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# The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1854. No. 9470 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES Vol. XXVII.—Whole No. 9485.

## THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, August 21, 1854.

☞ FOR STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES, SEE FRENCH SIDE.

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

### OUR JUDICIARY.

In our humble way, we have sought from time to time to point out the evils of our present judiciary system, to exhibit the inefficiency of many of the incumbents of the highest judicial station in Louisiana, and to demonstrate the chief causes which have led to these deplorable results. In our judgment they originate in two principal causes—one constitutional and the other legislative. The first discards the system of appointments for life, or at least long tenures of office, and substitutes for it popular elections, for either treats the Judge exactly as if he were a politician or politicianer, and allows him first a safe term, almost equal to what may be annually given to the Chief Magistrate of the State, and then a second term of Recorders' Courts. It is idle to expect talent in the judiciary the most profound and talent in the State under such circumstances.

A able jurist can realize more than twice the amount of compensation to which a police, or other of the Supreme or District Court, is entitled. Such a man is asked to consent to be placed in nomination for a judicial office; to undergo a severe contest; to suffer all the expenses and fatigues and in many respects mortifications, in which, admitting that his self-respect and sense of dignity will preclude him from personally engaging, he is constantly exposed to his character treely handled, and which are quite calculated to appract. If this expectation be not the highest order, and be properly appreciate the nature of the office which he seeks, he will assuredly obtain from the slightest encouragement to those arts of electioneering and wirepulling by political candidates. His friends, with perhaps not one tenth of his learning and wisdom, pursue the canvass zealously, solicit the votes of the respectable, and win the day. Is this the fate that the truly eminent jurists of Louisiana are invited to encounter? But even assuming a more favorable view—granting that the man of worth, wisdom and experience can always be elected, see what poor remuneration he is offered. If he be a supreme judicial officer, he is completely shut out from practice which has been the gradual accumulation of years of toil and study. He must surrender the large and liberal emoluments of his profession, for the stinted salary of a Judge. If he might consent to for station has its charms, and honors that are even unproductive any with them irresistible fascinations to the mind of cultivated minds, but when he reflects that he should this office for a limited term of years—that it barely enables him to subsist decently—that on the expiration of his term, he must again encounter the caprice of the popular will—that defeated he, in his old age perhaps, is more or less thrown upon the world, as a candidate for professional patronage, as well as he received his diploma—that he has the same toilsome, tedious, painful and disheartening career before him, which he had upon commencing the practice of the law—and that he has no longer the advantages of youth, a fine accompanying buoyancy, hopefulness and energy, surely there are few indeed, even of the most established legal talent to forsake the lucrative bar for the slenderly provided bench.

Under the old system, things were otherwise. Judges held office during good behavior—in other words, for life. If the salary was small, it was regular and constant. The judge adapted himself to the limited income, and felt satisfied that the latter would not be abridged nor cut off. He felt no spur to the pace of poverty, and from the moment of his appointment to the end of his career, he was not subject to anxiety, or to the mortification of a host of vexatious annoyances and sports. He was never compelled to the degradation of public pennyworthy begging for votes. He was not liable to be displaced by the caprice of the day. He could be independent. He could be honest to satisfy, he was not under the mortification of the humble or to be ashamed of his honesty. In a word, he was a man of character, of dignity, of self-respect, and of independence, and his character was a guarantee for his integrity. Under the old system of elective judges, we have frequently had in the Supreme Court, men who were not up to the standard of the profession, and whose acts evinced a want of legal information, and a disregard of fixed principles. Under the present system the direct investigation of the people, and the discreet curiosity manifested in the character of every wire-pulling candidate, our Judges must be men of more than ordinary intelligence, or they will soon be made little guarantees for the preservation of those rights which are the very essence of a free government. Make the remuneration of the Judges commensurate with the talent necessary to fill the office, and the learned lawyer will then accept the judicial ermine, and the man of talent will be induced to study the law as a profession, with the assurance that which has been the case in the past, the highest administration of the law.

☞ The Army Officers will be interested to learn that there was a misapprehension at Washington relative to the President's recommendations for the Senate, to confer the rank of lieutenant upon such meritorious staff officers, as may, under the existing law, be entitled to that grade. The recommendations, we believe, will be brought before the Senate by a message, composed of the officers of the Army, selected for the purpose, and the nominations filed by the duties of commission will be made and to attach them to regiments as supernumerary officers, according to the provisions of the fourth section of the act of 1812. All this rank and duty will also be glad to learn, as it is a much nearer, less expensive and more comfortable mode of travelling than in cutting a road, and for the convenience is not of not less than seventy-five cents per day for men and officers as laborers and teamsters, and forty cents per day, when employed as mechanics, on the eastern east of the Rocky mountains, and fifty-five and fifty cents per day, respectively, when the men are employed at stations west of those mountains.

☞ PREVENTIVE OF YELLOW FEVER.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Dr. WM. H. MITCHELL relative to the prevention of yellow fever by a process similar to vaccination. Dr. H. is not a gentleman of high talent and long experience, and his opinions merit attention.

☞ THEY KNOW SOMETHING.—We are pleased to notice the re appearance of the sprightly little sheet, with a promise of future continuance.

☞ Last evening, whilst the *United States* was coming up the river, came in contact with the ferry boat of the Third District, which was very near being sunk, for attempting to cross the bows of the large steamer. A portion of the guard of the ferry boat was carried away, and a man or three persons who were on the upper deck, thinking she was going to sink jumped on board of the *United States*. There was no further injury, and no accident is mentioned.

☞ We are indebted to the obliging purser of the steamship *United States* for Aspinwall for a late file of papers.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.—The election in this District for a Judge of the Supreme Court will take place on the 14th instant. The returns are not complete, but thus far they indicate the success of Judge SEVIER. The vote as far as heard from stands thus:

| | SEVIER. | CONRAD. |
|---|---|---|
| Rapides | 27 | 304 |
| Concordia | 1 | 120 |
| Bossier | very small | |
| Washington | 81 | |
| Iberville | 64 | 1 |
| Total | 364 | 599 |

The parishes to be heard from are Calcasieu, Vernon, Claiborne, Morehouse, Union, Jackson, Madison, Carroll, Sabine and Carroll.

A MAIL GIRL.—The Alexandria *Gazette* says that the mail between Alexandria and Natchitoches is now carried regularly and punctually on horseback, by a young lady, who acts in the place of her father who is sick. She has been employed for several weeks, and has never omitted a day or been out of time, riding the entire route five miles *every day*. Her industry and fidelity are worthy of honorable mention.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder storm which occurred on Thursday, the dwelling of C. E. Bates, Esq., situated near the "Oaks," was struck by lightning. The fluid appears to have entered the flue of the chimney, and penetrating some feet or five feet, exploded, and a portion of the chimney to fall on the roof, whilst the other half fell inside. Upper and lower rooms were both filled with the smoky particles, no sudden explosion like a small mortar placed on a musket barrel, and the floor without breaking. A portion of the family only were at home and had just left the room and were not hurt. Several pieces of the yard were struck within a few feet of the occupants of the dwelling and not injured. The whole fire seemed to have been taken up to a blaze, and what is a little remarkable, there was not the usual *concomitant odor*.—*Mobile Tribune.*

## By Telegraph!

*Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee*

[By the Southern Line.]

### THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Asmerica.

### Cotton Market Fair—Breadstuffs Advancing.

### *IMPORTANT GENERAL NEWS.*

### Later from the East and from Spain.

### ESPARTERO'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

NEW YORK, August 14th.—The Cunard steamer America has arrived at Halifax, bringing dates from Liverpool of the 5th inst., three days later than the accounts brought by the Union. The following is a summary of her news:

#### Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5th.—There has been a good demand in the Cotton market for the past four days and the sales of the week sum up 32,000 bales, of which 10,000 have been taken for speculation and export and 43,0 0 for the trade. Prices have latterly been firmer, without however establishing any advance on the quotations forwarded by the Arabia—Yesterday's sales were 7000 bales, the market closing with steadiness.

The market for Breadstuffs has continued to show an upward tendency since our letters during the past week. Flour has advanced 1s. 6d. per bbl since the departure of the Arabia, and is now quoted at 29 @ 29s 6d for Western Canal, and 30s 6d @ 3l for Ohio. Wheat has advanced 6d @ 2s 2ds, and closes at 12s Indian Corn is 3s higher, having sold at 35s @ 36s for white, and Pork and Beef have advanced in prices.

#### Money Market.

The Money market at London has been easier, and the rate of interest is reduced to 3 @ 3½ per ct. Consols close at 92¾.

### GENERAL NEWS.

### LATER FROM THE DANUBE.

#### Movements of the Armies.

The latest advices from the Danube state that the Russians have evacuated Widschin a new their defeat Giurgevo, and the Turkish army are advancing upon Bucharest one hundred thousand strong. The Austrian army has been ordered to take position on the Pruth.

#### Intended Attack on Sebastopol.

The allies have determined to make an attack on Sebastopol.

#### The Baltic.

There is nothing of much importance received from the Baltic. The Emperor of Russia, a few days since, narrowly escaped capture by a British steamer cruising near Cronstadt.

Baron D'Ribbers has joined the Baltic fleet before the island of Aland, with the French troops under his command

#### Spain—The New Council.

Advices from Madrid report continued tranquility throughout Spain since the arrival of Espartero at Madrid.

The Royal Council and Junta have been abolished, and a new Council has been formed, with Espartero as President and O'Donnell as Minister of War. An order has been issued for the arrest of Serrano, and directing that the old Min stry be prosecuted.

#### American at Boston—Further from the East.

BOSTON, August 18.—The steamer America has arrived here. By her we have dates from Constantinople embraced in her news, is that the Western Powers have formally rejected the last proposition of the Emperor of Russia, but have made new proposals.

#### New York Markets.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The Cotton market here is firm, with a moderate demand. Flour is firm, and prices have a tendency upward. Sales of Ohio brands at @ 35 @ 9 50. Corn is in fair request at unchanged prices. Lard has advanced, and is now quoted at 10½ @ 11c.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The Cotton market continues firm. Flour is in good request at yesterday's prices. There has also been an active demand for Corn, with sales at a rise in the rates.

#### Iowa Election.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The Whigs have swept everything before them in Iowa. They have elected their candidate for Governor by a majority of 3,000.

#### Thomas H. Benton.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Mr. Benton is in no wise discouraged by his recent defeat in Missouri, and declares that he intends to stump the State.

#### Arrival of the Canada.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The steamer Cahawba arrived here yesterday from Mobile, via Havana.

### STILL LATER FROM EUROPE

#### Arrival of the Baltic.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS FIRM.

#### CONSOLS ADVANCED.

### *LATER FROM THE EAST.*

#### Turks Withdrawing from the Principalities.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19th.—The Collins steamer Baltic has arrived here, bringing dates to Liverpool to the 9th inst. Her news is unimportant. The Turks are withdrawing from the principalities, and the Russians are advancing upon Bucharest one hundred thousand strong. The Austrian army has been ordered to take position on the Pruth.

#### Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9th.—There has been a fair demand for Cotton in the market since the departure of the Arabia, and prices have an upward tendency. The sales of the week amount to 48,000 bales, including 3,000 for exportation, and 2,000 for export. Prices are without any change of importance. The demand for Breadstuffs is dull, and Brown Shipds. & Co. quote as follows: Flour (Canadian and Ohio) 29s. Fair Middling Orleans 5¾d. Fair Upland 5¾d. Middling Uplands 5¾d.

The money market at London has been firm, and consequently have further advanced. Flour has been in good demand with moderate sales to the trade, and is now quoted at 29 @ 29s 6d for Western Canal, and 30s 6d @ 3l for Ohio. Wheat has advanced 6d @ 2s 2ds, and closes at 12s. Indian Corn is 3s higher, having sold at 35s @ 36s for white, and Pork and Beef have advanced in prices.

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### TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

KNOW NOTHINGS AMONG THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.—Cincinnati, August 19.—The Democratic Convention of Hamilton county met at Carthage yesterday for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices and Congress. The Committee on Resolutions reported the Baltimore platform.

As soon as the afternoon proceedings commenced great excitement prevailed. The "Know Nothing" question was introduced, and the organization denounced. Charley Russelle, one of the delegates, said that it was inconsistent to denounce this organization while the Democrats had a secret organization, referring to the Miami Tribe, of which United States Senators were members, and George E Pugh chief. The lie was given to this assertion, and Remelin was attacked, and finally fled, after which the Convention broke up in a row, without nominating or passing resolutions.

A SHOOTING CASE.—Cincinnati, August 13.—Stephen R. Smith was shot at Hamilton today by a man named Jessup, and dangerously wounded. Jessup is a clerk in a retail store in this city, and had received letters purporting to come from a young lady. This correspondence was conducted for three months, when Smith was discovered to be the author of the letters, which were subsequently published in a Sunday paper. Jessup sought satisfaction by shooting Smith.

THE CHOLERA DISAPPEARING FROM ALBANY.—Albany, August 18.—The Transcript of this afternoon says that the cholera has almost entirely disappeared from this city.

Since noon of Wednesday last there were reported to the Board of Health thirty seven cases—only seven of which terminated fatally.

In the several cities North of Albany, the diseases is also reported at on the decline.

THE CHOLERA IN BOSTON—NEW TEMPERANCE PAPER—SAD ACCIDENT.—Boston, August 19.—The cholera cases and deaths in this city continue to decrease; during the forty eight hours ending at noon to day, there were only six deaths.

A new daily paper, to advocate the temperance cause, is soon to be started in this city.

A son of Charles Francis Adams, Esq., and his lady, were thrown from a carriage this morning, and both much injured—the son, it is supposed, badly.

The packet ship Star of Empire arrived here this forenoon from Liverpool, bringing seven hundred passengers—all of them in good health.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE—Boston, August 19.—The United States ship John Adams, now in the Charlestown Navy Yard, is to be fitted out for the Pacific immediately, orders to that effect having been received yesterday. It will take but a short time to get her in readiness.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR.—Boston, Aug. 13.—The U. S Sloop of War Cyane, Capt. Hollins, arrived to day from Aspinwall. She has on board the remains of Peyster Ashmun, who had been buried at San Juan, but was exhumed and directing that the old Min stry be prosecuted.

GREAT STORM—TREES THROWN ON THE RAILROAD TRACK.—Cleveland, O., Aug. 19.—Between Bedford and Macedonia last night, the storm blew seventeen trees across the Pittsburg track. The down train went at full speed through the first tree, one foot in diameter.—Up train stopped. No damage.

HEAVY SENTENCE AGAINST A LIQUOR DEALER.—Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 12.—The case of Porter, which has been on for some time, has been concluded. He was charged with violating the liquor law. Judge Thomas Curtis in fair request at unchanged prices. Lard has advanced, and is now quoted at @ 11c.

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### Money and Trade.

The money market at London continues easy, and the rate of interest is reduced to 3 @ 3½ per ct.

Trade in the interior and country districts has slightly improved.

### GENERAL NEWS.

### EVACUATION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES.

### CAPTURE OF ALAND.

### *OMER PACHA AT BUCHAREST.*

### Concha Returning to Cuba.

The Baltic brings advices that the Turks have acceded to the demands of Austria, and consents to withdraw from the Principalities. The Russians have retreated to Kalafat, and the Austro-Hungarian government is preparing to occupy it. It is reported that the evacuation will be completed on the 1st instant and be followed by the French troops.

The Allied army is said to be hovering about the Crimea.

### Denmark.

Denmark has declined to accede to the Austro Prussian treaty.

### The Russian Proposition.

All the propositions of the Emperor of Russia were unconditionally rejected by the Western Powers.

### Spain—Christino Success—Concha Returning to Cuba.

The latest advices from Madrid report that all continues quiet in that city. It is reported that an order has been issued for the arrest of Serrano, to leave the city without the payment of a large sum of money.

Concha has been reinstated as Captain General of Cuba.

### Cholera in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The deaths by Cholera in this city for the past 24 hours amounted to 312, showing a further decline.

### New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—There was a good demand for Cotton yesterday and prices closed firm.

Flour was in good request, and the rates have advanced 12½c @ bbl.

### Excitement in New Hampshire—Bombardment of Washington Proposed.

We learn that a public meeting was held at Lumber ille, N. H., on the 9th instant, to express th indignation of the people at the insult offe to the favorite son of that State, the President at Washington, on Saturday last, by an egg flung from the hand of a chivalrous Carolina whose name is Jefferds. A correspondent in Boston has sent us with a report of the proceedings, from which it appears that the principal speech of the occasion was made by Josiah Pairce, Esq., (no relative of the General's, since his name is spelled differently) and that its eloquence was received with rapt attention and thunderous applause. We give herewith the principal points of this remarkable speech:

"An egg, fellow citizens, has been cast upon the Hat of our beloved President! By this base act th- valuable Hat of His Excellency has been seriously damaged, but this insult has a deeper meaning and wider range—the Government itself is insulted, and by whom? I ask sir, by whom?—Will you tell me that the wretch who threw the egg is the party of whom redress should be sought? I scorn the conclusion. How would such proceedings be regarded by foreign potentates? What would Emperor Nicholas say of it? The people of Washington, sir, is then responsible for this insult. Her inhabitants are guilty of the crime, and shall they escape deserved punishment? No. Let Washington, (the Gray town,) be blotted out. [Immense applause.] Let the world know that our Government, from the lowest to the highest of its officials, is not to be insulted with impunity. It can, it must and shall cease of the people of Washington are American citizens and innocent of the crime. So were they of Greytown before sceptiline in the character of the city which calls for mercy? It was said of Greytown that most of its inhabitants were speculators, dissolute persons and pigeers. Can that be denied of Washington? I ask, why should Greytown be destroyed and Washington spared? Is the noise of an obscure chap like Borland of higher national importance than the old Hat of our honored President? Sir, I offer the following res-lution.

*Resolved*, In view of the enormity of the outrage offered to President Pierce by the City of Washington, that Secretary Dobbin should be directed to instruct Commander Hollins to proceed with the sloop of war Cyane to that city, and to open upon it with all his guns for two hours without intermission and in case anything should then remain standing, to land a party of marines and burn and destroy the residue and remainder; unless the authorities shall humbly beg pardon of the President, and promise for him a new hat of such quality and cost as he shall select and approve."

Other speeches were made in support of this resolution, after which it was unanimously adopted, and the crowd dispersed to their homes.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

KANSAS TERRITORY.—An enthusiastic correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, who has just made a tour through the new Territory, predicts that *at the next Congress* KANSAS will be an applicant for admission into the Union as a Sovereign State; to which the *Journal of Commerce* adds a further prediction, viz.; that she will be a Free to secede as against slavery. Time will the truth of these predictions.

### Arrival of the United States. TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Steamer *United States*, arrived here evening in our port from Aspinwall which she left on the 15th instant.

Steamer *Sonora* arrived at Panama at 4 P. M., on the 13th instant with one million four hundred thousand dollars in treasure and 250 passengers. The steamer *Yankee Blade* had not arrived at Panama when the *United States* left Aspinwall (at the hour of 5 P. M.

The Whigs met at Sacramento in Convention on the 26th of July to nominate candidates for Congress and Clerk of the Supreme Court. The following despatches tell the story:

SACRAMENTO July 26—12 M.—Maj. G. W. Bowie, of Colusi, was nominated on the second ballot for Congress from the Northern District The vote stood—for Bowie 183; E H Harris, of Butte, 70.

SACRAMENTO, July 26, 3 1-2 P. M.—On the fifth ballot Calhoun Benham, of San Francisco, was chosen candidate for Congress from the Southern District. The vote stood—for Benham, 97; E. R. W. Wood, of Tuolumne, 96; Scott Soule, previously voted for, having withdrawn

SACRAMENTO, July 26, 6 P. M.—On the second ballot J. R. Begrd, of Nevada, was nominated for Comptroller of the State Court. The vote stood for Beard, 104; Horace Smith 39; Gen. Allen, 28; Josiah Gordon, 28.

SACRAMENTO, July 26, 8 1-2 P. M.—The Whig Convention adjourned at a quarter before six, after passing resolutions fixing the ratio of representation and selecting Sacramento as the place of holding the next Convention.

The Whigs are holding a Ratification Meeting in front of the Orleans House. Col. Belle Peyton is now addressing the meeting.

The Whig, says the San Francisco Herald have exhibited very unusual foresight and judgment in the nomination of Major Bowie and Calhoun Benham, Esq., for Congress. Two better men the party could not have afforded.

Ole Ball and Strakosch's concerts at San Francisco are drawing crowds.

Nine prisoners made their escape from the State prison in San Francisco, on the 26th July, in the midst of a violent storm. They succeeded to take a sloop and set off in her, but on being attached by the guard, they abandoned her and took to a whale-boat, and succeeded in crossing to the south side of the Bay. One of the prisoners attempted to kill a guard, and was shot dead by a shoulder, when he was shot dead. The officers followed in close pursuit, both in boats and on horseback, and succeeded in capturing some of them. Four or five were still at large.

Since the sailing in of the five steamers this year—that is to say, within the past two months—the town of Columbia has suffered from conflagration to the extent of $300,000. Sacramento, $400,000; San Francisco, $300,000; Marysville, $250,000; Minnesota, $125,000; and various other towns, $100,000, making a total loss to California, from this source, of $1,675,000.

The *Evening News*, which is generally well informed upon all matters relating to the Chinese, states that the keepers of those miserable dens of infamy and hells were busier in every quarter of San Francisco, have determined to remove the apartment of the top of $10 levied by the Mandarins upon each of the inmates, and that some trouble may be expected. The position occupied by the Chinese in this country is a novel one. They are, in fact, a nation within a nation—governed by their own laws—and what is more, banded together for the purpose of resisting by force resistance, passive though it be, to our laws.

A fire broke out in Marysville on the 27th July at about half past 10 o'clock, on the corner of Second street and Virgin Alley, sweeping nearly every building from Second to Fifth, between B and D streets. About 200 frame houses, containing the Herald, Norfolk, and Tontin streets, covering about two and half acres of ground.

Among the buildings destroyed are the Odd Fellows hall, Cambridge (Omnibus Company's stores, Woods's stable, and a large number of stores and dwellings. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

FIRES IN ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Hartford, Aug. 12.—The Hartford Republican Hall in Rockville, Alonzo Bailey, agent, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss one hundred thousand dollars. Insured for fifty thousand. The mill was a new one, and had not got in all of its machinery.

MILLS DESTROYED BY FIRE.—Providence, R. I. Aug. 13.—Messrs Bigge & Allen's mills at Smithfield were totally destroyed by fire on Friday night.

IOWA ELECTION.—Chicago, Aug. 13.—Returns have been received from seventeen counties in Ohio, on the vote for Governor, and Grimes, the Whig candidate is over 1100 ahead.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Several of the crew of the Cyane, which arrived here yesterday, broke into the officers rooms and after stealing various valuable articles, deserted.

Amos Heald, formerly of Charleston, S. C., has been missing since the fire at Cambridge port. It is thought he may have met with foul play, or been buried in the ruins.

HEALTH AND MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.—New York, Aug. 12.—The number of deaths this week has been 1691, of which there was of cholera 65, being a decrease of 49 as compared with last week.

### NEW MEXICO.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Mora Valley, New Mexico, under date of the 30th ult., states that the Apache Indians are getting very quiet, and gathering fresh courage from the partial success they have heretofore met in their encounters with the United States troops. He adds:

A skirmish occurred between the latter, under Captain Sykes, and a party of Apaches the day before our arrival here. The fight took place at the foot of the mountain, to which the Indians, after being defeated, fled. Lieut. Maxwell was killed and two soldiers severely wounded. Mr. Maxwell is said to have been a very prominent young officer, and leaves behind a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his untimely loss. The fight took place about thirty miles from Fort Union. No Indians were discovered concealed in a canon, and endeavoring to make their escape, when Lieut. Maxwell fell, at the head of a detachment of four or five men, separated himself from the main body, in order to cut off their retreat. Just as he was ascending the brow of a small hill, the Indians, who had been concealed there themselves on the other side, let fly their arrows at him, one taking effect in his right arm, and another lodging in his breast. He still survived, notwithstanding the severe wounds which he had received. Lieut Maxwell still continued to charge upon them with his revolvers, until he had expended all his ammunition, when, dropping to one side to avoid an arrow directed at his breast, he was shot down a lifeless corpse from off his horse, the unerring aim and effect in the crown of his head. His body was recovered and brought to the Fort, and duly interred with military honors.

It is believed by men well qualified to pronounce a judgment in the premises, that the Government is pursuing a wrong course in the conduct of this Indian war. If it wishes to reduce these Indians to subjection, or to extermi nate them, it should necessarily adapt the means to the end. It is a well known fact, attested by the history of the country, that Indian warfare is entirely *different* from that carried on by civilized nations. To carry on an Indian war, and to bring it to a successful issue, it is absolutely necessary to possess a thorough knowledge of the Indian character, their habits, manners, customs and modes of warfare. If this knowledge be wanting, there is little or no hope of success. And this knowledge is possessed by those alone who have lived among the Indians, and spent the greater portion of their lives in the Indian country, in the capacity of hunters, traders or trappers.

These are the men Government ought to employ to wage the Indian war, and bring it to a successful close. Let us not deceive ourselves. So long as the present order of things is kept up, so long will the lives of our fellow-citizens, traveling through this country, be endangered, and their property jeopardized. There are plenty of mountaineers and trappers—scattered through the Territory, who are ready and willing (provided they were to receive sufficient pay) to volunteer their services in this war, and bring it to a speedy and successful close. And to effect this, an hundred of such men would amply suffice. They could, as certain as the sun rises in the east, exterminate these Indians in less than three seasons.

The Indians themselves acknowledge this. They say that so long as these mountain men do not interfere nor take part in the war, there will be nothing to fear.

☞ The *Gazette Musicale*, under the head of Naples, complains of the severity of the censorship. Operas worn out in other parts of Europe are, from various reasons, forbidden to be performed. "Attila" is prohibited from its too great display of patriotism; "Macbeth" on account of regicide; "Ernani" by reason of conspiracy and humiliation of the King; "Il Lombardi", from political emblems; "Lucretia Borgia", because of the poisoning of the docal personages; "Fidelio", because Protestants are introduced; the "Battaglio di Legano", because it alludes to the defeat of the Italians by the Austrians; "Puritani", because a queen of England appears in it; "Robert le Diable", because of its name; "Le Prophete", from its religious tendency; "La Juive", because it introduces a Jewess on the Neapolitan stage. Amongst the other operas thus excommunicated are, from various causes, "Rigoletto," "Beatrice di Tenda," "Giovanni d'Arco," "Marino Faliero," "Gabriella di Vergi," and several others. The overture of "Guillaume Tell" and "Mascaniello" have, alone been played for a considerable time past.

☞ Vincent Nolte's book is handled with out gloves by the critics. As a brief and piquant specimen of the opinion in regard to it, we give the following from the N. Y. *Courier*, which tallies precisely with our own impression:

The author of this book is well known, at least by name, to the older part of our commercial community. He was a daring, and at one time, a very successful speculator in cotton, and failed utterly and hopelessly on account of a reckless venture made upon a baseless calculation. This record of his life is not without some interest to those who had dealings with him, but otherwise, it is of little consequence. The author seems to delight in low views of human nature, and rarely mentions any person without conveying to such act or slander that is some way or other. This he does, too, evidently from a love of detraction; for very little of his scandal has any spice or zest. He says that he is near his grave. He might have always stopped into it without leaving this memorial of the littleness of the soul which animates his decaying body. His treatment of the Queen, "rain, sneezing, carrotiers, scandalous old fellow." Vain he is, to boast—garrulous in reminiscence—scrofulous to disgust—but very rarely amusing."

### MISSOURI—A GREAT TRIUMPH.

We have the pleasure of announcing the complete triumph of the Whigs in the heretofore impregnable State of Missouri. The *Republican* of the 12th says that the election returns received leave no doubt of the success of the Whig candidates for Congress, viz:

*First District*—Luther M. Kennett. *Second District*—Gilchrist Porter. *Third District*—James J. Lindley. *Fourth District*—M. Oliver. *Fifth District*—John G. Miller. *Seventh District*—Samuel Caruthers.

As to the Legislature, we shall make up a table in a day or two. The Senatorial is now complete with ten members, including Mr. Morris, (a Senator, holding over,) and they are, unanimously pick up members elsewhere; but we see no probability of their having more than thirty or thirty five members, all told. They are completely vanquished, although they may effect a reaction to fight to the last; and have announced their determination to put him forward for the Presidency at the election in 1856. ("Old Bullion" has proved a very SAMPSON among the Philistines. The Democracy of Missouri forsook and persecuted him, and he has avenged himself by pulling down destruction upon their heads and his own. We do not wonder that Locofocoism should be so intensely bitter towards its quondam champion. He belongs to the rule or ruin school, as the party have felt to their cost.

### BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[By the Southern Line.]

### *ARRIVAL OF THE UNION.*

NEW YORK, August 16—By the Union which sailed on the 21 inst., we have later dates from Europe. The Baltic arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst.

#### Liverpool Cotton market.

The sales for the week were 17,000 bales, and were mostly to the trade, closing heavily. The market was quiet and firm, at prices remain without change. Fair cottons 5¾.

BREADSTUFFS.—The flour market was rather active in advance. In Indian corn the market was quiet but firm. The demand was chiefly speculative. The wheat market had advanced.

PROVISIONS.—In pork the market had a tranced—In beef, the same. There was also an advance of 1s. in lard. In bacon, prices were unchanged.

MONEY MARKET.—Consols were firm, and were quoted at 92¾.

### THE WAR.

The Russians were reported to have retreated from Bucharest, after an engagement in which 9,000 Russians were killed and taken prisoners. A great deal of war was held at Vienna on the 19th inst.—Omer Pacha and the allied generals were present. The combined fleets remained at Beloslavsk. The Austrians had been numerically reinforced.

### Spain.

Espartero had entered Madrid, and it was understood that the Queen had accepted his programme. Spain is represented as being in a tranquil state at last advices.

### France.

There had been some slight republican manifestations at Paris, and several arrests had been made.

### Cuba.

The Washington Star says that the Government has received information of a formidable revolution in Cuba.

### Lions. Sonspurte.

The War Department has received the despatches of Lieut. Beale, dated 15th July, at Tejon pass, progressing finely out of France.

### Secretary Marcy.

The Secretary of State is at work in his office.

### Arrival of the Grapeshot.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The clipper Grapeshot has arrived here in last Saturday.

By order of the Comm't.

TEISTER HARON, Dep't Clerk.

CARPETINGS.—From the Custom Warehouse—Landing from ships Manchester, to-day, and Madeline, a few Brussel Tapestry, 3 