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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1853.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in such manner as the Editors may direct, and Ten Cents for each subsequent insertion. No Advertisement taken for less than one dollar for each insertion.
☞ Advertisements have to be paid for when ordered, or a responsible name given for each time they are to be inserted.
☞ The privilege of changing advertisements will be allowed to Quarterly, Half Yearly and Yearly Advertisers, and in contracts to one square every other day.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 11, 1853.

For Congress:
FIRST DISTRICT.
THOS. G. MACKEY.
SECOND DISTRICT.
T. G. HUNT.
FOR SENATORS.
M. C. EDWARDS.
JULES LAVERGNE.
For State Treasurer.
J. H. HAWTHORN.
SHERIFF.
JAMES P. FRERET.
CORONER.
JOHN YOUENES.
For Auditor Public Accounts.
JOHN E. KING, of St. Landry.
For Superintendent of Public Education.
A. H. LAYSSE, of W. Baton Rouge.
CLERKS OF COURTS.
First Court—Alfred Hennessen.
Second do. Thomas C. Peale.
Third do. C. A. Labauve.
Fourth do. J. H. Hopkins.
Fifth do. Samuel G. Rich.
ASSESSORS
First District—John Wolfe.
Second do. U. Chevalier.
Third do. C. E. Fagot
Fourth District Delegates will effect a nomination by caucus.
COLLECTORS OF STATE TAXES.
First District—Thomas Asbury.
Second do. Lafayette Guidry.
Third do. No nomination made.
Fourth do. do. do.
JUSTICES OF PEACE.
First Justice—L. E. Galemie.
Constable—J. Hoppe.
Second Justice—C. V. Jaute.
Constable—William C. Quirk.
Third Justice—William H. Hagan.
Constable—Jules Delmas.
Fourth Justice—E. A. Michel.
Constable—John McClelland.
Fifth Justice—No nomination.

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

What the Marcy Letter Proves.

In a somewhat extensive examination of the political papers throughout the country, we have been unable to find a single dissentient to the views and conclusions of the administration, as embodied in Secretary MARCY's reply to the Cincinnati Resolutions. Even the *National Intelligencer*, perhaps the most thorough conservative journal in the Union, though arguing learnedly and ably against the doctrine that domicil confers nationality, takes no further exception to the letter than to say where we find a recantation from partisan bias, a genuine American sympathy elevated high above the gravel, a manifestation of more party, and a determination to uphold the administration in a policy which meets the aspirations and approval of the whole American people.

It is pleasing to chronicle this healthy condition of public sentiment, and its existence offers a salutary and well timed lesson to those foreign nations which, in their ignorance of American feeling, imagine that our party bickerings must at all times effectually prevent us from a cordial and unanimous support of the Government on questions involving national honor and dignity. Nothing can be farther from truth than this monstrous assumption. The domestic policy of the Executive may encounter decided opposition—the measures advocated by one party—the views of Constitutional power—of the extent to which the Government may proceed in this or that project of public amelioration—are obvious and constant subjects of political agitation. But these refer to the administration of home affairs. Let us differ as we may on such themes, the people of the United States become consolidated into a unit, whenever international topics arise, in which the rights, duties and standing of the country are to be considered. Party in such cases surrenders to patriotism. The voice of faction is hushed, and political discord gives way to universal harmony. It may be well for the Sovereigns of the Eastern Hemisphere to pause ere they commit themselves perfectly of this sober fact, and to cease speculating on the proclivity of Democratic Republican governments to be torn to pieces by the unbridled animosity of contending parties.

The case of MARTIN KOSZTA may be difficult to find profitably connected under this striking aspect. The unanimity of feeling now displayed by the citizens of the United States will be surely manifested again and again whenever our Government acts wisely and honorably, and in obedience to the impulse of public sentiment. There is yet another reason why the MARCY letter has spread satisfaction through the length and breadth of the land, and it is because that missive is regarded as the not active to a foreign policy alike just, resolute, intrepid and thoroughly American—such a policy as a vast majority of the people desire, but do not understand, a policy of entangling alliances, or of aggressive and defiant character—not the policy of the rash and foolhardy, which will make the special mission of America to run a muck against all European Monarchies—but such a policy we can think only proper and wise. The policy claimed by the people is the state that assertion of our rights, the invincible determination to suffer no wrong, to protect the citizen abroad or at home, to avenge insult, to exact inexorably every tittle of respect and courtesy that is our due, to move swiftly and with no inquiry mentioned, and to maintain to words other powers such a position of conscious strength restrained by justice and good faith, as will best exhibit the mingled power and moderation of a Republican Democracy.

We could have wished that the nation which has so marked this matter of international principles and purposes had been one which might have profited by the lesson. But it is well high lost upon Austria. The controversy between America and the Empire of the HAPSBURG can be terrible. War itself, could war possibly grow out of this quarrel, would bring about no results of importance. It would be a mere sputter in remarks, like a duel with broad swords across the Mississippi. Both nations are so situated as to be physically disqualified from doing each other much harm. But yet the occasion was a fitting one for the exposition of American doctrine, and it is fitting to inform the masters of the Austrian despot, it will at all events teach him, in common with other European rulers, that there exists across the broad Atlantic a Government whose sway is none the less mighty for being the voluntary concession of the people, and which, in the maintenance of its rights, would exhibit as little awe for the Autocrat of Russia, as it has evinced for the House of Hapsburg.

TWO ORGANS.

The Washington *Union* and the Washington *Sentinel*—despite fair words and reciprocal courtesies, are already at issue. The *Union* has been belaboring the New York Hunkers, and defending the Free Soilers or Barnburners; the *Sentinel*, on the contrary, supports the Hunkers, and treats the Barnburners as traitors and upstarts. Which of the organs represents the President? The *Union*, we are bound to believe, as that sheet has more than once proclaimed that its views were substantially those of the Executive. Besides, the *Sentinel* only promised an "independent support" to the Administration, and apparently the first manifestation of its independence is its strenuous hostility to the Freesoil factions in New York, and its warm commendation of the national democrats. There are evidently two organs at Washington—one, the organ of the President, and the other, the organ of the Democracy. They have not yet quarreling openly, but the indirect at one another. We shall watch the progress of the broil.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT A FROST.—As every one is thinking with anxious expectation for the first hard frost, and conjecturing the period at which it may be expected, the Concordia *Intelligencer* gives a statement of the annual occurrence of the first black, or killing frosts, for the last twenty one years, taken from a plantation record kept in that vicinity:

1832,	October 13	1843,	October 28
1833,	October 21	1844,	November 14
1834,	October 30	1845,	October 19
1835,	November 12	1846,	October 19
1836,	October 20	1847,	November 30
1837,	October 26	1848,	November 1
1838,	October 23	1849,	November 26
1839,	November 4	1850,	October 23
1840,	October 25	1851,	November 7
1841,	October 23	1852,	November 14
1842,	October 16		

It appears from this table that the earliest frost occurred on the 13th October 1843, and the latest on the 30th November 1849.

☞ The Baton Rouge *Gazette* advises the citizens who are away from that town not to return, as the fever, though greatly diminished, has not wholly subsided.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

F. H. PETITPAIN *will sell This Day* at 10 *o'clock, at his Auction Room, No. 28 Bienville Street.*

☞ PACKAGES AND LOTS *Seasonable French, Swiss, English and American Dry Goods.*

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

CONSIGNEES SALE OF DRY GOODS.—The attention of dealers is called to the Consignee Sale of Dry Goods to take place THIS DAY, 11th October, at 10 o'clock, at M. Feynhoud & Co.'s Auction Room, No. 28 Old Levee, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

For sale before, which are liberal, and attractive 200 assortments.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Later From Havana.

The steamship *United States*, Captain T. D. LUCAS, arrived yesterday afternoon, from New York, which she left on the 30th. For the first two days, she experienced very heavy weather. The United States arrived at Havana on the 6th, and left on the 7th inst.

The following is a list of her passengers:

FROM NEW YORK—Miss Susan Bell, Mr. Thomas Bell, Captain Heaton, Miss Anna Heaton, Miss Mattie Heaton, Miss Jane Tuwell, Mrs T. Sonner, 9 children, Mr. David Ray and lady, Mr G. Pawsolver, Mr. J. McCarty, Mr Bartock, Mr John Shannon, Miss L. C. Moss, Miss L. H. Moss, Mr Geo. Moss, Mr H. Glentaimer, Miss E. Rodgers, Mr F. Fisher, Mrs. Laird Mrs. Cassily and son, Mr. C. Holland, lady, 8 children, and servant, Miss C. M. Lowber, Mr. Montrond, Mr. Robt. Lee.

FROM HAVANA—Mr. Hernandez, M. B. Gomez, Mr Cabrest, Mr Ruhi, and 12 in steerage.

By the United States, we have received files of Havana papers to the 7th inst., inclusive.

They contain little local news of interest. The *Gaceta* relates that a woman of Yamajay had three children at one birth—two girls and one boy.

The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 1st inst. The following numbers drew the principal prizes: No. 36,681, $30,000; No. 38,936, $20,000; No. 9,111, $12,000; No. 3,673, $6000; Nos. 21 199, 27,945, 28,358, 34,447, 35,029, each $2000; Nos., 1183, 3033, 5403, 8894, 16,673, 17,394, 19,127, 22,357, 33,869, each $1000; Nos. 1456, 9307, 10,120, 14,101, 19,428, 22,154, 28,569, 33,777, 39,777, 33,496, each $500.

The *Aurora* of Matanzas states that all the shares in the Gas Company of that place have been taken, and the city is expected to be lighted with Gas within ten months.

GEORGIA.

The *Courier* has chanted "Victory!" over Georgia. It is quite possible that our cotemporary has hollowed before he was out of the woods We have received returns from fifty one counties, in which JENKINS for Governor, gains 2,302 votes, as compared with the election of 1849, when TOWNS (D) succeeded by 3,100 majority. Some forty counties remain to be heard from. If JENKINS continues to gain in a corresponding ratio, he will be elected by a handsome majority. A day or two will settle the question. The contest has probably been close and severe.

☞ Young COXE, who was accidentally wounded at Baton Rouge, on Monday week, has since died.

THE BALTIC'S NEWS.

The U. S. mail steamship *Baltic*, from Liverpool Sept 21st, arrived at New York on the morning of the 3d instant.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The position of the Turkish question remains, as to facts precisely where it did. The only additional f ct, if fact it is, is contained in private letters from Vienna, which represent the impression that the members of the conference had reassembled, and that the best understanding existed between them, that a fresh note had been prepared for them, which is couched in the most conciliatory language, and is calculated to be accepted by the contending parties.

The Paris *Pays* states that the French government entertains confident hope that the difference between Russia and Turkey will be arranged without recourse to war. The *Patrie* adds that the new memorandum of the Russian cabinet is very moderate in tone—that the Czar is yet willing to accept the original note of the four Powers, and will not, under any circumstances, commence hostilities.

On the 1st, the Sultan reviewed his fleet, amid the unmeasurable enthusiasm of the people.—Anonymous placards still continued to call on the Turks to fight against the Russians for Liberty or Death. Redschid Pacha, Minister of War, and Redschid Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, were now in open opposition, and mutually accused each other of being the instigator of these placards. Redschid accuses Mehemet of writing those that call for war under any circumstances, and Mehemet retorts that Redschid writes those that call for peace at any cost. The opinion at Constantinople was that if war break out, hostilities will first take place at Batoum, on the Eastern Black Sea Caucasus. The Egyptian contingent of 15,000 men, left on the 5th inst., on board 11 war steamers for Varna. These Egyptians are described as a fine body of men, mostly old soldiers, and in perfect discipline.

From Bucharest, Sept 26, the march operations that city of the third corps of the Russian army under the command of General Osten-Sacken, is confirmed. Four thousand Russians were on the road from Tockichany to Jassy. Sept. 6th, Prince Gorchakoff was about to proceed to the frontier to inspect the corps now marching into Wallachia from Odessa. It now appears certain that the Russians are prepared to winter in the Principalities. In Bulgaria, the Turks can no longer remain in their open camps on account of the cold, and the Russians too will soon have to leave their tents for barracks.

Several Boyards have been arrested by the Russians, on a charge of secretly corresponding with Omar Pacha, to whom they informed of the Russian movements.

A report was prevalent that an attempt had been made to poison Omar Pasha.

One hundred and seventy houses had been destroyed by fire at Constantinople. At Eski zaar, a very destructive fire had likewise occurred.

The Jews of Constantinople had made a voluntary offer of a million of piastres towards the expenses of the war. Patriotic spirit. The Jews of Smyrna proposed to do likewise.

The Czar has added to his numerous titles that of "Sovereign of Georgia," (souverain *reignant Dieu*) which title is duly recorded in the new issue of the Imperial almanac.

An American officer, name not mentioned, has entered into the service of the Sultan.

Another son has been born to the Sultan. The infant Mussulman has received the name of Amurath Kadan.

The Pasha of Egypt has decided on send a commissioner to the New York Exhibition. Equally Bey Fahmy is named for the office, as he has educated in Paris, and is conversant with the manners and customs of the Franks

Cholera continues to prevail in the seaports and larger cities of England. At Newcastle upon Tyne, (exclusive of Gateshead,) 101 deaths were reported on the 16th, and 103 on the 17th. Government has sent a physician, Dr. Sutherland, as Commissioner under the Provincial Internment Act, to close the more crowded of the burial grounds. A hospital has been opened, and bedsteads supplied from the barracks. A number of the minor medical attendants had been sent from the University of Edinburgh, to assist the medical men at Newcastle. At Gateshead 36 deaths were reported; at Hexam, only 6, at North Shield a few fatal cases; at South Shields 4 or 5 deaths; Sunder land 4 deaths. The first case is reported at Manchester. In London and Liverpool the disease does not appear to be spreading, or, at least, but slowly. In all cases the disease is of the Asiatic type.

Queen Victoria was still in the highlands of Aberdeenshire, where she had been recreated by a meeting of the clans of the Duff, Forbes, and Farquharson highlanders, all clad in kilts, and commanded by their respective lairds or chiefs. Prince Albert, we read had been making himself useful as a fireman, in extinguishing the second conflagration of a cottage at Balmoral. Her most gracious Majesty was herself on the ground, giving orders to put out the flames. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred undertook to carry buckets of water, and were such a royal attack the fire was speedily extinguished. No insurance; in fact, no damage done.

An unknown man shot himself in a house of ill fame in Dublin the other other day. On his trunks was the name of Daniel E. Webster. He had abundance of fashionable clothing, and a large amount in gold. His age was about 35, of medium stature, slight make, sallow, brown hair, and supposed to be an American.

J. B. Gough was lecturing at Liverpool, on temperance.

FRANCE.—The Emperor and Empress were in Paris. They had attended the inauguration of the circus erected for the amusement of the troops, in the camp at Satory.

M. Barranger, ex Minister to Madrid, had arrived at Paris on his way home.

An Imperial decree reduces the import duty on cocoahoves, in French vessels, to 5 francs per 100 kilograms, and in foreign ships to 10 francs per 100 kilograms.

The prosperity which prevailed in the marine department. When the present equipments at the navy yard are completed, France will have about as many steam vessels afloat as any former period of her history. Before a year elapse she will have, according to present arrangements, fifty six ships of line, and fifty frigates, and many other smaller auxiliary steamers. The sum voted for the navy yards the present year is 9,000,000 francs.

M. Mirecourt's *fancier* scheme has collapsed. He has received official notice to return the deposited.

The "Aigle," war steamer, 400 horse power, was launched at Cherbourg on 17th.

So large a number of salmon had been trolled by the recent conditions, that there were assembled at Cherbourg more than sufficient men to complete the complement of the fleet, and orders had been given to stop the levy for the present.

A disastrous accident on the Paris and Bordeaux Railway, occurred early yesterday morning, between Fontenay and Lagarde, the train going southwards, in consequence of the collision of the mail train from Paris with an extra freight train coming northwards, and drawn by two engines.

These engines are utterly destroyed, smashed to pieces in fact; and five of the railway carriages were killed on the spot, viz: the driver and stoker of the two engines in collision, and the conductor or guard of the mail train, whose place is in the baggage van immediately behind the engine and tender. Besides two others at the company's depots, who were more or less injured several passengers received severe contusions and lacerations of in various parts of the body.

PARIS, Sept. 20, 6 P. M.

The news of the harvest in Brittany is favorable. The Bourse paper, *L'Armoricain*, states the fall in the price of corn has made considerable progress in the course of the last eight days.

The Prefect of the Haute Vienne has suspended the decree of St. Etienne for prosecuting a decree prohibiting the export of corn from his district.

The papers announce the death of General Voirol, who was Governor of Strasbourg in 1836, when Louis Napoleon attempted to foment an insurrection in that town.

SPAIN.—MADRID, Sept. 18.—Senor Calderon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has arrived in this capital.

PARIS.—Sept. 19.—M. Soule leaves Paris this evening on his way to Madrid. He stops for a day or two at Bordeaux, but does goes on without delay. Fears his having remained here so long, with quite time enough for his arrival, the Government to have organized, if it felt or desired, a counter mine, and Espartero to frustrate the Ambassador's mission. It is rumored that the Queen of Madrid has not yet replied to the Emperor's proposal from Madrid of the 14th, that the deposition of the Queen is a topic pretty generally discussed in political circles, and persons who had been hitherto so very warm friends of Marshal Narvaez express a wish for him to return and place himself at the head of affairs, as he, perhaps, is the only man who can save her tottering throne. The Queen mother is expected back to Madrid the end of this month or the beginning of October.

AUSTRIA—VIENNA, Sept. 16—Baron Malzendorff has left the Austrian capital for Warsaw to receive the Czar, whom he will accompany to Olmutz.

Lord Westmoreland, too, will leave for Olmutz on the 23d, and will remain till the 28th inst.

Mr. Jackson, the new American minister, has arrived at Vienna, with Mr Davenport, his Secretary of Legation. He will settle the Kossta affair, and deliver his credentials to the Emperor at Olmutz.

The Hungarian Regalia are to be brought to Vienna, and lodged in the Treasury, called the Schatz-kammer, which is a collection of curiosities belonging to the State. All the jewels in the crown of St. Stephen are there, not one is missing.

Interesting from the Japan Expedition.

By the overland Indian mail, received in England, we learn that the United States expedition sailed from Loochoo, on July 2, for Japan. The Commodore's fleet, consisting of the steamers Susquehanna and Princeton, ships Plymouth and Saratoga, to be followed by the Powhatan and Vandalia.

The North China Herald, of July 9th, says: Information has reached us privately, that while the United States fleet were in the neighborhood of Napkan, (Napakian,) the Susquehanna and Saratoga went on a cruise eastward, and touched at several beautiful islands, where they distributed love sick. They also touched at an island named Bonesa. To their surprise they discovered a few European residents, consisting of English, Scotch, Irish and Spanish, who had left whalers and established themselves there. Among them were about eleven women The Governor is a Scotchman. He claims the island as his own, and has been settled there about twenty years.

The Commodore has made a purchase of a piece of land containing about ten acres, for fifty dollars. It is in a good situation, on one of the best sites of the harbor, and is intended for a government coal depot.

The Russian frigate Celius, and a Russian brig of war, immediately followed the American squadron.

The Very Latest by Telegraph.

Unexpected Attitude of Austria.

PARIS, Sept. 20th, P. M.—A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, announces that Austria had declared that *circumstances will no longer permit her to act with the other powers*. Instructions had been forwarded to M. De Bruck, the Austrian Minister, to assure the Sultan that he must accept the first Vienna note without any modifications.

Constantinople dates of the 7th, state that the Egyptian troops had been shipped off to Varna and Shumla.

Mr. Jackson, the American Minister had arrived at Vienna, and would present his credentials to the Emperor of Austria at Olmutz.

The harvest in Brittany is favorable. The Bourse which was better on Saturday and Monday, had fallen to day. The Three's closed at 77 fr. 10c. Four and halfs 101 fr. 75c.

A terrible accident has occurred on the Paris and Bordeaux railway. Five persons were killed and many wounded. Three engines were pushed to pieces.

Mr. Soule left last evening for Madrid.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Army Board for the revision of Army regulations, composed of Adjutant General Cooper, Colonel Sumner, and Major Lee, Judge Advocate, met on the 3d inst., at the War Department.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, had, up to September 17th, visited the Shawnees, Delawares and Kickapoos, and ascertained that the two former tribes are willing to sell a portion of their reservations, and the Kickapoos the whole of theirs. He had been in council with the Ottawas, Ottoes and Missouris, and had probably proposed to buy out for Government their claim to 10,000,000 acres which they hold.

The Navy Department have advices from Ringgold's Exploring Squadron. They were at the Cape de Verde Islands July 27th—all were well.

We take the following from the *Star*—

THE BERRINE STRAITS U. S. SURVEYING SQUADRON.—The Navy Department have advices from this squadron, which arrived at the Cape de Verde Islands on the 28th of July last, on their way to their destination. All the vessels of the squadron, Commander Ringgold, in command, were there, except the steamer Hancock, which, it will be remembered, went ahead of her companions. All were well on those vessels.

A RESTORATION TO THE NAVAL SERVICE.—Midshipman Walter Queen, who was dismissed from the service in 1846, on account of some difficulty at the Naval School at Annapolis, Md., has been honorably restored to his place.

The President's recent indisposition was but slight. He has already entirely recovered.

The Secretary of the Navy proposes to start early this week on a tour of inspection through all the navy yards at the North.

The U. S. Frigate Constitution, arrived at Sierra Leone, on the 10th of August last, from the Isle of Bourbon. No advices from her any nothing of the cholera among her officers and crew, from which we infer that all are well.

RESIGNATION.—Capt B R Aldin, of the 4th Infantry, U. S. Navy, has resigned.

APPOINTMENT.—The President has appointed Matthew F. Maury, Patent Office Clerk, Superintendent of Montgomery.

The Jews of Smyrna proposed to do likewise.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.—Second Dragoons—First Lieutenant P Cathcart to be Captain, vice Arnold, dead. Second Lieutenant Charles H Tyler to be first lieutenant, vice Cathcart, promoted to the company at Fort Riley. Lieutenant Thomas J Claiborne to be captain, vice Newton, deceased. Second Lieutenant Geo. A. Gordon to be first lieutenant, vice Claiborne, promoted. Brevet Second Lieutenant Jerome N Bonaparte, Jr, to be second lieutenant, vice Gordon, promoted. Fourth Infantry—First Lieutenant Henry M Judah, to be captain, vice Noble, resigned. Second Lieutenant Hiram Dyer, to be first lieutenant, vice Judah, promoted.

NAVY OFFICERS ORDERED, DETACHED, &c.—Chaplain Stockbridge and Boatswain Calvery, have been ordered to take passage in the Alleghany, to join the Savannah on the coast of Brazil. Third Assistant Engineer C. W. Lee, detached from the Alleghany, and Third Assistant Engineer Phyfe, ordered to the Susquehanna. Midshipman R. Boyd, ordered to the St. Mary's. Passed Midshipman Thomas Ropey, detached from the Cyane, and ordered to the St Mary's.

THE U. S STEAMER SAN JACINTO.—We hear that the Navy Department have closed a contract for the necessary repairs and alterations on the machinery of this steamer, taking care to insure the completion of the job in six months.

A DAUGHTER OF PATRICK HENRY DEFEND ING HER FATHER.—Mrs. D. S. Winston, an aged widow lady, formerly the wife of Mr. G. D. Winston, deceased of Virginia, and who resides in an humble cottage, near Athens, Ala., is a daughter of the celebrated Patrick Henry, of Virginia, of revolutionary memory; and we notice that a late number of the Athens Herald contains a communication from her, correcting a statement in Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry, wherein it is stated that "in one of his earlier purchases of land he is blamed for having availed himself of the existing laws of the State, in paying for it in the depreciated currency of the country; nor was he free from censure on account of some participation from which he is said to have had in the profits of the Yazoo trade." Mrs. Winston says that Mr. Wirt was not acquainted with her father, and never saw him, and therefore had to depend upon others for his information. The charge was brought against him when he was spoken of as the successor of Gen. Washington, and, being conscious of his innocence, he never took the trouble to contradict it. Mrs. Wirt, his wife, and the mother of Mrs. Winston, however, wrote to the Treasurer of Virginia, on the subject, and that officer replied that the money was paid in gold and silver. Mrs. W. insists all claim that her father was concerned in the Yazoo speculation, but she adds that she "well remembered and not be told that many persons of unquestionable integrity became participators of the Yazoo stock, and that all the originators of the affair is attached to the originators of the scheme."

LETTER FROM THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT LONDON.—The Hon. James Buchanan, in declining a dinner, tendered through Mr. Sigourney, Esq., M. P., on behalf of the Liverpool American Chamber of Commerce, says:

"For my own part, I firmly believe that the unsettled questions, now pending between Great Britain and the United States, are alone according to the value of the material interests involved, are not worth six months' suspension of the trade between the two countries. It is, therefore, greatly to be desired that these questions should be speedily, honorably, and finally adjusted, and that hereafter both nations should adopt a smooth age and a chamberlain ship for friendly competition in all the generous contest to enlighten and benefit the human race. The greatest revelation, so far as the interest of commerce and manufactures is concerned, which has ever been commenced among men, is that now apparently in successful progress in China. Should this terminate in opening a free access to that vast empire of three hundred millions of human beings, the United States and Great Britain will have a harvest presented before them, which, even with all their energy, enterprise, and resources, they will scarcely be able to reap. Then will a noble and generous rivalry spring up between them, which shall manifest more effectually to promote the cause of christianity, civilization, and freedom among this anxious and strange people."

OPERATIONS OF THE MINT.—By the report of the Treasurer of the Mint, for the month of September, we find that the gold coinage for the month was $4,251,800; less than one fourth of which was in small coin, $3,321,400 being in double eagles. Considering the urgent demand for coin quarters for gold dollars and quarter eagles, it is not that so large a proportion of the coinage has been of the larger denominations. The silver coinage was one and a quarter millions, principally in quarter and half dollars. The copper coinage of cents still goes on, the demand having been extend last month, that in 11 days there were deposited of gold bullion $1,000,000, of which $600,000 was purchased in New Orleans, the whole of it from about gold bullion, and another million dollars.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

[By the Southern Line.]

Arrival of Steamers.

New York, Oct 3.

The steamship George Law has arrived here from Havana with dates from that port to the 3d inst.—She brings no news of importance. Business was brisk and bringing supplies.

The fleet of the West has also arrived from San Juan with two weeks later dates from California.

Steamer Lone.

New York, Oct 4.

Advices from St. John, New Brunswick, report the loss of the steamer Fairy Queen near Picton, Nova Scotia. Several persons were drowned, but the Captain and crew escaped and have arrived at St. Johns.

New York Politics.

New York, Oct 3.

Secretary Guthrie has demanded that the Custom House offices in this city be equally divided between the Hards and Softs.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, Oct 3.

The demand is moderate in the Cotton Market, with sales to day of 500 bales at unchanged prices.

BY THE NATIONAL LINE.

Indian Troubles.

Washington, October 10.

The Government has advices that give rise to apprehensions of no armed collision between the Great Indian nation and the United States Marshal in the Western District of Arkansas, in consequence of the arrests made by the Marshal for the violation of the law prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquors into the Indian Country—The Creek authorities are represented as being very indignant.

New York Markets.

New York, October 10.

The Sugar market is steady with sales of 600 hhds. Manzanilla at 5¾@5¾c, and 200 New Orleans at previous rates—Stocks of Molasses at 24c, for Muscovado, and 18c, per gallon, for Refining—Coffee is steady with sales of Rio at 11¾@12c, and of Java at 11 11¾c per pound. Whiskey is firmer and Ohio is selling at 24c per gallon—Flour is unchanged—Sales of State Brands at $5 00@5 75, and of Ohio at $5 75@7 125, per barrel—Rice Pork has been selling at $17 @17 50 and Prime at $13 25@13 37½ per bbl—Lard is firm at 10c per pound in bbls—Butter Shorthorn is selling at 12@14c per pound—Wheat is firm with sales at $1 27 for Western, and $1 30 per bushel for Genesee Valley—Corn is 60c. for Mixed and 66c. per bushel for Yellow.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Prof. Bayerhoffer has just been sentenced at Marberg, in Hesse Cassel to fifteen years imprisonment to hard labor, for treason. He has already been in the United States two years.

The Maryland election will not take place until the first Wednesday in November, when a Governor and other State officers, six members of Congress, a House of Delegates, and Senators from eleven counties are to be chosen.

The Madiai family is in Geneva, recovering from illness occasion by confinement in Tuscan prisons. No adequate provision has been made for their support. Rosa is very feeble, but her husband is comparatively strong.

An abstract made from the marine records of the Boston papers for a period of eighteen months shows the great extent of loss of life and property by shipwrecks:

	Ships and barks	Brigs	Schrs.
Total losses,	218	108	144
Never heard from,	56	5	10
Put into port in distress,	353	106	96
Wrecks passed,	103	18	36

Of the above total losses, there were stranded, 279; abandoned, 173; burned, 17.

There is a total loss for the given period every twenty two hours; one abandoned every seventy five hours; one never heard from every ten days.

This latter implies a serious loss of life, as do more or less those abandoned, and some of them were doubtless caused by the unseaworthy condition they were in when they left port.

A box of gold valued at $24,000, is said to have been lost over the Niagagua rapids in New York city. The gold was drawn, at the upper end of the Castillo rapids, in about 13 feet water. Messrs. Washburn & Co., say that just previous to the sailing of the steamer, the diver had succeeded in attaching a life buoy to the lost box, which will undoubtedly be raised and forwarded by the next steamer.

John Williams, who is said to have been an inmate of some Massachusetts penitentiary in the U. S, recently escaped from the Missouri penitentiary, was pursued, shot and wounded, from the effects of which he died last week.

A man named M. T. Adee was so brutally beaten in New York on Thursday last by one James Burns, that he died on Saturday. Burns was arrested.

A German paper called the *Deutsche Zeitung*, has been started in Charleston.

A magnetic sewing machine has been invented in New York. It will take 900 stitches in a minute. It combines all that is valuable in all other sewing machines, with certain new improvements, which entirely overcome the last objection to "machine work." It is extremely simple in its design and perfect in its operation.

The contributions to the Washington Monument during the month of September, reached the sum of $3,017 90. The expenditures during the same period were $2,011 10.

The Bank of England uses, in its accounts, no less than sixty folio ledgers, filled completely up every day. They are made on the premises.

A new discovery has been made to relieve deaf persons. Two saints in London have invented an instrument which is placed within the ears, without projecting, and, being of the same color as the skin, is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to enjoy general conversation, to hear distinctly at church, and at public assemblies, and to converse in a whisper. The inventor is deaf himself, and has perfected his invention after years of study and experiment. The sound is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired.

Hon. Mr. Barringer, the United States Minister to Spain, recently had an audience with the Queen, when he presented his letter of recall, and delivered a touching address to Her Majesty, who responded in equally complimentary terms, expressing her desire to maintain friendly relations with the American Government.

The man arrested in New York, a few days ago, as Don Carlos Valencia, with several others, charged with attempting the life of a Mr. Forbes, proved to be Consul Von Hahn, a respectable young German, who resembled the alleged offender so closely as to deceive a number of persons.

GIVE US DRINK!—Mr. McLeod, an English writer, puts the following language in the mouths of those who visit the rum seller's dens:

There's my money—give me drink! There's my clothing and my food—give me drink! There's the clothing, food and life of my wife and children—give me drink! There's the education of the family and the peace of the home—give me drink! There's the rent I have robbed from my landlord, for I have robbed from the schoolmaster, and innumerable articles I have rubbed from the shopkeeper—give me drink! Pour me out drink, for now I will pay my pay for it! There's my health of body and peace of mind—there's my character as a man, and my profession as a Christian—I give up all—give me drink! More yet I have to give! There's my heavenly inheritance and the eternal friendship of the redeemed—there—there is all hope of salvation, I give up my Saviour! I give up my God! I resign all! All that is great, good and glorious in the universe, I resign forever, that I may be—DRUNK!

City Intelligence.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Public Schools of the 1st District, opened yesterday and the pupils many in attendance, enough were on the ground to constitute a very pleasant and encouraging commencement.

BITTER BY A DOG.—Saturday, Louis, yesterday morning, passed between Bienville Street, in the 2d Ward, and Lafayette Square, he went to the grocery of Mr. Cooper, and, in the absence of Mr. Cooper, and contrary to the consequence of an, manifested a disposition to take a drink of whiskey, which, being refused, he proceeded to the adjacent cistern, and drank a quantity of water, and, on his return, he was bitten by a dog belonging to Mr. Cooper, and, on his return to the grocery