The Daily Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1853.

No. 9314 Vol. XI. Vol. XXVII.

NEW WORKS.

Gems from Steel.—Our thanks are due the Messrs. Harper & Brothers, through Mr. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, for the following new publications:

A Manual of Greek Literature, from the earliest mythastic periods to the close of the Byzantine era. By Charles Anthon. We need scarcely say one syllable in praise of this learned and elaborate production. The profound and finished scholarship of Professor Anthon has been engaged on a congenial theme. There is a fulness of erudition, a ripeness of knowledge, and a critical acumen displayed in this work, which recommend it at once to the student and the scholar. It evinces immense research, unwearied study and close discrimination.

Elements of Rhetoric, by Richard Whately. This is a treatise on the Art of Composition, by one of the ripest thinkers and purest writers of the age. It is a work for the literary student, and should be carefully digested, not loosely and skimmingly read.

Crawford, a story, by the author of Ruth.—A charming tale, less solemn and gloomy than Ruth, and abounding in life-like sketches and touching passages.

Theory of Politics, by Richard Hildreth.—This is an enquiry into the foundation of Governments, and the causes and progress of political revolutions; and from the preface, seems to have been written to prove that its author is a thinker, as well as a mere narrator of history. It contains much of obvious truth, with no small amount of curious speculation.

Stuyvesant. Another of Abbott's admirable and attractive Franconia stories.

Books from Morgan.—We are under obligations to J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for the following:

The North British Review, one of the best of the English periodicals.

The Mystic Vial, a powerful fiction, by the author of The Heirs of Randolph Abbey.

The Lawyer's Story, or, The Orphan's Wrongs. A romance, founded on some strange facts of recent occurrence.

Arrival of the Africa.—The steamship *Africa* reached New York on the evening of the 23d instant, with dates from Liverpool of the 10th, and 135 passengers. We shall receive her full accounts this morning, provided the mails come through.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Iberville *Young American* of the 29th, says:

Since our last issue, there have been five or six deaths—one from the country, and one said to be of cholera. Alsatians, who left in consequence of the sickness, we now see occasional ly in a visit to our town; and on the whole we think we can safely say that there is no sign that the health of our village is getting worse—we have *not* fain, however, in those hot, scorching days, and chilly nights that we have. At this time, (Tuesday morning) we hear of two new cases and one death.

We hear flattering accounts of the sugar crops on Grosse Tete and the Maragouin—"Rolling" will commence in ten or twelve days.

The great work of endeavoring to prevent the drift from coming into the bayous, has not commenced yet. Bayou Plaquemine is rising very fast.

The Ouachita river was rising very rapidly at Monroe on the 24th inst.

The Catahoula *Advocate* has the following:—

Planters whose judgment and whose assertions we cannot question, assure us that the crop will be very short of expectation. We have seen some evidences of it in person, and after all the hopes indulged from prospects awhile ago, we have come to the conclusion that a two-thirds crop, compared with that of last year, can hardly be hoped for.

The cattle are doing some mischief; but the most [illegible] pests we have to contend with are the boll worms. No yellow fever yet existed in this parish; within the recollect of those cases passing on boats, or landed from them.

The St. Francisville *Chronicle* speaks in gloomy terms of the rot in cotton. It says:

It is truly distressing to witness the vast amount of damage done to the cotton crop in this section by the rot. The rains within the last month have caused not only the forms to shed rapidly, but the bolls to rot. On several plantations, recently visited by us, the rot will lessen the crop at least one half. We have been informed this is a general thing. A gentleman of our acquaintance, who has recently visited the Bayou Sara, Delphine and the Achafalaya, informs us that not more than a half crop will be made in that section. The Cater pillar has taken possession of the fields and have rendered them perfectly barren. In East Feliciana, we have been told by reliable persons, that a crop of cotton would be made, and we are now convinced that there will be less than that.

We gather from the same sheet the following statement of the amount of disease and death in the villages of St. Francisville and Bayou Sara, for the week ending on the 24th inst.:

Yellow Fever—discharged,	18
Died,	7
Remaining under treatment,	26
Of all other diseases—discharged,	23
Died,	3
Remaining under treatment,	15

We learn from the Morehouse *North Louisianian* that a man named Anabel Curtis committed a rape upon the person of an Irish girl employed in his house, on the 14th inst., under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. Curtis has been arrested.

MOBILE ITEMS.

Office Board of Health,
Mobile, Sept. 27, 1853.

Report of interments in the city of Mobile for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, P. M., this day:

Of Yellow Fever,	6
Of other diseases,	8
Total,	14

Among the deaths in Mobile, the press notices that of R. L. Crawford, one of the oldest residents of that city, who had held at various times most important trusts under government.

The *Tribune* says:

Yesterday the weather was nearly as warm as that of summer. While such weather lasts, strangers had better stay away from the city. The death of day before yesterday (perhaps that of yesterday will corroborate the statement) do not show any striking diminution in the mortality, considering the diminished population and the increased unacclimated material. We do not believe that the old citizens who have been absent during the summer would be any means subject to the fall pernicious influence of the disease; but they would encounter some danger, and while there is any at all they had better stay away. There can be no doubt about the opinion that total strangers can have no sufficient reason for coming hither. They will be fool-hardy to encounter the risk.

The *Advertiser* has the following paragraph:

The company of Indians which our readers may recollect left here last spring, on a space leave over North and East, returned yesterday, under charge of Messrs. Cole and Fisher, in the bark Pilgrim from New York. We understand they are [illegible] Seminole Creeks and Apalachies, and subjected to considerably the treats of which [illegible] the Seminoles. Many of them remembered over 40 years, and another extend, some, 6 years. Both or one of his subjects hay with their relish on epic poem, detailing their wonderful adventures and the strange sights they beheld. We are so reason why the Choctaws should not have their poet as well as the Cek or the Sauon.

The Diplomatic Movement.

The National *Intelligencer* says: The daily remove transmitted from this city by mail or telegraph to the Northern press we seldom see cause to notice, or, even when they relate to matters of interest, they are too often magnified, "gathering as they roll," or are given on insufficient authority. Having reason, however, to believe that there was some foundation for the reported "protest" of the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian Ministers, in regard to the conduct of Capt. Ingraham in the Koszta affair, we repeated it to our readers, with the addition that the Ministers of England and France were reported to have united in the action, "what ever it was," which the others had adopted in the matter. We recur to the subject to-day merely to say that, notwithstanding the doubts which have been thrown on the story, so far as regards France and England, we incline to the belief that the proceeding comprehended the Ministers of all the Five Powers. We question, nevertheless, whether there was any thing in the diplomatic movement beyond a mere expression of the opinion, on the part of the respective Governments, that the conduct of Captain Ingraham at Smyrna was a violation of the law of nations. Some of the New York papers represent it as a "remonstrance," an "intervention," &c., but we apprehend this to be an exaggeration. We do not return to the affair to swell its importance, still less to offer any opinion in regard to merits of a diplomatic proceeding to imperfectly understood, but simply to assure our readers that the version which we gave of the matter was not given at random.

The manure applied to the soil of England amounts to three hundred millions of dollars; being more than the value of its whole foreign commerce, and yet the greatest soil yields book with lowest of that in these hoarded night it. And as it would be here, if we would only treat the soil with any portion of our capital. But this pd dirty do. A farmer who buy made any money spends it on his business, put in some other composition. He buys more land and the money to buy more manure, or he puts the money in bank, or loans it out, and the manure remains lying unused. Rely upon it, our middle class is the born-tired, and prefer temptation stock or shares may [illegible] best investment for a farmer to live stock and plough shares.

THE COTTON CROP IN LOUISIANA.

As much diversity of opinion prevails respecting the condition and prospects of the Cotton crop of this State, we take occasion to lay before our readers the fruits of the observations of one of the most intelligent and experienced planters in the Northern part of Louisiana. His views are entitled to respectful and unbiased consideration:

I cannot resist the impulse to set you right in regard to the prospects of the present crop of Cotton. The country papers are unmercifully misleading you in some extent. Their editors know little or nothing of crop from appearances, and a ride past a cotton field is especially calculated to fill them with wrong notions. They see an overgrown plant, and it seems exceedingly fine. But to my object.

On the last day of June the majority of our planters, I think, had the highest expectations of the coming yield. Many of us had no idea of ever being able to gather it—we felt sure, that when the boll phraphilites came, we should be found destroying large quantities in the fields. How different is our state now, a state which to a greater or less extent pervades the entire Cotton lands of Louisiana and Mississippi. About the 1st of July the rains commenced, and we were subjected to incessant showers during that month, the month of August, and the first two weeks of this month. The consequences has been, that on places well drained the plant has become overgrown to an unparalleled degree, with joints from twelve to eighteen inches long, and without bolls even at those joints, for a reason which I will by and by explain. The wet weather caused fluit of the lower bolls to rot and drop—then came the boll worm, making havoc with the few that subsequently formed. Within this month there has appeared a new worm, at least to me, though I learn within a day or two that it was seen on some places last year. It attacks the newly set fogue and blossoms, and one may see on the ground great numbers of white blossoms. You, perhaps, know, or if you do not, you may now know, that a cotton blossom remains upon the stalk about 24 hours. It invariably appears at early morning, and with our species of cotton is white. Before night it becomes nearly of a pink color. The next morning it has assumed a darker red, closes up, and drops off. You well understand, then, how uneasily a planter must look upon his ground strewed with white blossoms.

The result of all this may be told you in a few words. We are now in what is ordinarily the height of the picking season, not even making half work. Some country editors tell you that the planters are very busy. So we are, but it is in trying to save all we can, believing that if a half crop shall reward us, it is absolutely more than we can expect. Two days since I returned from the examination of a neighboring place. The owner plants seven hundred acres, and when cotton is exuberant, his force would be able to gather 400 bales, and this on the last day of June, having pendants, he only calculated on. Last year at this time he had hoed 150 bales, with somewhat less force than he now has. He now has 56, and hopes against strong probabilities that at the end of the season he may raise it to 250.

I know another planter, who has four hundred acres. Within this month the hands went over the whole place and gathered one bale! Last year at this time there was at least half a bale to the acre open.

This state of things does not alone exist here, but as far as I can learn pervades the whole bottom land region of the two States, with the exception, perhaps, of some of the sandy lands of the Tensas, where, in a good year, from 2,500 to 4,000 bales a year are grown.

Make what use you please of this, but rely upon it that I have mistated nothing.

Truly your friend, H.

P. S.—I find that I have omitted to state that when a place is not well drained, the cotton is scalded and stunted, and altogether in a worse fix than the overgrown.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Edward Lyons, younger son of James Lyons, of Richmond, was accidentally shot a few days ago at the place of his brother-in-law, Mr. William Stannard, in Goochland county. This sad result took place while the young gentlman was on a shooting excursion.

Mr. Gray, of the Baltimore vein at Wilkesbarre, Pa., it is stated, has taken out a column of coal for exhibition at the Crystal Palace, in New York, which measures four feet square and twenty-nine feet in height! Several other mines are sending smaller specimens. The citizens of Wilkesbarre have contributed $1000 to defray the expenses of moving and transporting these specimens of their coal.

It is stated that advices have been received by General Almonte, the Mexican Minister at Washington, that gold in considerable quantities had been discovered on the Rio Mescala, which river, it will be remembered, is on the route of the Mexican Ocean Mail and Inland Company. Thousands of Mexicans are reported to be flocking thither, and the result will doubtless be to give a new impulse to national and foreign enterprise.

The Printer's strike in Pittsburg has resulted in a partial substitution of females as compositors in several of the newspaper offices of that city. The girls, it is said, have shown a great aptitude for the new avocation, and the new demand for their services, and the applications for employment have already exceeded the places to be filled. The Pittsburgh Despatch has more than forty candidates for situations in its composing room.

The alleged forgeries of Mr. Jas. C. Forsyth, says the Tribune, have been tracked back as far as 1847, during all of which time they have been artfully covered up by fresh forgeries of paper. In 1848 he gave a bond, the interest on which he paid with exact punctuality up to his flight. It is also discovered, it is alleged, that he had forged the name of the cashier of the Kingston Bank.

A Cincinnati exchange says: "The success of Dr. Caroline Brown in the practice of the medical profession, has already had a considerable effect on the ladies in the country round about Cincinnati. Six young ladies, of good families and superior education, have applied for admission to the Eclectic Medical College at the approaching term."

Frederick Jerome, the sailor who was conspicuous in saving life on board the burning ship Ocean Monarch, in the British channel, several years since, is not dead, as was reported in the newspapers some months since, but has arrived at New York from Bristol, as the second officer of the bark Brunos.

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COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

SUNDRIES.

[illegible]

CANDIDATES.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

WANTS, LOST ETC.

[illegible]