THE DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WITHOUT THE WEEKLY.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Hagan & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 65 and 67 Old Levee street, comprising clothing, tickets, tinware, &c.; also, the furniture of a family.

By E. D. Sylvain, at 10 o'clock, at No. 40 Magazine street, a piano of various kinds.

By F. Pecanglier, at 10 o'clock, at No. 114 Chartres, corner St. Louis, comprising dry goods; at 12 o'clock, shovel and cheviot pantaloons.

By N. Vignie, at 12 o'clock, M., at the St. Louis Exchange, sundry young and valuable slaves, on credit; also, the mulatto girl Josephine; also, the gold woman Pompeia.

By M. Bennett, Jr., at the corner St. Louis and Chartres streets, damaged silks, merinoes, alpaccas, velvets, satins, gold and silver watches, jewelry, &c.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, Commercial Place, No. 26, foreign and American dry goods.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, on Tchoupitoulas street, No. 66, furniture.

STRANGE PROPOSITIONS.

No sooner is it fully ascertained that the Black Republican party has completely triumphed in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, than the tactics of both wings of the Southern Democracy appear to undergo a marked change. One might reasonably imagine that if the Northern elections establish one fact more fully and incontrovertibly than another, it is the utter and hopeless impotence of either branch of the Democracy in that section. Take Pennsylvania, for instance. It is said FOSTER was a Douglas man. So let it be, and what is the inference, save that DOUGLAS has no strength in the Keystone State. But FOSTER was claimed as a Breckinridge man. Admit that it is so, and the conclusion is irresistible that BRECKINRIDGE stands not the ghost of a chance in the Keystone State. In Ohio and Indiana the Democratic candidates were confessedly supporters of DOUGLAS, and were professedly aided by the fast friends of BRECKINRIDGE to be found in those States—yet in both the Lincolnites have been victorious by immense majorities. No man in the adequate enjoyment of intellect and reason, who contemplates the result in the States above mentioned, can arrive at any other opinion than that, so far as they are concerned, DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE are both annihilated; and as this manifestation of public sentiment may be received as a shrewd indication of the dominant feeling throughout the North, we are justified in the belief that neither of the so-called Democratic candidates can expect a majority in that quarter at the Presidential election. There is a possibility—a bare possibility—that the New York Democracy may be so blind as to imagine that a perfect union of Douglas men, Breckinridge men and Bell men may succeed in wresting the Empire State from the hands of the Black Republicans, and in thus defeating LINCOLN; but even this is very uncertain. We wish with all our heart that it were otherwise, but we cannot play the part of the ostrich, and fancy we avoid danger by refusing to look at it. This is the state of the case, and we are bound to acknowledge it honestly and candidly.

We may be told that if the recent elections have demonstrated the weakness in the North of DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE, they have proved the same with respect to BELL. To this we reply, that it is difficult to estimate the number of Mr. BELL's adherents, because they had no ticket in the field. Many of them no doubt voted for the conservative candidates; some of them quite probably did not vote at all. Moreover, the Breckinridge and Douglas men have all along spoken of the possibility of electing their tickets by the people. The Bell men carefully abstained from any such extravagant estimates. They well knew the power of the anti-slavery fanatics, and while they believed it to be in the utmost possible contingency that they were positively aware that nothing but a cordial and complete union of the conservative elements could avail for its overthrow. They did not imagine for a moment that Mr. BELL alone could carry New York, or Pennsylvania, or New Jersey, and, consequently, they made no pretense of their ability single-handed to defeat the Black Republicans in any Northern State. The disastrous results of the recent elections have consequently left their wishers unwrung. They deeply regret the triumph of anti-slavery, but as far as their candidates are concerned, they can hardly be said to have been in the fight.

These remarks have been elicited by the singular sentiments expressed by the organs of the two wings of the Democracy in our city. One of them holds that the elections of the 9th instant only prove the mischievousness of running Mr. BELL as a Presidential candidate, because he cannot obtain a Northern State. It seems to us that they prove just as conclusively that neither DOUGLAS nor BRECKINRIDGE can carry a Northern State. If anybody was put up as a counter to the Bell political contest, it was surely the Democracy, whether considered as advocates of DOUGLAS or BRECKINRIDGE. Nay more—we might say that as the Northern elections establish Mr. DOUGLAS's inability to obtain any Northern States, and as unquestionably he has no chance in any Southern State, except possibly Missouri, his withdrawal would necessarily benefit the Union candidate, with whom he agrees on the main issue of the canvass at the South.

With respect to the Breckinridge organ, its proposition is exquisitely cool. Because DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE have both been beaten in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, it appeals to the Douglas men of the South to rally around the standard of BRECKINRIDGE and Disunion. Spite the consistency of this appeal! The Douglas men have been denounced as deserters from the Democracy, as disorganizers, rebels and traitors, their platform of non intervention has been assailed as a convenient half-way lodgment to Black Republicanism itself, their glorious and gifted leader has been openly charged by JOHN SLIDELL with harboring sentiments dangerous to the South, and the prediction has been made that after the Presidential election he will prove himself her most cruel and dangerous enemy. The supporters of DOUGLAS, who proudly assert their love of the Union and their unqualified hostility to the detestable doctrines of Southern Secessionists, are invited to unite with the latter, to constitute a Southern sectional party for the purpose of opposing the sectional men of the North. The Douglas men are extremely embarrassed with the Breckinridgers, with the faction which has disowned upon them even more filthy invective than has been bestowed upon JOHN BELL. Unionists are conjured to strike hands with Disunionists: national men are implored to lend their aid and countenance to sectional men; the partisans of the political chieftain who does not admit the right of secession of a single State, and who will not consider the election of LINCOLN as a legitimate cause of dissolution, are solicited to fraternize with those who defend the doctrine of secession, and who swear that if LINCOLN triumphs, the South ought to withdraw from the Confederacy. We think that our Breckinridge friends, in their cordial invitation to the Douglassites, display amazingly short memories, or very imperfect reasoning powers. Either they forget that the men, the sacrifices and the self-vituperation they have daily offered to the Union, or they fancy that the Douglas men will forget them at a moment's warning. If a compact were practicable, it could only be carried into effect between the advocates of BELL and DOUGLAS, for they alone agree in loving their country, and in hating sectionalism.

BELL AND EVERETT DELEGATES.—The delegates from the several clubs are requested to meet at the room of the Executive Committee, on Monday, October 15th, at 12 o'clock, to make arrangements for the procession of Wednesday next. See notice in another column.

RALLY! RALLY!!—The Bell and Everett clubs are requested to meet the Mount Vernon Club in mass meeting this evening, at the St. Mary's Market. See advertisement.

A WHAT NATIONAL MEN!—A democrat from Indiana to a Cincinnati paper states that the Breckinridge men at the election on the 9th inst. voted openly for the Black Republican candidates, and the Louisville *Journal* declares that JESSE D. Bright, Breckinridge U. S. Senator from Indiana did the same. What faithful friends of the South!

THE NORFOLK QUESTIONS.—*Humphrey Marshall — Mr. Breckinridge* — Hon. Humphrey Marshall made a speech in Lexington on the 10th ult. The Lexington *Observer* says:

In response to a voice in the crowd asking for an answer to the Norfolk questions, he said his conduct was night answer for himself, but he (Mr. M.) would not consider the question of LINCOLN a sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union. Mr. Breckinridge, we understand, was on the ground, and heard Statesman the questions put to Mr. Marshall, and of course, should have answered for himself, *but he didn't do it.*

Mr. Breckinridge does not dare to answer the interrogatories. He is afraid either to answer, as Mr. Marshall did, or to take the opposite side. Can the Breckinridgers indeed hope to "screw his courage" to the answering point?

The *Central Organ*, of Avoyelles, has the following:

At last we have the satisfaction of recording the fact of most abundant rains. All day Monday the clouds were shedding in benison away, and after two or three attempts, and many failures, the performance commenced in earnest. We have never, within our recollection, known so hard a storm, for so long a time, as that of Wednesday afternoon. The wind blew a hurricane, the rain came down in torrents, and, strange to relate, not a hailstone spoke and disturbed the quiet propriety of the occasion. A vast deal of cotton was left out, the death of the year, consumer Homer was badly served. Her chimneys were blown down, and her cabin smoke was left behind. We learn, however, that Mr. Hall was by the falling of a limb of a tree. The crop has been abundant; just we are promised fair showers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Arrival of the Prince of Wales at New York.

New York, October 11.—The Prince of Wales, now known as Baron Renfrew, and his suite, arrived in this city to-day, at half-past four o'clock, from Philadelphia, and was honored by the greatest reception ever witnessed in America. Business was entirely suspended, and the city enjoyed a general holiday.

The Baltimore City Election.—Baltimore, October 10.—The municipal election in this city to-day passed off in the most perfect order and quietness. There was not a single instance of disturbance of any sort—not a fight nor a pistol shot.

George W. Brown, the Bell and Everett Reform candidate, was chosen Mayor of the city by about nine thousand majority, carrying every ward. Almost the entire Council elect is of the same political complexion. The same party divisions seem to have been entirely ignored in this election.

The Pennsylvania Election.—Washington, October 10—Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, telegraphs to the city that the majority for Curtin, the Black Republican candidate for Governor, is twenty-five thousand.

Further from Europe by the Etna.

Boston, October 12.—The steamship Etna, before reported at Halifax, reached her dock to-day. Her mails were delivered to-day. Those for the South were sent off by this evening's train.

The Etna brings the following additional news:

Garibaldi had consented to allow a deputation of Venetians to publish a paper at Naples to excite the Venetians to a general rising.

The King's soldiers at Gaeta demolished the residence of the French Consul during his absence, under pretense of connivance between him and Garibaldi.

Formal orders had been given the Piedmontese commander to avoid a conflict with the French troops in the States of the Church.

It is reported that Count Farini retires as a compromise between Garibaldi and Count Cavour's administration.

The remainder of the military contingent of 14,000 men had been called under arms.

The Election Returns.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 12.—The election returns from seventy four counties show a gain over Gov. Willard's vote of 1856 of 17,502.

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 12.—In forty one counties Brenkenrideg gains 3000 over Buchanan's majority. His majority in this State is above 18,000. Thirteen Black Republicans and eight Democrats are elected to Congress.

Later from Pike's Peak—Arrival of the Overland Express—Omaha City, N. T., October 12.—The Overland Pike's Peak Express arrived at this point to day, bringing dates from Denver City to the 4th inst.

Gold dust to the amount of $6000 was shipped from Denver City on the 3d.

The news from the mining districts was of a favorable character.

Gordon, who was convicted of murdering Gantz before the Settler's Court, had been sentenced to be hung on the 6th.

Both parties in the Territory of Nebraska claim the election of their delegate.

Financial Catastrophe.—Toronto, C. W., October 12.—The *Leader*, in an article this morning says a tremendous financial catastrophe is pending over the Grand Trunk Railway. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., of London, having taken steps to recover their advances of millions of dollars.

New York Markets—New York, Oct. 12.—The Cotton market closed buoyant, with sales of 1100 bales at 11½c for Middling Uplands.

Flour closed dull at a decline of 5c; the sales add up 17,000 bbls. at $5 30 @ $5 40 for Superfine State.

Wheat closed with a declining tendency—sales at a decline of 1c per bushel.

Corn rules dull, the sales amounted to 6,500 bushels at prices ranging from 71 to 74c. per bushel.

Pork is steady, there were 1180 bbls. sold at $18 75 for Mess.

The market for Lard was dull, while the sales reached 300 bbls. at 12c to 12½c per pound.

The sales of Cuba Sugar sum up 1150 hhds., at 6½ to 7c. per pound, the market closed steady.

Coffee is steady at 14½ to 15½c. for Rio.

There were sales of Porto Rico Molasses at 35c. of Rebaduera at 33c., and of New Orleans at 47c. per gallon.

Cincinnati Markets.—Cincinnati, October 12 The Flour market closed firm, with sales at $5 to $5 10 per barrel. Whiskey is quoted at 18½c. per gallon. Corn rules dull at 40c. to 43c. per bushel. The sales of Wheat add up 600 bushels at 26c. to 30c.

River Intelligence.—Louisville, October 12. The Ohio river at this point is falling, with four feet water in the canal, by the mark.

Vicksburg, October 12—The Emma passed down at 4 and the Peytonia at 9 o'clock, P. M., yesterday.

The Charmer passed down at 4 and the Magnolia at 4 o'clock this evening.

BOSTON, October 9—Capt. Leitch, of the Connaught, reports that on the 6th, at 8 o'clock in the evening, 150 miles east of Lisbon, she sprung a leak in the engine-room. They succeeded in keeping the water below the fires until 4 o'clock Sunday morning, when it gained rapidly, extinguishing the fires. At 8:30 they discovered smoke issuing from the aft stack hole, and notwithstanding the almost exertions the fire gained, and soon drove the cabin passengers on the decks. The water and fire both gaining, boats were got ready. There was a heavy sea, and the first boat lowered was stove; six others were launched successfully and filled with passengers. About 12 o'clock brig Minnie Schiffer saw our signal and bore down. About 1 in the evening commenced unshipping passengers, the brig having a hawser to the steamer's larboard side. It was now very hot. At 9:30 not all passengers aboard the brig. The mails were all saved. Capt. Leitch was the last to leave the wreck. Weather pleasant after leaving St. Johns on Wednesday, at 2 P. M. until Saturday, when it blew very heavy from the southwest. The last seen of the Connaught she was a mass of flames. She had fifty cabin passengers, 417 steerage and 134 crew—all saved.

The passengers saved nothing, except the clothes in which they stood. Capt. Leitch and Mr. Cox, passenger, landed at Situate this morning, and arrived at Boston at 11 o'clock. It is supposed the fire had been smouldering for a long time, from the rapid progress the flames made after they discovered it. The captain is unable to account for the leak which filled the vessel rapidly against all efforts of the pumps. The Connaught is valued at £125,000, and is *fully* insured in England. She was built of iron, and launched at Newcastle-on-Tyne in April last—her cost 4000 tons burthen, and had fire and water tight compartments.

NORFOLK, October 9.—Norfolk papers give accounts of a negro plot in Princess Anne and Norfolk counties. Several arrests were made, and the ringleaders are confined in jail. It is said that a rising was contemplated Sunday night, and that the matter was instigated by free persons, some of them free negroes. Patrols had been organized, who had shot a white man named Flynn, and a free negro named Smith, the latter not killed. One of the arrested negroes, who numbered one twelve, states that a plan of operations had been maturing since last spring, and that a vessel with arms and men was to arrive on Sunday evening, to assist in the liberation of the slaves.

NEW YORK, October 9.—At a meeting of the Breckinridge State Committee this afternoon, the Presidential electors resigned in order to unite the Democracy on the Union electoral ticket. An address was adopted which denounces the Albany Regency, and charges upon them the purpose of refusing to adhere to a compromise with the Breckinridge Committee to give the State to Lincoln. It attacks Douglas in the strongest terms, and recommends the support of the Douglas and Bell Union electoral ticket, headed by Mr. Redfield, in order to defeat Lincoln and throw the election into Congress, which it is believed will result in the choice of Breckinridge and Lane. A resolution was adopted urging a thorough organization in each county and district of the State.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—The Prince of Wales arrived at 4:20 this evening on time. He was received by the Mayor on the platform of the cars without any formal ceremonies. No speeches were made anywhere. The Prince was conducted to his carriage and driven to the Continental Hotel. A number of spectators gathered on the sidewalk of the hotel.

NEW YORK.—The advices from different sections of the State are all encouraging. The unprecedented size of the Union electoral ticket are at work with energy and great spirit everywhere. There is strong and growing confidence that we shall carry the State! The Republicans have made no progress in the interior, but have been steadily losing—in some localities very largely. Roll on the ball! If the time previous to the election is improved, as it should be, the Empire State will be redeemed!

Campaigning.—Gov. Hunt and Gen. Barrow have been "campaigning together for the last three weeks. Their labors have been incessant and arduous. As a specimen of their labors we take their work of Friday and Saturday. They left Utica in the afternoon for Herkimer; thence to Richfield Springs, fourteen miles by carriage, where they addressed an audience until near 11 o'clock, when they left for Herkimer to take the cars for Troy. Arrived here before noon, addressed the audience in the evening. Gov. Hunt spoke until near 10 o'clock, and took the 11 o'clock train for Lockport, where he probably arrived yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.—*Troy Whig.*

HARMONIOUS CABINET.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of a late date, says:

Another flare-up took place in the Cabinet yesterday; at least a warm and violent quarrel took place between Postmaster-General Holt and the President. The latter demanded the immediate removal of some half dozen postmasters in Virginia, whose Postmaster-General refused to dismiss for opinion's sake. Those the President desired to remove are none who take Democratic papers, and direct from the Post master-General. They are warm friends of Mr. Douglas. The Secretary of War, Floyd, backs up Mr. Holt, and declares that if Holt resigns he will do the same. This is at the heart of the whole affair. He hates Floyd, and has been doing all in his power to create a disturbance between him and the President ever since the organization of the Administration. Slidell, Bright, Corcoran, Benjamin and Cobb have in fact been the real members of the Cabinet since the 6th of March, 1857. They have made the appointments and the removals so far in the department, and are still directors of the whole Administration. Holt has been of that opinion for some time, and has taken his stand, which has caused the present difficulty between him and the President.

A break up of the Cabinet at any day need surprise no one. It is hard to repress the bitter feeds that exist among the members. Slidell is not been for the overwhelming desire to defeat Cobb would long since have resigned. Cobb would long since have resigned in case of the removal of Floyd, and in case of the President's refusal, have demanded the resignation. Old Matteson, as Slidell is called, is the most inveterate enemy of Floyd, but for the purpose of keeping Floyd in, and defeating Douglas, has been and expects that he will be reappointed. Black has been kept in by the influence of Gen. Cass. They have endured one another to this so much that he is inclined to believe all they say of one another.

A Contraband Man Gets His Deserts.

(From the Buffalo Express, of the 8th.)

Thirty years to-day, a few weeks since, a well-dressed young gentleman, of good appearance, who registered his name as one of distinction as "Edward Bonds." He represented that he was an Englishman by birth, and a midshipman by profession, and that he came to Canada in his own yacht. Here—the story had had the honor of being sworn to before the Prince of Wales. He said that his father was one of the richest men in London, and belonged to the celebrated banking house of Smith, Payne & Smith, of the English metropolis. He also declared that he himself was quite wealthy—that he had $10,000 in one bank in the city of Philadelphia.

His representations gaining credit, Bonds was received into some of our respectable families, to a female member of one of which he paid devoted attention—even going so far as to present her with a ring. He also succeeded in making a great impression upon some of our young men, though one of them now informs us that he always did think Bonds had rather a hard look!

His first attempt at raising money was made, he assures us, at the New York and Erie Bank. There he drew a check for $400, upon the Bank of North America, at Philadelphia, which he stated would be sent to that city for collection. For this check he received the money, and gave him a receipt, and with this receipt he tried to make a raise at several banks and in several brokers' offices in the city. In this attempt, however, he utterly failed—since our bankers and brokers do not belong to that class whose symbols are yet to be seen.

We saw more of him at the establishment of Michael Cliff, where he ordered a pair of shoes to be made and sent to his hotel. The shoes were made and sent as desired, but the person who took them to the hotel finding that the pay was not forthcoming, carried them back to the store. Shortly after Bonds called again, expressed great indignation that the shoes had not been left at his room, and told Mr. Clor that he had a check drawn by Mr. Brown, (of Grover nor & Brown, insurance agents) for $30, and that if he (Mr. Clor) would pay him the balance he might take out the amount of the shoes. He was willing to endorse the check for him, if Mr. Clor so desired! Mr. Clor, however, declined to accept it, and held on to the shoes. We are informed by Mr. Brown, that he never gave any such check, that he does not know any such man as Bonds, never saw him and—we presume we may add for him—does not want to.

About this time the young lady whom Bonds was musically seeking to deceive, was apprised of his character by a gentleman who had found him out. The consequence was that the next time he called upon her he found, instead of the dirty lady he sought, a very emphatic and proper note, containing his ring as well as some good advice in reference to a summary discontinuance of his visits. At this he was, of course, highly incensed, and having by some means learned the name of the individual who complained of him in regard to her intimacy with him, he forthwith challenged the gentleman to meet him in mortal combat. Failing to bring him out, Bonds, on meeting him a few evenings after, took the liberty of attempting to cane him, an attempt which proved abortive, if we except a single blow.

It is proper to state just here that Mr. Sweeney, cashier of the New York and Erie Bank, for whom Bonds's check was sent to Philadelphia for collection, received "about those days" the following letter:

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, }
Philadelphia, Sept. 10, 1860. }

"James Sweeney, Esq., Cashier, Buffalo, N. Y. Dear Sir—Yours of the 17th inst. is received with "E. Bonds's" check for $400, which is herein returned. He has no account with us, and we know nothing of him *except through the newspapers*. Yours respectfully,

"JOHN B. WATT, for Cash."

The words which we have placed in italics show that Bonds is an old hand at the bellows. Indeed we recollect having seen that name in our exchanges in connection with the same dilling exploits, though just where we cannot recollect. We understand that Bonds managed to attend the ball given to H. R. H. in Toronto, and that he swindled several hotel keepers on Canada, among them "mine host" of the Clifton House.

Bonds's last exploit in this city was getting into the warehouse, and this is how it came. He hired a span of horses of C. F. Miller, on the Terrace, for a ride, and somehow or other managed to drive them into a pile of lumber, and injure them to the extent of $25. Returning to the stable, Mr. Miller demanded the amount, and Bonds flew out and intimated that he could go to his hotel for it and immediately going back and pay him. Instead of doing this he proceeded to the dock, took passage on an upward bound propeller, hid himself in a hold, and was there found by the officers, who were speedily out upon his trace, and who arrested him as a common swindler. His trial and sentence followed, and to-day Bonds, the sick man's son, the middle man, and all that sort of thing, is engaged in picking stone in stone yard appropriate labor at the workhouse. Our citizens may congratulate themselves that they are rid of him so cheaply. We do not learn that he succeeded in obtaining any considerable amount of money from any one of our citizens. His financial operations seem to have been on quite rather than a grand scale. Having served out his sentence, Bonds will, of course, take a French leave of Buffalo, and try his luck in some more appreciative community. We hope he will have a good time!

Bright Wishes Sent.

It is a popular error to suppose that light cannot exist apart from heat. At the *Academie des Sciences*, M. Fabre-Garigan gave an account of a series of experiments which seem to prove that the rays of heat entering the eye are all absorbed before they reach the retina, two thirds being taken up by the cornea, and the rest by the aqueous humor. This discovery furnishes a new and beautiful illustration of the adaptation of man's organic nature to the external world. The exquisitely sensitive nervous network which spreads itself over the chamber of the eye, and presides over the function of sight, needs protection from the heat rays which would irritate, and perhaps destroy it. Hence the wisdom and care of the Creator have placed between the retina and the outer world rays of light suitable screens, cuddled with such qualities that, while they give free passage to the rays which are grateful to the retina, and essential to vision, they absorb and watchfully exclude every thing which would prove a source of pain or mischief.

A most ingenious and useful application of the power of separating light from heat is mentioned in the number of the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, and attracted a few months ago considerable attention in Paris. By the brilliant light it afforded. It is called the oxy-hydrogen electric lamp, and has been exhibited before the Royal Society of London and the Academie des Sciences of Paris.

At the meeting of the latter, M. Velpeau introduced it into the theatre of his hospital, and was so pleased with the aid it afforded for exploration, that, on resuming his seat, he exclaimed with enthusiasm that "the instrument was capable of rendering great assistance in the arts and in medicine, and that it might even be employed for lighting up a deep well." Galanier, some time ago, described a lamp for illumination of the electric current, when passed through a vacuum tube, exhibits new and beautiful phenomena. Instead of appearing in disconnected sparks, the electric current fills the tube with a brilliant phosphorescence, which is more intense in proportion as the tube is smaller and more nearly capillary. The tube is wound into a flattened spiral, the open ends fitting into two wider tubes or bulbs, having platinum wires sealed in them to receive the discharge from a Ruhmkorff induction apparatus is passed through the vacuum tube the spiral becomes instantly luminous, and since the discharge produces the same effect when passed through two miles of copper wire, there is little doubt of the possibility of using this instrument for the purpose of distant signals.

In conclusion, also, with the astronomical telescope periodical illuminations may thus be produced, under the direction of the chronometer. In lighting the lantern of a lighthouse, for safety in visiting powder magazines in ships of war, a similar application of this instrument may be found. The luminous power of the capillary tubes traversed by the electric current is due to the high oscillatory power possessed by a slightly heated gas; for it is well known that in vacuum tubes, however carefully exhausted, an infinitesimal quantity of gas invariably remains. Advantage is taken of this circumstance to regulate the color of the light, which varies according to the kind of gas with which the tube was filled previous to exhaustion. Carbonic acid is generally used for the tubes of the electric lamp, because it gives a white light, as do also bi-carburetted hydrogen and marsh gas. This electric lamp suggests, in its principle, the observations of Professor Phipson, recently made, by Phipson, which do not, however, at present seem susceptible of any useful application; though science cannot predict what valuable combinations and new discoveries such investigations may include. Phipson has found that like cane sugar, the *sugar of milk or lactose* becomes luminous by decomposition and by fracture. To produce the phosphorescence from the *fracture* of the sugar, it is sufficient to shake briskly a bottle containing a certain quantity of this salt in the crystalline state. The light is very vivid when the experiment is made with one or two kilogrammes of this substance. Calomel possesses also the same property, although in an inferior degree.

EXHIBITION OF MONSIEUR BENGER, THE FRENCH CHAMPION.—The justly celebrated French billiard player, Monsieur Benger, gave his first regular exhibition in New York on Saturday evening, in the presence of about sixty invited guests. The *Times* says:

His most difficult and wonderful performance was in his "drawn," or "*mule*" or "*massé*" shots. These are made by holding the cue unusually perpendicular and striking the player's ball with such slant of the cue as to impart to it twist or any desired part of the table, as jump, in the cushion, or cushion shots, accurate angles, and in short performances whose eccentricities would seem to be beyond human control. Among the wonders executed with ease on this occasion were the following:

Placing a ball on the table, and two balls behind, each side, making a carom by causing the player's ball to glance over or around the first ball in the last, and striking a carom by causing a ball to jump into the ball. Making a carom by causing a ball to travel a portion of the distance on the cushion. Making "mass" shots from various portions of the table, causing the player's ball to twist to any point previously marked, dropping the player's ball over a one inch block, and then horizontally, and causing it to draw back, screening a ball under the cue, jumping the player's ball from the table into a gentleman's hat.

VALUABLE ACCESSION TO THE CAUSE OF THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION.—One of our oldest, most valuable and influential citizens, as well as one of the largest shareholders and most wealthy men of the country, though of his long intimacy with Douglas, and his intention to support Bell and Everett, in order to save the country from sectionalism, also, one of our most prominent men, who, by his superior ability and personal popularity, was elected to the State Legislature last year by the Democracy of this county, and who is one of the most popular candidates for Congress, and a Delegate to the Bell and Everett Convention, has, on resuming his seat, he exclaimed with enthusiasm that "the intrigues of the Breckinridge party, and their sectionalism in the arts and in medicine, and that it might even be employed for lighting up a deep well." Galanier, some time ago, described a lamp for illumination of the electric current, when passed through a vacuum tube, exhibits new and beautiful phenomena. Instead of appearing in disconnected sparks, the electric current fills the tube with a brilliant phosphorescence, which is more intense in proportion as the tube is smaller and more nearly capillary. The tube is wound into a flattened spiral, the open ends fitting into two wider tubes or bulbs, having platinum wires sealed in them to receive the discharge from a Ruhmkorff induction apparatus is passed through the vacuum tube the spiral becomes instantly luminous, and since the discharge produces the same effect when passed through two miles of copper wire, there is little doubt of the possibility of using this instrument for the purpose of distant signals.

In conclusion, also, with the astronomical telescope periodical illuminations may thus be produced, under the direction of the chronometer. In lighting the lantern of a lighthouse, for safety in visiting powder magazines in ships of war, a similar application of this instrument may be found. The luminous power of the capillary tubes traversed by the electric current is due to the high oscillatory power possessed by a slightly heated gas; for it is well known that in vacuum tubes, however carefully exhausted, an infinitesimal quantity of gas invariably remains. Advantage is taken of this circumstance to regulate the color of the light, which varies according to the kind of gas with which the tube was filled previous to exhaustion. Carbonic acid is generally used for the tubes of the electric lamp, because it gives a white light, as do also bi-carburetted hydrogen and marsh gas. This electric lamp suggests, in its principle, the observations of Professor Phipson, recently made, by Phipson, which do not, however, at present seem susceptible of any useful application; though science cannot predict what valuable combinations and new discoveries such investigations may include. Phipson has found that like cane sugar, the *sugar of milk or lactose* becomes luminous by decomposition and by fracture. To produce the phosphorescence from the *fracture* of the sugar, it is sufficient to shake briskly a bottle containing a certain quantity of this salt in the crystalline state. The light is very vivid when the experiment is made with one or two kilogrammes of this substance. Calomel possesses also the same property, although in an inferior degree.

EXHIBITION OF MONSIEUR BENGER, THE FRENCH CHAMPION.—The justly celebrated French billiard player, Monsieur Benger, gave his first regular exhibition in New York on Saturday evening, in the presence of about sixty invited guests. The *Times* says:

His most difficult and wonderful performance was in his "drawn," or "*mule*" or "*massé*" shots. These are made by holding the cue unusually perpendicular and striking the player's ball with such slant of the cue as to impart to it twist or any desired part of the table, as jump, in the cushion, or cushion shots, accurate angles, and in short performances whose eccentricities would seem to be beyond human control. Among the wonders executed with ease on this occasion were the following:

Placing a ball on the table, and two balls behind, each side, making a carom by causing the player's ball to glance over or around the first ball in the last, and striking a carom by causing a ball to jump into the ball. Making a carom by causing a ball to travel a portion of the distance on the cushion. Making "mass" shots from various portions of the table, causing the player's ball to twist to any point previously marked, dropping the player's ball over a one inch block, and then horizontally, and causing it to draw back, screening a ball under the cue, jumping the player's ball from the table into a gentleman's hat.

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A Strange Dream.

The following is in the appendix to Dr. Blake's "Anatomy of Sleep." It was communicated to the author by Hon. Mr. Talbot, father of the present Countess of Shrewsbury, and is given in his own words, and ever his own signature:

In the year of 1769, my father, Matthew Talbot, of Castle Talbot, county of Wexford, was much surprised at the recurrence of a dream three several times during the same night, which caused him to repeat the whole circumstance to his lady the next morning. He dreamed that he had driven an unusual road, and he was called upon by a gentleman, who introduced himself as his ancestor to write, when, happening to look up a long avenue of trees opposite the window, he perceived a man in a blue jacket, mounted on a white horse, coming toward the house. My father arose and opened the window; the man advancing present ed him with a roll of papers, and told him they were invoices of a vessel that had been wrecked, and had *sailed Red in Colour*, and that night on his son in law's (Lord Mount Morris) estate, hard by, and signed "Bell & Stephenson!" My father's attention was called to the dream only from by his lady, who, however, at the time, he found himself seated at his desk on the ninety morning, and behold the identical person whom he had seen in his dream, in the blue coat, riding on a gray horse, he felt surprised, and, opening the window, he awaited the man's approach. He immediately rode up, and drawing from his pocket a packet of papers, gave them to my father, stating that they were invoices belonging to an American vessel which had been wrecked and drifted upon his lordship's estate, that there was no person on board to lay claim to the wreck, but that the invoices were signed "Bell & Stephenson." I assure you, my dear sir, that the above actually occurred, and is most faithfully given; but it is not more extraordinary than other examples of the prophetic powers of the mind or soul during sleep, which I have frequently heard related.

Freaks of a Maniac.

About a year since, a gentleman in the interior of Wisconsin became insane and was sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Madison, in that State. He was a physician by profession, and was a gentleman of superior cultivation and of very pleasant and prepossessing appearance. He was about thirty years old.

Some six weeks ago he escaped from the asylum, and went to Chicago. There he succeeded an old friend, who loaned him quite a sum of money, having no suspicion of his insanity. With this money he supplied himself with new and elegant clothing, and started for Laporte, Indiana, a thrifty village on the line of the Michigan Southern Railroad. He remained there a few days, during which he paid the addresses of a young and wealthy widow, and was married to her. During the brief courtship he exhibited no unusual traits of character, and shortly after the marriage he commenced conducting himself in a manner which startled and shocked his wife and her friends.

Among other mad fancies he believed he was a sheep, and insisted upon crawling around upon his hands and feet, and bleating in the most natural manner. He would then fancy himself a rattlesnake and make frantic attempts to bite the members of his household. The unhappy lady, at length worn out with watching him and enduring his manifold freaks, made preparations to send him to the asylum at Indianapolis. Hint as is frequently the case, he shortly had sharpened his wits and he adroitly escaped.

We next hear of him in Syracuse, New York, where he was apprehended by a black and white image. The necessary papers were made out and he was to call the next day with the money. He was to pay an outrageous sum for the property, and it was thought he had fleced the landlord. The bargain chuckled vastly over the propitious winds that had blown him so profitably and so easily into his hands, and he was in good trim. The lunatic started westward. At Buffalo he bargained for an immense amount of corn, to be delivered in New York, and from the money he resolved to Cleveland. He arrived here last week and endeavored to negotiate for some real estate on Kinsman street, but he talked so stupidly that the gentleman to whom he had interviews refused to treat with him.

Meanwhile his friends, and particularly his wife in Wisconsin, had ceased to be a wife and two children in that State were making a forced fort to ascertain his whereabouts. They traced him to Syracuse, and from there to this city. His brother came on to Cleveland yesterday, and last, but found that the lunatic had left on the previous evening train for the West. He felt