rate offered, as fast as they shall be presented. The rate offered was the full market price prior to the notice, and was to increase by addition of interest, at the rate of one half per cent per month. The [illegible] was made before the money panic commenced, and under the belief evidently that the next regular quarterly report of the banks weekly weekly statements of the banks would force the banks of New York to follow the contraction also where. The notice was made public not only for the benefit of the holders of the stocks, but in order to give quietude to the public mind, and keep the money market steady.

Having furnished in twenty days $1,327,420, including principal and interest, of the stocks the Department, finding the intent issued by the mint unavailable as coin, has advanced to the mint for the purchase, and through the money market, $700,000, making nearly $2,000,000 in the twenty days. All this has been done, and more than this can be done in the next twenty days, if the holders shall choose it to their interest to part with the stock at a fair premium.

There has been redeemed since the 4th March last $3,495,449 of the United States stocks, and $3,989,700 has been advanced to the mint for the purchase of the same. There still there remains of the five per cent stock redeemable by law on the 1st of July last $596,800, (the interest on which has ceased to be stopped,) to be paid at the Treasury on demand.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVOTION OF A MOTHER TO TWO INSANE CHILDREN.—The Hagerstown (Md.) *Herald* records the death of Mrs. Neerse, an old lady, at the alms-house in that town, and adds:

About forty years ago, a son and daughter of this old lady, both insane or idiotic, were brought to the alms house of this county. Shortly afterwards she left her own home, and those of her children who were able to take care of themselves, took up her residence at the alms house with her children and helpless offspring, and watched over them and ministered to their wants, as a mother only can do, until the bodily and mental infirmities attending the aged disqualified her for a longer discharge of this noble duty. She was worth about ten thousand dollars in her own right when she thus immured herself in the poor house, and she could, and cheerfully surrendered all the comforts and enjoyments which such pecuniary competency afforded, prompted by the ties of friendship and sense of duty, and the pleasure of society, that she might be to her mother's love upon those who most needed it. Such is a specimen of the humanity of that land! What a fact for the records of history!

☞ Madame Sontag, the *Musical World & Times* is credibly informed, will make the United States her permanent residence.

The abolition of the advertisement duty will do much to aid revolutionizing the English newspaper press. Daily papers, at two pence per copy, it is thought, will be among the possibilities created by the change.

It is said that a machine has at length been invented at Grenoble for sewing gloves by machinery. The invention is expected to effect "a complete revolution" in the glove manufacture.

The ship which conveyed General Wolfe on his expedition to Quebec is still afloat, under the name of William and Anne. She was built in 1759 for a boatbuilder, and was 18. dock in the Thames recently, sound, and likely to endure many years yet; she is now engaged in the Honduras and African timber trades.

The endowed schools and colleges of Great Britain possess property to the amount of three hundred and twenty five millions of dollars. A society has been formed recently, for the single purpose of investigating and exposing the abuses in the administration of this vast property.

The Emperor of Russia is puzzled to know what to do with the five thousand prisoners now usefully commissioned to transportation. It is not considered safe to send them to Australia, or to keep them at home; or to found a new penal settlement. But probably the last will be the course adopted.

City Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL—OFFICIAL—Report for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Wednesday, 31st ultimo:

Admissions, 21; Discharges, 26; Deaths, 19—of which 15 were of yellow fever.
By order:
R. J. LILLY, Sec'y.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Admissions, 1840; Discharges, 1142; Deaths, 1028.
H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

INTERMENTS IN ALL CEMETERIES FOR THE TWENTY FOUR HOURS ENDING AT 6 A. M. ON THURSDAY, THE 1ST INSTANT:

	for.	oth.	dis.	total
American, Good street	3	2	5	
Cypress Grove, No. 1	1	—	3	
Cypress Grove, No. 2	23	9	32	
Cypress Grove, No. 3	3	1	4	
Hebrew, Ridge	—	—	—	
Charity Hospital	9	1	10	
St. Patrick's	19	2	21	
Cathol. 3 No. 1	2	—	2	
Cathol. No. 2	4	5	9	
St. Vincent de Paul	20	3	23	
Lafayette No. 1, 4th District	10	3	13	
Metcalfe, "	1	—	1	
	1	—	1	
Total	103	16	119	

STABBING CASE.—Thomas Mutty and Thomas Farrel, the former charged with having, on the 9th ult., stabbed John Roach, in a coffee house corner of Camps and Common streets, and the former with aiding and abetting, were brought yesterday morning before Recorder Winter, but the case was continued on account of illness of some of the witnesses.

SHOOTING.—Valentine Omer was arrested on Wednesday, in the Fourth District, charged with having on the 11th ult., wounded a man whilst firing at a chart, in company with two others persons. The case was subsequently dismissed.

ARRESTED.—Julius Bisher was arrested on Wednesday night in the Second Ward, on a charge of larceny, in having stolen a watch from Rudolph Mosbach. The case has not yet been examined into.

A BUTCHER.—Francis Cazura was yesterday morning arraigned before Recorder Winter, charged with cutting Mr. A. Schulgen with having exposed for sale a chart, in company with two others persons. The case was subsequently dismissed.

☞ Mademoiselle Colson Bizzoni, prepared and sold by Dr. Jackson, at the Gallery of Science, 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, daily increase in their well deserved celebrity, for the cure of all diseases arising from a disordered state of the blood. Thousands have already proved a blessing to the afflicted, who many years gone by the most flattering testimonials. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Consultation free. Medicines forwarded to any part of the country. Price one dollar per bottle, sufficient for a cure. Mr. Jackson's Pamphlet on the Blood, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Skin, Nervous Debility, &c., &c., may be obtained gratis of the agent, or sent free of postage to any address