THE DAILY BEE.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington. The mails due the day previous came through.

POSITION OF ENGLAND.

The news from India by the *Vanderbilt* does not encourage the hope of a speedy suppression of the revolt. Delhi had not been captured, but the important fortress of Cawnpore had fallen into the hands of the rebels, and the Europeans stationed there had been massacred. The Gwalior contingent had mutinied, adding a large extent of territory to that already in revolt. We expressed the opinion some weeks ago that the insurrection in India would only be subdued at the cost of much time, much blood, and an immense expenditure of money. This view appears to derive confirmation from the details which have subsequently reached us. It must be recollected, too, that the public are allowed access to such information only as British ministers think proper and prudent to divulge, or as private letters may communicate, since the Anglo-Indian press has been completely muzzled, and its intelligence relative to the progress of the rebellion is subjected to a rigid censorship. With no disposition to exaggerate the tenor of the advices, we are therefore constrained to admit that the accounts from India are gloomy in the extreme. When the reinforcements which have been shipped shall have reached that country, the aspect of the war will probably become materially different.—The discipline, valor and tenacity of the English troops will doubtless be found adequate to the gradual discomfiture of the insurgents, however numerous they may be. There is no reason whatever to justify an opinion we see uttered in some quarters, that the English domination in India is threatened with extinction. This view is probably as erroneous as the opposite one which persists in regarding the outbreak as a mere temporary disaffection which will be readily put down.

Certainly Great Britain at this particular juncture is environed with difficulties. A war in India, another in China, unsettled relations with Persia, a diplomatic rupture at Constantinople, are evils serious enough to dishearten any power less fertile in resources, and less sustained by a patriotic and loyal people. Yet these sources of embarrassment are of minor importance compared with the prospect of a severe financial disaster with which she is menaced by the now ascertained fact of a cotton crop in the country alleged to be unequal to supply her wants. The coming year will in all likelihood test the strength of British institutions as they have never been since the days of the first NAPOLEON. If the subjects of VICTORIA withstand the double pressure of expensive wars and declining trade, without manifesting grave symptoms of national discontent, and without being driven into open revolutionary demonstrations, they will earn a renewed title to their reputation for steadfast loyalty, constancy under misfortune, and indomitable resolve to cling to their institutions, and rally around the throne. Their hardest trial is yet to come, and we shall see whether they will remain true to their ancient renown.

We are pained at observing a disposition in a portion of the press to exult at the present and prospective calamities of England. Why should the humiliation of Great Britain require America? What have we to gain—apart from all generous and lofty considerations—by the reduction of England from a first to a third rate power? They are but shallow sophists, blinded by invincible prejudice, who fancy that the downfall of Great Britain would benefit us. Should we, for the sake of the petty gratification of beholding a rival humbled, desire the abasement and loss of influence of the only free government in Europe; of the only power whose basis is the affections of the people; whose press is not hampered by restrictions; whose Parliament does not register the decrees of an absolute sovereign; whose laws are wise and humane; whose courts of justice are independent and incorruptible—a government under which the liberty of the subject is as wide and unshackled as under our own—a government with many faults, nevertheless the nearest approach to the republican institutions of America to be found in the polity of any of the larger European States? We are connected with England by ties that should render our friendship indissoluble, and should make us the first to deplore her decadence. We say nothing of a common language and literature, or even of a common ancestry, but the character of her political fabric, which, differing somewhat in structure from our own, practically conduces to the same beneficent ends, and the fact that England stands alone in Europe in resolute and unchangeable adhesion to those liberal principles of government, and that respect for national and individual rights which are the very essence of freedom, should teach us to regard her with a kindly sympathy in her hour of peril. We have no particular apprehension of England's prostrate decay, and believe she will breast the storm which threatens her, even as she has in former times emerged triumphantly from sore conflicts; but should this be otherwise, we imagine that every true-hearted American would be grieved rather than gladdened at her decline.

England has been for almost countless years the great bulwark to the progress of tyranny. Her vast military power, if exercised in consolidating despotism, and in acquiring new possessions, has seldom, if ever, been employed to crush her own people. She has grown mighty and opulent, without the sacrifice of free institutions. Her destruction, or the serious abatement of her influence, would embolden despotism and destroy the last refuge that Europe still holds out to the victims of autocratic cruelty and persecution. The effects of such a disaster on our own country would be immense. Ruin England's prosperity, and what be comes of the gigantic commerce of America? Snatch from her the wealth she has garnered by ages of conquest, enterprise, and industry, and where shall we find such another customer? Why even in this sordid and selfish aspect of mere interest we are admonished of the importance of England to the United States, and made to understand that the prosperity of that State is one of the most effectual guarantees of our own. Evil to us will be the day—evil to the hopes and aspirations of enlightened and educated communities all over the world, when England, from her present proud position, superior to most powers, and equal to any, shall descend the scale of national greatness, to become subsidiary and dependent, too feeble to resist dictation, too humble to assert her dignity and vindicate her honor. But we anticipate no such event.

POSTGUEBE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—As will be seen by the programme in another column, this philanthropic and excellent society will celebrate its ninth anniversary on Sunday next, 6th inst., by a grand procession, with banners, music, &c. There is no worthier, more active and more truly charitable association in our city than that of the Portuguese. It comprises a very large number of peaceful, hard-working and patriotic citizens.

CONCEITATIVE IF THEY.—The Atlanta *American* says: "We have it from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, recently returned from Kansas, that Governor Walker assured him that his inaugural address was written *out in Washington City, and submitted to the President and a full Cabinet—that it was approved by them*, and, by request of the President, he (Walker) stopped on his way at Chicago and submitted it to Stephen A. Douglas, who also approved it heartily."

We have never doubted the fact stated from the beginning, for as much was said by Walker in his inaugural address and Topeka speech, but we would be pleased to see the *American's* informant produced, that the last shadow of doubt may be removed.

A young Mr. Barnett, of Selma, was bitten a few days since by a rattle-snake, and died within twelve hours afterwards. The *Reporter* says that after death the body assumed the peculiar appearance of the rattle-snake.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—By the arrival of the steamship *Robert Waterman* we have received Brownsville papers to the 26th ult. They are destitute of news. The *Flag* speaks cheeringly of the improvements going forward in Brownsville.

THREATENED DISCLOSURES.—Mrs. Cunningham says that she is determined no longer to submit, in silence, to the attacks made upon her, but will shortly make some curious disclosures, in a communication that she is now preparing for publication.

BEGINAL BUSINESS NEAR GEORGE.—Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 28.—An old gentleman named Justine Hilliard, formerly a drummer in the United States service, living on a farm in the vicinity of this city, was most brutally murdered last Saturday night. A man named Denis Sullivan, Sullivan had been arrested. He seems to assigned for the deed.

By Telegraph.

(SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.)

U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—FOURTH DAY.

LOUISVILLE, September 3.—The premiums on saddle, carriage and matched horses were principally awarded to Kentucky.

Vice-President Breckinridge and many distinguished strangers are present.

The premium to Moore's Reaping Machines, exhibited at Syracuse last July, will be awarded to-morrow.

DUEL NEAR VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, September 3.—A duel took place opposite this city, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, between S. S. Calhoun and E. J. Bowers, both of Canton, Miss. Calhoun was shot through the left leg, just above the knee, while Bowers escaped with a shot through the leg of his pantaloons.

The weapons were rifles—distance, 60 yards—and only one round fired. The duel arose from a ball-room difficulty.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Cotton quiet. Flour firm. Wheat dull. Corn depressed. Pork and Bacon steady. Lard heavy. Whisky, 24c. Coffee, 11 to 12c. Linseed Oil, 86c. Lard Oil firm.

CINCINNATI, September 3.—Flour unchanged. Wheat, $1 to $1 10. Whisky, 20½c. Linseed Oil, 65 to 66c.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, September 3.—The Twichell passed down at 7 and the Florida at 11 last night; the Crescent City at 8 this morning.

VICKSBURG, September 3.—The Gladiator passed down at 11 this morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The *Illinois* has arrived, bringing the California mails and $1,600,000 in treasure.

NATIONAL EMANCIPATION CONVENTION.—This offshoot of ELIHU BURRITT's folly assembled at Cleveland on the 25th ult., and temporarily organized by choosing Mr. Elliot, of Indiana, Chairman, and Mr. Dennison, of Buffalo, Secretary.

On Wednesday, the second day, delegates from nearly all the free States and from Missouri and Kansas were present. Rev. Mark Hopkins, of Mass., was chosen President.

Letters approving the objects of the Convention were read from Rev. Dr. Nott, Professor B. Silliman, of Yale College; Rev. Dr. Colley, of Granville, Mass.; Hon. E. Fairbanks, ex-Governor of Vermont, and many others.

The following Business Committee was then appointed:

E. Burritt, Connecticut; Rev. Mr. Dennison, New York; C. C. Dubois, Michigan; E. B. Stinson, Missouri; J. B. Williams, New York; J. F. Keeler, Ohio; Hon. J. A. Foot, Hon. D. K. Carter, Rev. Dr. Atkins, Rev. President Hopkins, and Hon. Gerrit Smith.

The objects of the Convention were then stated by E. Burritt, Rev. Mr. Dennison and others.

The attendance was numerous, and the proceedings were looked upon with considerable interest.

Resolutions were introduced and spoken to by Messrs. Burritt, Smith, Dennison and others.

Plans of emancipation and compensation were introduced by the Business Committee and discussed.

Two of the leading ideas were the appropriation of the lands and the customs revenue, beyond the expenses of the government, to the purposes of compensation. Other ideas were also introduced, and would be debated by the body.

WAS WASHINGTON A MARSHAL OF FRANCE?—The *National Intelligencer*, referring to Mr. Custis's letter on this subject, publishes the annexed letter from a correspondent, in which the question seems to be settled in the negative by Washington himself. It may be worthy of remark, however, adds the *Intelligencer*, that the terms in which this disclaimer is conceived are not incompatible with the supposition that a merely honorary designation like that in question was actually conferred by the French government, though never officially assumed or acknowledged by Washington himself. Indeed, if the statement had no foundation whatever, it seems difficult to account for its origin and currency in the year 1785, unless the explanation given by Mr. Sparks should be deemed sufficient in the premises.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN—I think Mr. Custis is in error in his letter to Col. Benton, in which he states that Washington was a Marshal of France. The question seems to have been put to rest by Washington himself in a letter to Mr. Lamont, quoted by Sparks in his 9th volume of Washington's Writings, page 89. The letter seems to have been dated January 31, 1785. Sparks says: "In this place, with regard to the order of dates, may be inserted an extract from a letter *written by General Washington* to Mr. *Anne* Lamont, who had dedicated to him a volume of poems, since it refers to an error frequently repeated in writings of authority. 'It behooves me,' said he to Mr. Lamont, 'to correct a mistake in your printed address 'To the Patrons of the Fine Arts.' I am not a Marshal of France, nor do I hold any commission or fill any office under that government or any other whatever.' The idea which has usually prevailed that General Washington was a Marshal of France probably originated from the circumstance of his having commanded Count de Rochambeau while that officer was in America." B. M.

BALTIMORE, August 24, 1857.

The present disturbed condition of affairs in British India, and the terrible scenes that have recently been enacted in that quarter, as well as the contest now waging with British arms in China, render a summary of the present British colonial possessions of special interest. This is furnished by the Philadelphia *Press*, as follows:

The British Colonial Empire.—British India, of which Hindostan contains a population of 140,000,000 of Mohammedans being—30,000,000 of these being subjects of Great Britain, 40,000,000 are subjects of allies, and 10,000,000 the subjects of independent states—this region, the seat of the present insurrection, extends from the 8th to the 34th degree of North latitude, and from the 61st to the 92d degree of East longitude—being from North to South in length 1800 miles, and from East to West 1500 miles. Next in importance to the East India possessions are those of West India—comprising Jamaica, Trinidad, Granada, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Dominica, the islands of Antigua, Nevis, Monserat, St. Christopher, (or St. Kitts) Tortolla, Anguilla, the Bahamas, and the Bermudas. Then comes South America, with British Guiana, Central America, with Honduras, then the Falkland Islands. Next comes British North America—Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, the Sable Islands, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's island, Newfoundland, the Labrador Coast, and the Hudson Bay Company's territories. Turning to the East again, we find the large island of Ceylon, the Prince of Wales island, Malacca, Singapore, Australasia, beginning with New South Wales, and including the vast island of New Holland, Western Australia, South Australia and Van Diemen's Land. In Southern Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, in the Isle of France, St. Helena, Ascension, in Western Africa, Sierra Leone and Gambia; and we must not forget the colony of New Zealand and the settlements of Hong Kong. Finally, there are the British colonies of Europe, Gibraltar, Goeza and the Ionian Isles, besides the colony of Heligoland in the North Sea, Fernando Po and Aden in the Red Sea, and the island of Scotia.

The New York *Times*, of the 27th ult., has the following:

Another grand utterance of counterfeit notes this time on the Globe Bank, of Providence, R. I., was on the programme for last evening. An excellent counterfeit of the fives of that Bank had been prepared, but luckily Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, in some one of those mysterious ways peculiar to police officers, had the kind of it during the afternoon. He had all the inspectors and Sergeants in command summoned, and ordered them, with the assistance of some of their most reliable men, to go around and warn the shop keepers of their danger, and to request them in case any of the bills were offered, to detain the person offering it and immediately to send for an officer. These precautions seem to have been of service. The first arrest—and the only one of which we have as yet heard—was that of a man named Edward Pessiter, who offered one of the bills at Thompson's Bakery, on Broadway. He was detained, and an officer sent for. On searching him no other bad bills were found on him, and about 10 o'clock he supposed that he worked with a confederate who stayed outside and kept the balance of the money, while he tried the experiment on Pessiter, who declared that he had obtained the bill in change on Tuesday night, was locked up.

COMMERCE OF MOBILE.—Yesterday the different Price Currents of the city published their annual statements of the trade and commerce of Mobile. We have seen only two of them—the *Merchants' Exchange* and that of the *Tribune*. The appearance of both shows that every necessary pains has been bestowed to make them accurate and reliable. From the former we take the following:

COTTON STATEMENT, October 31, 1857.

Stock on hand and not cleared	4,497
Exported to—Great Britain	196,147
" France	98,794
" other foreign ports	84,164
" Northern domestic ports	113,620
" New Orleans	41,940
Received from Montgomery by R. O. direct	18,926
Sent to the Dog River factory	1,728
Shipped to Pensacola	518
Consumed by fire in Mobile	12,906
	572,926
Deduct stock on hand 1st September, 1856	6,066
Total crop of South Alabama for 1856-57	567,000

Deduct from the total crop 18,926 bales, shipped direct from Montgomery to New Orleans, it will leave 496,895 bales for the receipts during the past year at this port.

The average weight for the past season is 504½ lbs. per bale, and the average price is 9[illegible] 4c per bale. At this estimate the crop of South Alabama, for the past year, will amount in value to the sum of $21,211,207 56. The crop of the country will be about 2,940,000 bales.—*Mobile Mercury.*

HOME HIMSELF FOR LOVE.—Hollidaysburg, Pa., Aug. 28.—Yesterday morning a young man named Henry Hunter, about 18 years of age, was found dead at a place near here called Sugar Run. He had hung himself on a tree, not being a teamster, had used the tree which he drove. The cause of the act is said to have been unrequited love.

EUROPE.

THE AMERICA'S NEWS.

The steamship *America* reached Halifax on the 26th ult., with dates from Liverpool to the 15th ult. The telegraphic summary of her advices contained in the Northern papers is considerably fuller than that transmitted here on her arrival.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The Atlantic telegraph is broken, and operations for the present are suspended. The British steamer *Cyclops* had returned to Valentia, with Mr. Field on board. That gentleman immediately repaired to London to confer with the Directors as to future movements. He telegraphed the following to Mr. Richard Stuart, agent of the Associated Press at Liverpool:

LONDON, Saturday morning.

Her Majesty's steamer *Leopold* arrived at Portsmouth on Friday evening, the 14th August, and reports that the Atlantic cable was lost at 3½ o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 11th August, after having paid out successfully three hundred and thirty-five nautical miles of the cable, and the last one hundred miles of it in water over two miles in depth, and the greater part of this at the rate of rather more than five knots an hour.

At the time the accident occurred there was a heavy swell on. The *Niagara* was going at the rate of four knots per hour, and as the engineer thought the cable was running out too great a proportion to the speed of the ship, he considered it necessary to direct the breaks to be applied more firmly, when, unfortunately, the cable parted at some distance from the stern of the ship.

The *Agamemnon*, *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* are to reshain a short time where the cable parted to try some experiments in the deep water of that part of the Atlantic, (3,000 fathoms) which it is considered to be of great value to the Telegraph Company. All will then go to Plymouth, England.

The *Cyclops* was sent back with dispatches to Valentia, and was then to join the *Leopard* at Portsmouth.

Although the unfortunate accident will postpone the completion of this undertaking for a short time, the result of the experiment has been to convince all of those who took part in it of the entire practicability of the enterprise; for, with some slight alterations in the paying out machinery, there appears to be no great difficulty in laying down the cable, and it has been clearly proved that you can telegraph successfully through twenty-five hundred miles of cable, and that its submersion at great depths does not perceptible influence on the electric current. There is no obstacle to laying it down at the rate of five miles per hour in the greatest depth of water on the plateau between Ireland and Newfoundland.

The experience now obtained must be of great value to the Company, and it is understood that the Directors will decide whether it is best to have more cable made and try again immediately; after the equinoctial gales are over, or to wait until another summer in Liverpool an impression prevails that another trial will take place in October.

A Liverpool paper reports the arrival of the *Niagara*, *Susquehanna* and *Agamemnon* at Plymouth on Friday, but doubtless this is a mistake.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Commons, on Friday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill for continuing for two years, from April next, the present duties on tea and sugar.

On Thursday, in the House of Lords, the Marquis of Clanricarde asked the government whether they would lay on the table certain papers to show the steps taken in pursuance of the promises of the great European powers, recorded in the protocol of the conference of Paris, relative to the Danubian provinces, such as would be calculated to explain the course adopted by the government in these matters.

Lord Clarendon, after entering into a history of the recent occurrences at Constantinople, stated that the papers asked for had been confidentially communicated to each of the powers who were parties to the Treaty of Paris; and that the government did not consider that they would be justified in producing them.

The Commons were engaged in protracted debates on the Divorce bill, its opponents fighting against it step by step, and the government equally determined in pressing it forward.

On Friday, the affairs of India were debated in the House of Lords, without any important result being elicited.

In the House of Commons, the subject of railways to India attracted attention, but the government refused to involve itself in these projects.

Mr. Gladstone censured Lord Palmerston for his political opposition to the Suez Canal, but the latter reiterated his objections to the scheme.

The suspension of Messrs. Thomas Ashmore & Sons had been announced. Their liabilities, however, were not very large.

A report of the affairs of Messrs. Carr, Bros. & Co., of Newcastle, who lately suspended, shows liabilities amounting to £700,000, and assets promising twenty shillings in the pound.

Chas. Edward Keith Kortright has been appointed British Consul for Pennsylvania, and Dennis Donohue Consul at Boston.

Ledru Rollin has written another violent letter to the London papers about the charge of conspiracy against him. He is very severe upon Louis Napoleon.

Rumor says that it was decided at the recent imperial visit to Osborne that in the event of Lord Elgin not succeeding in attaining the object of their mission to China, he should, by decided action, in common, should be adopted.

The East India Company have dispatched, or are on the eve of dispatching, to India 72 vessels, carrying about 27,000 troops.

The steamer *Sarah Sands* has been pronounced incapable of receiving troops and stores.

INDIA.—The overland mail arrived at Trieste on the 12th August, and the telegraphic dispatch from that place states that the Bombay dates are to July 14 and Calcutta to July 3.

Delhi had not fallen up to the 27th of June. The rebels had made several desperate sorties, but each time were repulsed with great slaughter. The city was reported full of rebels and wounded, and cholera prevailed. Reinforcements continued to reach the British camp. Further mutinies in several districts had been reported.

The Bombay and Madras armies remained loyal. Punjaub continued quiet. At Seras, Gen. Van Cortlandt had attacked and completely defeated the insurgents, inflicting heavy loss. Gen. Woodburn's column had completely crushed rebellion at Aurungzebad. Intelligence had been received of the mutiny of the troops at Mosandabad, Sirpore, Sangor, Nagwong, Futtughur, Inbow and Indore. Pushawur is disturbed, and three regiments had been disarmed there.

Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Aden on the 28th of July.

The first batch of the China corps had arrived at Calcutta.

The British forces before Delhi is stated to be from 7000 to 8000 Europeans and 5000 natives. The native portion of the force has proved trustworthy.

The rebels had been dispersed at Allahabad, and the post saved.

The barracks at Cawnpore were closely besieged by the insurgents, but held out bravely. Reinforcements were marching to their relief.

The whole of Oude had risen, but Sir Henry Lawrence, with his small force, kept the enemy in check.

There, are floating rumors, as there were on the receipt of the last mail, of the capture of Delhi, but they are wholly unreliable.

Calcutta was more tranquil, and the native bankers were gaining confidence. The papers say that we have seen the worst of the troubles, for there are no more regiments to mutiny except those of Bombay and Madras, the fidelity of which there is no reason to suspect.

The India mails reached London on the 14th August, but the correspondence adds nothing of importance to the telegraphic accounts.

The correspondent of the *Times* gives the details of the new outbreaks, which appear to have been less serious in their consequences than the early ones. He thinks that the worst of the insurrection is past.

CHINA.—Hong Kong dates are to June 24, but the Chinese news is unimportant. Trade continued uninterrupted at the Northern ports.

There was a report that the Emperor of China had abdicated, but it was not believed.

FRANCE.—An interview between the Emperors of France and Russia is again stated as certain to take place.

The Bank of France returns for the month show an increase of 1,700,000 francs, and in the Bank a falling off in the branch banks of 17,900,000 francs.

A bronze medal is to be given to the soldiers who served in the great wars of the empire from 1792 to 1815.

The Louvre was inaugurated on the 14th. The Emperor was present, and in his speech congratulated the nation upon the possession of that political order which had permitted the realization of a project that had occupied the contemplation of every dynasty of France.

The Emperor's pardon, on the occasion of the fêtes of the 15th August, was to be extended to over 960 persons, condemned for various offenses.

SPAIN.—A Madrid dispatch of the 11th instant says that M. Isafragua, the Mexican Envoy, had made known to the Mexican Consul that the Spanish government has suspended all negotiations with him, and that consequently he has placed the Mexican subjects in Spain under the protection of France.

PORTUGAL.—Spain had addressed a note to the Portuguese government, asking for the extradition of Spanish refugees known to be in the Portuguese territory. It is believed that Portugal will not consent.

The tobacco contract was set up at auction at Lisbon and let for three years at 300,000 per annum.

ITALY.—A plot for the escape of all the galley slaves at Genoa, had been discovered. All the turnkeys were to have been simultaneously murdered.

TURKEY.—The latest dispatches from Constantinople give us no further news than that the Embassadors were still awaiting instructions from their respective governments.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the difficulty has been so far settled at Osborne that a conference will be unnecessary.

Dispatches from Vienna say that the Austrian government was disposed to an arrangement of the Moldavian question, and it is stated in Vienna letters that the Austrian Minister went beyond his instructions.

RUSSIA.—It has been credibly related in Vienna that a further reduction of the Russian army will shortly take place.

Income Tax.—The Philadelphia *Journal* states that a fortune of an immense amount, embracing lands, tenements, mines, &c., the majority of which is in New Jersey, has lately been discovered to belong to somebody besides the present holders, by the striking up of some old papers in that city. It appears that one Judge Thomas Leonard, a resident of Princeton, New Jersey, before the revolution, became the owner of immense estates, as appears by his will, which is said to be on record in due form at the office in Trenton, N. J., and left those estates to his male descendants as long as the name of Leonard existed, and, after the name of Leonard ceased to be, to the female descendants, preferring the males to the females, thereby entailing the property to a time indefinite.

The said estates have lain to the present time, and have become very valuable, embracing about 1,500 acres on Deep Run, towards Amboy; 10,000 acres at the head of Great Egg Harbor river; 350 acres in the city of Princeton, extending from the centre of the town along both sides of the road towards Rocky Hill, now called Princeton street, and embracing some of the finest improvements; 600 acres on Cape Fear river, North Carolina, a valuable coal mine in operation on it, and property in various other locations. This may be a happy windfall to the heirs, if they are able to gain possession of the lands, of which they have the most sanguine hopes.

THE PROSPECT AT DELHI.—A late London letter says:

It seems to be very generally admitted that the next mail will not communicate the capture of Delhi. There are hints also that the rainy season, already, we suppose, set in, will put a stop to military operations and render General Barnard's encampment unhealthy and scarcely tenable, and expose the besieging force to very great danger. This would defer the fall of Delhi to Christmas. We may therefore consider it, we fear, as a settled fact that England has another great war on her hands, and, if she has "a second Sebastopol" to conquer, she will have to do it under much greater disadvantages than she experienced in the Crimea. The distance from England is four times as great, and the difficulty, danger and expense of conveying men and munitions of war will be indefinitely increased. Instead of the scene of action being four or five miles from the sea, it will in India be many hundreds of miles, and under a nearly tropical climate, through a hostile population, and without any good means of communication.

GRANDILOQUENT.—The first paragraph of the new treaty between Persia and the United States is as follows:

The President of the United States of North America, and his Majesty, as exalted as the planet Saturn, the sovereign to whom the star Sohail (Canopus) bows, and whose power and magnificence are equal to that of the skies; the sublime sovereign, the monarch, who wears upon his arm a numerous as the stars; whose greatness calls to mind that of Jamshid; whose magnificence equals that of Darius; the heir of the crown and throne of the Kavanians, the sublime Emperor of all Persia, being, &c., &c.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. PAUL.—The Missouri *Democrat*, of the 28th ult., says:

On the 18th inst., about 11 o'clock at night, a fire broke out in St. Paul, on the corper of Fourth and Roberts streets, which redulted in the destruction of property to the amount of $25,000. The sufferers are—Mr. Rosenburg, lost most of stock; John Huckbermiller, saloon fixtures all destroyed; M. McLeod, four buildings totally destroyed; Dr. O. Sharpe, loss of stock; ex-Governor Ramsey, building; Sedam & Wagner's bakery; C. Begleit's stores; Bidwell, Robert and street house; Willoughby & Powers; D. Kelly, St. Louis Exchange. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary, and it was said that the vigilance committee had fired on the perpetrator.

A CENTENARIAN.—*Interesting Incidents.*—On the 11th ult., Capt. Anthony Christy, keeper of the lighthouse at the mouth of the Christiana river, Delaware, celebrated his one hundredth birthday by a public dinner, which was attended by all his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, to the number of forty, with their husbands and wives. About one hundred and fifty persons sat down to the table. The Delaware *Gazette* says:

The venerable old captain, erect as youth, with a weather-beaten and bronzed, but not wrinkled face, sat at the head of the table, and enjoyed the scene as much as any of the company. His faculties are unimpaired, and his senses acute, except some deficiency of hearing. He walks over a mile daily, looks so well as to give promise of attaining to the same round age of her husband. The captain is a native of Sweden, and came first in the ship *Kansicoy*, which came over from the ship 1760, with supplies sent by France, Germany and Holland, and was left there after having been chased by British cruisers, succeeded in reaching Great Egg Harbor, and placing the supplies safely in the hands of Gen. Washington.

He returned to Europe the same year, and in 1767 came back to this country, landed at New Castle, and has resided ever since in Wilmington until the present time. During the war of 1812, the captain commanded the supply boat which was then under from the Messrs. Dupont's works to the various points where that important article was ordered by the government, and during those times was this little vessel chased by the British cruisers, who kept a sharp look-out for all such craft, and for no more keenly than for Christy's powder-boat.

Mr. Guthrie, the late Secretary of the Treasury, made him keeper of the Christiana light, and from the windows of the lighthouse, and everything else about the place, it is evident that the post is well filled. Mr. Cobb has contributed to the old man's position. He is certainly a remarkable man, and he thinks he owes much of his present health to his uprightness, temperance, and to not having used liquor or used tobacco for fifty years, and having always lived with much simplicity of diet.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly have consolidated, and the first issue will start in October, with 40,000 subscribers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RECORDER SITTS'S COURT.—Nathan Solomon was arrested on a charge of assault and battery upon a private watchman, in the act of his official duty. It appeared that the prisoner, while on his way home, was stopped by a watchman, who was drawing in the old Bank of State. The owner will please call and claim the same, and pay costs. Apply to Mr. JOSEPH FARISY, veterinary surgeon, on St. Peter street, between St. Claude and Treme. sep4 2t

P. DUREL & CO.,
General Stationers and Blank-Book Manufacturers.
37.....CHARTRES STREET.....37
HAVE just received, per Empire City, a choice selection of fancy and staple stationery, suitable for banks, insurance companies, merchants, and others, to which a well assorted stock of English, French and American Cap, Letter and Note Papers, constantly on hand, of plain and fancy that cheap. These desirous of having a new set of books for the coming season would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction. Our recent arrangement with the best houses of Europe and the North enables us at all times to supply the wants of our numerous patrons and the public in general, either in making a full set of books or furnishing their offices with the requisite assortment of letter paper. An examination will fully convince the above assertion.
sep4 P. DUREL & CO., 37 Chartres st.

RECEIVED per ship Heidelberg, from Havre—30 boxes Lorette's Vermicelli, 2 boxes Lecourtre, 20 do do. Bordeaux Fils; 26 do. do. Lorette; 10 do. do. Macaroni; 4 boxes Lyons Sausages; 4 tons oranges Genoa. For sale by J. H. CURRIE,
sep4 22 Toulouse st

TO PHYSICIANS.

TWO THOUSAND BOTTLES.

REYNOLD'S SPECIFIC,

For Gout and Rheumatism.

After long experiments, the author has discovered an in discovering this Remedy, which is as mild as a Sudorific, and more certain even than *colchicum* in relieving the most intolerable pain. For gout, stay abed in the morning will stop the most violent fit, as for rheumatism, a longer treatment is necessary.

Two dollars and a half a bottle, with the pamphlet accompanying the medicine.

Wholesale and retail agent, HENRIQUEZ, Druggist, corner of Royal and Hospital sts.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FRESH GOODS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, &c.

Wholesale and Retail

107 AND 108 OLD LEVEE STREET

LEON GODCHAUX,

(SUCCESSOR TO MICHEL MARMONT)

HAS the honor to inform his friends and the public that, from the date, he will offer at very moderate terms, the Store No. 107 Levee, Leading Glasses, Frames, Paintings, Pictures, Sculpture, and other ornamental articles.

Gilding and repairing carefully attended to.
aug 28

Bids of competition.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sum required for the organization of the Bank having been subscribed, the stockholders in the charter adopted, books of subscription for the remainder of the stock will be open at the office of EDWARD MARSHALL, Esq., Notary Public, on Tuesday, September 1, under the supervision of the Board of Directors.
aug27

Love Steam Cotton Press.

THE Board has the day centered an additional 40 shares, at $50 per share, payable on demand.

August 24th, 1857 F. J. FONTALE, Sec'y.
aug26 2w

COLLEGE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Corner Esplanade and Burgundy st.

THE Fifteenth Annual Session of this Institution will begin on TUESDAY, the 1st September, 1857. The undersigned, in tendering respectfully prepared during the vacation, an additional teacher expressly for the purpose, no expense is spared to the thorough instruction of the students. Son Ami Hotel.
aug27 3tp

GARDEN SEEDS.

NEW CROP OF 1857.

HAS just received, per ship Cahawba, an assortment of FRESH SEEDS, such as: Turnip, Cabbage, Carrot, Beet, Lettuce, Onion, Radish, Parsley, Chervril, Rocket, Peas of several kinds, &c. R. GARDEN, Druggist,
aug26 Corner Royal and Conti sts

P. PARISH EXHIBITION.

MT. PORT.

French Blankets.

A LOT of Woolen Blankets, from the manufacture of M. PARISH, of Ahaza, received per ship Attalus, from Bordeaux; and for sale by
ROCHEREAU & CO.,
sep2 Rue 17 and 19 Toulouse st.

Paper Hangings! Paper Hangings!

K. CHRISMAN,

Corner Chartres and Toulouse Streets.

HIS customers, and the public, are respectfully informed, that he has lately received, per ships Sir Veryard, Sarah Bell, and Ann Hewson, a considerable quantity of Paper Hangings, which will be disposed of at very great reduction.
sep1

MADAME PARENT'S INSTITUTION,

Corner Dumaine and Rampart streets.

THE Regular Course of the Classes will commence in this Institution on the 1st September.
aug27 d&tim

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

18 Chartres street.

WE have on hand a large assortment of CARPETING, such as BRUSSELS, ENGRAIN, VELVET, WILTON, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, &c., &c.

MATTING—200 rolls 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 white, checked and fancy.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTH, from 24 feet down to any width, cut to suit halls, rooms, &c.

Also—Table Covers, Hearth Rugs, Crumb-cloths, Window Shades, Hair-cloths, &c.

All of which are offered at the lowest market prices.
sep27 A. HOUDEBLAU & CO.

SOULE'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

AN INSTITUTION FOR COMMERCIAL ASPIRANTS.

Located at corner of Canal and Camp Streets.

DOUBLE-KEEPING, ORNAMENTAL WRITING, BUSINESS CALCULATIONS AND ARITHMETIC taught by practical exercise.

Students can enter at any time, occupy separate Rooms, and instructions imparted individually and not in classes. Mr Soule also says particular attention to *correspondence*, preparatory to furnish capacity for *opening* books, *averaging* and adjusting accounts, making out accounts current, &c., &c.
sep14

Quaker Bed Tick, Tick Tick, Tick Tick.

For Preserving, Sun-drying and Ventilating the Bed.

For sale by SYME & PRYAN, Druggists, 134 Canal street, Touro Buildings.

Wheat Shortcake Anodyne,

A safe, speedy and certain cure for Toothache. For sale by SYME & PRYAN, Druggists, 134 Canal street, Touro Buildings.

Good and Reasonable Mixture,

Prepared at SYME & PRYAN'S Drug and Chemical Store, 134 Canal street, Touro Buildings.

Cambion the active properties of Cholchicum, Colchicum, &c., in suitable proportions; and will be found a very valuable remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Acute and chronic, as well as on convalescent patients. The mixture has been extensively used, and no doubt its success has contributed to the reliable quality of the ingredients.

Hunter's Triosphorous,

OR BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

Curing and Sanitizing the Hair; Removing Dandruff and Heedless; Restoring Gray Hairs and Baldness.

For sale by SYME & PRYAN, Druggists, 134 Canal street, Touro Buildings.

Aromatic Compound Chalk.

For sale by SYME & PRYAN, Druggists, 134 Canal street, Touro Buildings.

Dr. Knapp's Aromatic Tooth Powder,

For Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth, Gums, Breath and Giving Lasting Vigor to the gums. It leaves a pleasant odor in the breath. This powder is prepared with great care, and has a mild and efficacious dentifrice.

Prepared only by SYME & PRYAN'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE, 134 Canal street, Touro Buildings.

DEFIED TO THE LADIES.

ANTIPHELIC MILK.

TWO THOUSAND BOTTLES RECEIVED IN TOWN.

No More Wrinkles! No More Freckles!

PRESERVATION AND REGENERATION OF THE SKIN AND THE COMPLEXION.

ANTIPHELIC MILK, as advantageously known, is compounded in France, principally for the treatment of the fairer sex, whose delicate skin is so susceptible to be indelible. The preparation, after long years of constantly increasing reputation has been introduced into Paris, and has yet successfully passed the ordeal of a French