THE DAILY BEE.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17.

A PALLACIOUS ARGUMENT.

The free-eaters of the South proclaim their intention to dissolve the Union in the event of the election of a Black Republican President. In 1856 one of the standard arguments used by the Southern Democracy to persuade the citizens to vote for BUCHANAN was that the success of FREMONT would assuredly lead to disunion; and indeed a highly distinguished party leader in the State publicly declared that such a circumstance ought to bring about such a catastrophe. There is no doubt, too, that thousands of well-meaning but timid people suffered themselves to be convinced that the Union was in imminent danger, and were induce', with all their preferences for Mr. FILLMORE, to sustain the Democratic candidate.

What was said of FREMONT four years ago is now applied to SEWARD. As that smooth-tongued and wily demagogue is the most prominent of all the Black Republican aspirants for the Presidency, the Democracy of the South—especially the more ultra and straight-laced among them—are disposed to affright the credulous by sinister auguries of the dismemberment of the Confederacy in case of his election. We need hardly say that something of this sort has been the regular system of political tactics of the Southern Democracy for nearly a quarter of a century. Before anti-slavery had assumed its present gigantic and overshadowing proportions, the Democrats were content to stigmatize every opponent as an Abolitionist. They thus designated HARRISON in 1840, CLAY in 1844, and FLOYD in 1852. But now they advance a bow-shot beyond their previous efforts. Not only is the adversary of the Democracy an Abolitionist, but his triumph will inevitably precipitate a dissolution of the Union. Thus good men, patriotic citizens, lovers of their country are not unfrequently wrought upon by the dread of dissolution to do yeoman service in the ranks of the Democracy.

We need scarcely say that we attach little importance to these electioneering devices, and believe that for the most part they are mere tricks of cunning politicians, resorted to the more confidently as they have been found eminently successful on previous occasions. We have not the faintest shadow of a doubt that if Wm. A. SEWARD were chosen President to-morrow, chosen legally and constitutionally, all the clamors of the noisy and blatant fire-eaters, who fancy themselves endowed with an exclusive monopoly of virtue, wisdom, patriotism and courage, would fail to shake the majestic edifice of our Union from its solid foundation. We question even if South Carolina would do more than threaten and bluster, or if Mississippi would initiate any thing more formidable than a stupendous series of bold resolutions. The people of the South will pause ere they rush headlong upon courses in which they see nothing but danger, and danger fraught with so much uncertainty, and possibly leading to so many difficulties and dangers. They do not certainly fear peril, but they have no desire needlessly to encounter it. They know that the bare fact of the election of a Black Republican President would no more justify their resort to violent disruption of the bonds of the Union, than would the choice of a South Carolina slaveholder warrant the North in a similar course. They know that a sectional President can accomplish little unless aided and abetted by a sectional Congress and a sectional judiciary, and they would await a more manifest aggression, more direct and unmistakable evidence of a fixed intention to injure, harass and oppress the South, ere they would be willing to resort to the final and irrevocable measure of secession.

In making these remarks we are free to confess that with the lights before us, we can see no other policy open to the South in the next Presidential canvass than the support of the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be; for whether his name be DOUGLAS, or BRECKINRIDGE, or WISE, or HUNTER, or SMITH, his opinions will necessarily be more acceptable to Southern men than those of the Black Republican nominee. There is a hope in our mind of a National Opposition candidate, and that hope induces us to place even more in the premises to sustain the less English shades of the two living organizations. Nevertheless a spirit of truth and fairness compels us to protest against that ignoble and incendiaries argument with which the South is continually plied, viz: that unless its unanimous vote is given to the Democratic nominee, the Union will be broken up. We deny its truth or its force, and will not there fore sanction its employment.

THE COURIER.—We are requested to state that the publication of the *Courier* will positively be resumed on Sunday, 18th inst. We take the pleasure in announcing the reappearance of this veteran among the journals of Louisiana, and trust that its numerous old friends and patrons will concur in giving it a cordial and substantial welcome.

NEW ORLEANS PRICE CURRENT.—We are indebted to the editors of the New Orleans *Price Current* for copies of their Annual Statement, printed in a convenient and handsome tabular form.

Our thanks are due Messrs. LONSDALE, SON & CO. for a copy of their weekly Coffee Statement.

COTTON.—The receipts of cotton from 6 o'clock on Thursday evening up to 7 o'clock yesterday evening amounted to 16,709 bales, received by the following arrivals:

Steamer Natchez	3,875	bales.
Do Rapides	2,558	"
Do Golden Age	2,414	"
Do Ohio	2,249	"
Do B. L. Hodge	2,180	"
Do Comet	1,438	"
Do Rex No. 3	435	"
Do Bluff City	416	"
Do Bacon Belle	234	"
Do T. J. Crutchell	276	"
Do D. F. Kenner	230	"
Do J. Ray	194	"
Steamship Star, Hinks	4	"
Schooner Lizzie Merrick	4	"
Total	16,709	bales.

TO COTTON PICKERS.—The Sheriff of Orleans will sell this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, on the levee, the corner of Barracks street, Third District, near the Government Wharf, opposite Fort 32. A large quantity of loose cotton, consisting of 14 lots, and a portable cotton press.

The Sheriff sells at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the City Hotel, Common street, a lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate at the corner of Polydras and Franklin streets, First District. For particulars and terms, see advertisement.

The particular attention of city and country buyers is called to the unreserved sale of two hundred and twenty packages of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by Cammack & Co., at their auction rooms, No 29 Carondelet street.

The German organ at Newark is rejoicing over the nomination of General Wright, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey, as a defeat of the aristocracy, of the hypocrisy of religion, and of the hypocrisy of the Sabbath." It is obvious that "things is workin'" among the miscellaneous Democracy of New Jersey.

DREAD FUL RESULTS FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A letter from Portsmouth, Ohio, written by a lady to her husband in this city, makes mention of an extraordinary circumstance. A short time ago a young lady was bitten by a dog. Hydrophobia manifested itself on her, and while confined by the disease she bit her sister, who was waiting on her. The sister was soon attacked by the same disease and bit her mother. All three were alive at the last accounts, but were all raving mad, and there was no prospect of their recovery.

NEW YORK, September 10.—An aerial ship, called the City of New York, intended for a transatlantic voyage, has been in the course of completion for nine months past in the city of New York, and is now so nearly completed that she will be ready to undertake the trip in October. The aeronaut who has charge of the enterprise is Mr. LOWE, of New Hampshire, who has made several successful ascensions. The dimensions of the ship are greater than those of any balloon previously built. The capacity of the receiver is 725,000 cubic feet; the aggregate height of the balloon, from the valve to the bottom of the boat, is upwards of 700 feet; the diameter, 130 feet. Mr. Lowe proposes to go directly from New York to London in from 48 to 64 hours. Dropping below the current is a metallic life-boat, in which is placed an Ericsson engine; its particular purpose is the control of a propeller ripped out upon the principle of the screw; by which it is proposed to obtain a regulating power.

The application of the mechanical power is singularly devised. The propeller is fixed in the bow of the boat, projecting at an angle of about forty five degrees. From a wheel at the extremity twenty feet radiate, each of which is five feet in length, widening gradually from the point of contact with the screw to the extremity, where the width of each is a foot and a half. Mr. LOWE claims that by the application of these mechanical contrivances he can easily raise or lowered to seek different currents of air; that they will give him ample steerage way, and that they will prevent the rotary motion of the machine.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THE REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—It is reported that Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, the British Minister in Central America, was a prominent intriguer in bringing about the recent revolution in Costa Rica, by which the Government of President MORA was overthrown.

STEAMER KANGAROO AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, September 16.—The steamship Kangaroo, which left Liverpool on the 31st ult., put into this port to day, short of coal, having met with strong head winds and severe weather during most of the passage.

She took on board 150 tons of coal and proceeded on her way to New York.

Her advices have been fully anticipated by the Ocean Queen at this port with the same dates.

MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

ST. LOUIS, September 16.—Further advices from Camp Floyd, Utah, report that several "Gentiles" had recently been assassinated, and little doubt was entertained that some of the Mormon Saints were the instigators, if not the chief actors in these outrages.

The United States troops were principally employed in protecting the overland emigrants to California from the Indians and Mormons.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The Cotton market closed quiet but firm at an advance of ¼c. on yesterday's quotations.

Middling Uplands closed at 11¼.

The Flour market closed with a declining tendency—prices ranging from $4 15 to $4 50. Corn closed dull at 84c.

Coffee closed firm. Sales to-day 3500 bags, at 11¼ to 11¾.

Molasses closed steady at 40 to 42c.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, September 16.—The steamer Charmer passed down at 9 noon to day.

The Warren passed down at 1 o'clock this evening.

NO NEWS OF THE PERSIA.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The steamship Persia had not been signaled off Sandy Hook at 9 o'clock to night. It is supposed she has been detained by severe weather.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK, September 10.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says Gen. Harney sent troops to San Juan to protect the white settlers from the savages, who were committing most atrocious murders. Nothing inimical to the British Government was intended by such a movement, and the envoy of Governor Douglas was needlessly excited. No collision with the British troops or subjects is apprehended by the Government. The President was Secretary of State when the boundary treaty was negotiated under President Polk, and is perfectly familiar with all the circumstances attending it. He and Robert J. Walker were the only members of Mr. Polk's Cabinet who opposed the 49th parallel as the boundary. They adhered to 54 degrees and 40 minutes as our just limits. No doubt is entertained that the little difficulty will be amicably adjusted, as the President must be perfectly aware of our rights, and will ask for nothing more. The long connection of Gov. Douglas with the Hudson Bay Company sometimes causes him to view all the country in that vicinity as under the jurisdiction and protection of the British Government at least, if not actually the property of the company, and his interests may have rendered him irritable in temper and precipitate in action. The Cabinet was in session to-day on the whole subject, and the whole of the instructions to Gen. Harney, as stated yesterday, will be of the most temperate and conciliatory character.

Messrs. Harris, of New York, Brawley, of Missouri, and Brawley, of Pennsylvania, have the pork contract for the navy, at $14 95 per barrel.

The Republicans assert to day that one G. Donnellan, a clerk in the Land Office, has been flooding Iowa with circulars dated Iowa Democratic Club Rooms, Washington, and signed "Jno. Forney, President." Hundreds under the frank of Senator Bright, who has been absent four months.

Gov. Floyd is expected to return to his post about the 15th inst. His health is greatly improved.

The President has not yet accepted the resignation of the Hon. T. A. Hendricks as Commissioner of the General Land Office, but holds the matter under advisement.

Hon. A. B. Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will start on Sunday next on a visit to the Indians beyond the West, with a view of observing personally the operations of the present system before preparing his annual report.

The balance in the Treasury of the United States on the 5th inst. was $4,344,16, being an increase of $622,410 7- on the balance shown by the previous weekly statement.

Advices received by the General Land Office announce the completion on the 6th ult. of the survey of the west boundary of Minnesota and the placing of the corner-stones at the intersection of the eastern and western boundaries of that State.

The *Times's* Washington dispatch says much anxiety is felt here both by the friends and opponents of Mr. BUCHANAN at the recent news from San Juan, the relations of the two Governments having lately become more cordial and friendly. It is hoped that good sense of both powers may prevent any serious mischief in the premises.

It is understood that Mr. WYKE, the new British Minister, takes out to Central America positive instructions to propose a treaty, which, if the Central Americans refuse to accept, they will be held responsible by all the world for any consequences unfavorable of things between themselves on the one hand, and England and America on the other. The only wish of the British Government is to see a well ordered and prosperous Central America with which to come to a loyal understanding with the United States about Central American affairs.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—Mr. McLANE, Minister to Mexico, arrived here to-day, having left Vera Cruz on the 1st instant. Our Government had previously granted him a month's leave of absence.

Reliable accounts just received mention that Senor Fuente, who held a Cabinet office under Comonfort's administration, had been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, the duties of which were heretofore discharged by Senor Ocampo, who remains in charge of the Home Department under the Constitutional Government.

All our Consuls, with the exception of Mr. Black at the City of Mexico, are everywhere officially recognized. The most friendly feelings are expressed by the Liberalists for the United States, from which they expect assistance in their struggle against the Reactionists. Americans in Mexico, however, utter their surprise that so much indifference is manifested in this country towards the liberal party, who continue to be enthusiastically animated by the hope of success, the immediate want of money alone crippling their energies. Notwithstanding this, troops continue to be raised for operations against the City of Mexico.

Mr. McLane has returned without a treaty, but the matters in interest between the two countries are such as to leave no room for an early accommodation. If Leardo had been in Vera Cruz, it is probable, according to accounts from that city, a convention or treaty might have been concluded.

Eight of the crew of the Brooklyn had been tried for desertion—running away with the ship's boat and leaving her among the breakers.

It was reported in Vera Cruz that Miramon had called a junta at the capital to appoint a Vice President or substitute, as he himself contemplated taking the field against Degollado, who was at San Luis Potosi, organizing his forces, which amount to about 12,000 men.

A Mormon Elder's Speech.

The *Valley Tan*, of the 10th of August, has the following sketch of Kimball's address before the saints:

Send on your armies; they can do no harm. God will look after the welfare of this people, and shield them from all injury; let your armies do their best—their "purest"—they can't effect any thing.

I respect officials who perform their official duties as they should, and leave the Mormon people alone; but, how can I respect a Judge who does his best to injure innocent people? I know what they want; they want to oust Brigham Young; but they want me and others. They will nab him, too, when God wants them to; but God won't let them nab him, and they can't nab me. [Laughter.] I fear them about as much as a pin-knot; not quite so much either, for a pin-knot will bite my leg once in a while. I am the child of a Revolutionary sire, who struggled for the liberty of this country, and am going to have religious freedom. I have always observed the laws, and mean to be protected by them in my religious belief the same as the people of New England are. As they treat us they will be treated. The United States will see something worse than we ever saw in the Revolution; yes—see it from the head of the Government down. Famine upon famine, mob after mob, civil discord from one end of the country to the other, terrible whirlwinds, and swift destruction will be their certain doom.

The country has done some big fighting, but it can't beat Mormonism. There are 4000 elders in foreign lands preaching Mormonism—nearly all foreigners. There are forty or fifty or sixty organized quorums of Seventies. Suppose they kill all the members of this church but an elder. From that small seed our principles would again be given to the world, and our cause prosper like the Canada thistle. When they persecute us, it is like breaking a mustard stalk—the stroke only causes an increase, by more thoroughly scattering the seed.

Speaking of thistles reminds me of a bright idea of Greeley's. He thought it would be a wise notion to sow Canada thistles all along the plains between the east and the States, to feed stock upon. Why that would kill all the cattle with the bloody murrain and prick us to death. So much for Greeley's judgment. What a fruitful land nation he must have! He is the greatest liar on the face of the earth. Why, bless your soul, he is the father of all liars. He is got a bell, and he the father of liars there. Amen. ["Amen" sounding throughout the congregation.]

BLED TO DEATH.—A son of Mr. George Hoffman, of Hudson, New York, aged seven years, on Tuesday last pulled out one of his front teeth, and although several physicians were called in, the bleeding could not be stopped, and the lad died the next day.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The Red River *American* says:

The weather since our last has been both hot and cold. Last Tuesday morning fires and thick clothes were indispensable articles to comfort. The crops are in a fair condition.

The Duration of Human Life.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

The members of the Royal Statistical Society of Great Britain have paid great attention to the subject of the duration of human life, and have just concluded a thorough investigation, which has occupied the last fourteen years. An eminent English physician has taken all the facts presented before the society since 1845, and reports to the fellows that he has drawn therefrom the following inferences: 1. That the value of human life was lower in the seventeenth century than in the sixteenth, but that it experienced a marked recovery in the eighteenth, and that this remarkable feature was incidental to each class of the community, with the exception of sovereigns, medical men, artists, (who show a progressive improvement) and lawyers, (who show a progressive deterioration.) 2. That the duration of life of married men is greater than that of unmarried men—the difference being 44 years in favor of the former. 3. That as regards the comparative duration of life of the two sexes, females have the advantage over males, and a better expectation of life at every age from 25 to 75.

One of the most interesting and valuable of the papers presented before the society was read by Dr. Guy, "On the Duration of Life as Affected by the Pursuits of Literature, Science and Art." Most writers on the subject have always treated of distinct and well defined classes of society, such as those of the three learned professions, sovereigns, &c.; but Dr. Guy considered the less defined classes of society, known as artists, literary and scientific men. He treated his theme under four divisions, viz: 1. The duration of life of literary men; 2. The duration of life of scientific men; 3. The duration of the professors of the fine arts; and 4. A comparison of these three classes.

In regard to the first of these divisions—the duration of life among literary men—the author had been able to collect, from "Chalmer's Biographical Dictionary" and the "Annual Register," 942 ages at death of men more or less devoted to literary pursuits. Dr. Guy observed at the outset that this class was not so sharply defined as other classes of society. British writers, both in prose and verse, were of every rank and profession. With some it was only an occasional and exceptional pursuit; but with others it was as much a profession as divinity, law, or physic. His paper referred to all those who made literature one of their pursuits, and the duration of whose life was consequently affected in various degrees by the habits of composition. These were subdivided into antiquaries, historians, poets, miscellaneous writers, and writers professionally engaged as schoolmasters. Of these ages at death the lowest were those of two poets, who died at the age of 21; the highest that of T. O'Sullivan, a celebrated Irish bard and author, who died at the recorded age of 115.

According to the tables exhibited by Dr. Guy, poets appear, on an average, to live the shortest lives, and next to them come schoolmasters. This may be explained, as regards poets, by the circumstance of their commencing their distinctive pursuit earlier than any other class of literary men; and, as regards schoolmasters, by the immense amount of confinement in unhealthy rooms which they are compelled to undergo. That poets had been a short-lived race appeared evident from some statistics of the ages at death of Roman poets, produced by Dr. Guy, viz: Tibullus died at 24, Persius at 30, Lucilius and Catullus at 46, Virgil at 51, Horace at 57, Ovid at 59, and Martial at 75—the eight poets having the low average of 47 years. Against these may be placed Kirke White, who died at 21, Collins at 36, Parnel and Robert Burns at 37, Goldsmith at 46, Thomson at 48, Cowley at 49, Shakspeare at 52, and Pope at 56—yielding an average of 43 years. The average duration of life of British poets who attained the age of 21 was 56 10 years; while the average of the duration of life for the antiquaries—the highest in the list—was 67.56 years.

Historians ranked next to antiquarians as a long lived class. The average duration of life of eight Roman writers who treated of history and kindred subjects was 69 63, or more than twenty years in excess of that of the poets. The results of the Dr. Guy investigations concerning British historians agree with those in a majority of similar tables, in showing that there was a less favorable duration of life in persons born in the seventeenth century than in those born in the sixteenth, with a recovery and improvement in persons born during the eighteenth. As regards the comparative duration of life among the married and single members of the literary profession, the advantage is in favor of the married men.

Turning to scientific men, whom Dr. Guy subdivided into (1) mathematicians and astronomers, (2) chemists and natural philosophers, and (3) naturalists, he found no great variation in the average duration of life; but it was a curious fact that these classes showed no falling off in the length of life in the seventeenth century corresponding to that which had been noticed in previous classes, but gave a progressive improvement; the age at death has risen from 61.66 in the sixteenth century to 65.27 in the seventeenth, and then to 68.35 in the eighteenth. It must be remembered that these figures were deduced from the cases of those only who attained the age of thirty years.

Painters, sculptors, and those who devoted itself to the fine arts—subdivided into engineers, &c., sculptors, painters, engravers, musicians, vocalists and actors—he found that, as might have been expected from the sedentary nature of their occupations, the engravers stood lowest on the list. Next came painters, who were much confined while drawing, but whose employment was less sedentary. Engineers, architects and surveyors, who combined the sedentary pursuits of the draughtsman with active superintendence out of doors, gave a higher average of life. With them ranked musicians; and even actors and vocalists seemed to have some advantage over engravers and painters. In this class, like the scientific class, showed a progressive improvement during the three centuries above referred to. Comparing generally the classes devoted to literature, science and art, it appeared that scientific men had the most favorable duration of life; then those engaged in literature stood lowest on the list. It would seem, however, from the tables, that though the pursuits of literature were destructive to life in its earlier periods, they were favorable in its more advanced stages. There were more old men among authors than among artists.

SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE OVERCOMING HALF A CENTURY.—The Carron Iron Company in Scotland was incorporated in 1773, with a capital of £150 000. Its principal works for the manufacture of iron in various forms were at Falkirk, with an agency. The business has been conducted by a general manager, subject to the control of general meetings. This post was held from 1786 to 1825, thirty-nine years, by Joseph Stainton. He was succeeded by his nephew, Joseph Dawson, and another nephew, William Dawson, became assistant manager. A third nephew and a nephew were respectively agents at Glasgow and Liverpool, and Henry Stainton, brother of the deceased manager, was the London agent. In this way the family had in their hands the management for seventy-three years. Finally, in 1850, a family quarrel arose between the Dawsons and Staintons, and the result was the discovery of a semi-annual series of frauds upon the company.

Half yearly balance sheets were made out, but in them the profits and assets were systematically put down at far less than their proper amount. Thus, in the ten years from 1829 to 1839, there were understatements to the extent of £175,119, leaving £17,500 per annum to be divided by the manager and four agents. In 1858 the executors of Henry Stainton compromised the claim of the company upon his estate by paying £220,000. Another sum of £36,000 had been paid over by the said Stainton to the company's new manager, the one who holds the situation. The sum was obtained for iron and other military stores furnished from Carron to the Board of Ordnance in London. The consignments were debited with breakages which never occurred. Some instances they were carried up to 25 per cent., although the Government paid the full face of the bills. Without allowing for interest, the aggregate of profits withheld from the company may have been about a million and a half of £.

A FAMILY OF GOVERNORS.—The Express, in an interesting historical sketch of the Boylston market, mentions the following noteworthy incident:

Levi Lincoln, who signed the charter of the Boylston Market Association, as Governor of the Commonwealth, was the father of the last Governor, Levi Lincoln, and uncle of Lieutenant Governor, when Governor Sullivan died, thereby becoming Governor. Governor Levi Lincoln, the elder, died at Worcester, April 14, 1820, aged 71. His widow, Martha, died at the same place, April, 1828, and was followed to the grave by two sons, both of them Governors—Levi, Governor of Massachusetts, and Enoch, Governor of Maine. There probably is no instance on record where a mother, and she widow of a Governor, has been followed to the grave by two sons, themselves then Governors of two States in our Union.

RESTORATION OF BISHOP ONDERDONK.—A movement is in progress for the remission of the sentence of suspension by the House of Bishops passed upon Bishop Onderdonk, formerly Bishop of the diocese of New York, a member of the Episcopal Church, which the House of Bishops is in circulation in the diocese. To a memorial prepared in accordance with the terms of the petition Bishop Onderdonk has affixed his signature. After acquitting his brethren of improper motives in his conviction, *acknowledging the justice of their act of discipline*, and professing his sincere sorrow and repentance, he asks that his sentence may be remitted. This petition and memorial will doubtless be presented at the next General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which assembles at Richmond, Va., on the 4th of next month. Names representing all shades of opinion in the Church are attached to this petition.

QUEER CASE OF BRIBERY.—Among the many revelations of electoral purity which have lately been brought before the public there is rather a curious one from the border tale. During the late election for Athlone, a certain Mr. Patrick Geoghegan stimulated the patriotic readiness of Wm. Tracy to vote for the Queen, by depositing in his hand a bank bill of forty £1 notes. In due time, when Tracy applied for the corresponding portions, after all was over, they were flatly refused. This he took very much to heart; it appeared to his moral and honorable mind a violation of the defendant's injured breast that he determined to recover his honest earnings forthwith by legal proceedings. Having consulted a solicitor, however, he was informed, to his great delight, that instead of urging a doubtful claim to the disputed "pay," he might, if so inclined, prosecute Mr. Patrick Geoghegan for bribery, and put the resulting fine of £20 in his pocket. The suit was immediately instituted and tried at Galway. The defendant allowed judgment to go by default, and the fact perhaps was indicted; but he lodged a demurrer on the ground of some informality. The demurrer was pronounced invalid, and Mr. Wm. Tracy has netted the £100 clear of all comment. The occasion of a few cases of the easy earning of £100 by informers might greatly assist in upsetting the present system of bribery.

Vesuvius.

A friend in Naples says of Vesuvius: I have sent you no report of the deluge for some time, though at the beginning of the week the sides of the mountain appeared to be in a fearful state. Towards the 20th of last month the crater in the direction of the Hermitage was tolerably quiet; it was perfectly white, being covered with sulphur. Towards Boscoreale the mountain was throwing out bombs, with the sound, as it were, of artillery, which made the whole crater tremble. Near the Piano di Ginestre there was a grotto twelve palms in height, and three hundred paces in length; out of it came a current of lava; "it travelled rapidly," says the guide, "that I was compelled to fly." The grotto is covered with stalactites of salmarine of half an inch in length. "I collected many of them," he says, "but was compelled to throw them away and fly. On going up to the same point," says the same authority, "I found the openings, the mouths of which were as those of cannon. From these were thrown out small stones, ashes, bombs, and *scorie*, and the noise which accompanied the effect was like that of an earthquake. And, in fact, the ground cracked in all directions. The crater in the direction of Pompeii was at that time throwing out fire and hot stones; at the Hermitage Grande there were twenty-two currents of lava; at the Tironi ten others; and at the Rivo di Quaglio twelve additional streams, which occasioned great damage."

Vesuvius, on that morning, was covered with so thick a mist that it was impossible to perceive it, and all distant objects were obscured. In the early part of the week there was unusual activity in the mountain. In the interior of the two upper craters a great noise was heard, and red-hot stones and *scorie* were thrown out. On Tuesday last the lava flowed down most copiously, and it was a piteous sight to witness the small proprietors, who watched its course and wept bitterly. On the 3d of August the streams, which numbered perhaps one hundred and twenty-four, ceased entirely, and the mountain, which on the day before had been, on the side facing Naples, a large bed of fire, was now a mass of black ashes. On the night of the 4th, however, two fresh streams burst out in the direction of the Ginestre, and are now running down upon the Greco like streams of water. Up to this time eighty small proprietors have lost their land. One of the most striking features in the history of the mountain is the caprice of its movements. One day it is raging, blazing all over, and the next day it is as silent as death, and its existence only indicated by a thin blue smoke arising from the summit. A few hours afterward, and the lava is pouring down, and some hapless cottager is breaking down his doors and windows and carrying off the wood-work. It is a natural object of great interest.—*Athenæum.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NOMINATIONS.—The Independent American Clubs of the Second District met last evening and made the following nominations:

For State Tax Collector—P. A. Charbonnet.

For Assessor—M. C. Blanco.

For Third Justice of the Peace—Paul W. Collens.

For Constable Third Justice of the Peace—R. S. Schlutius.

For Fourth Justice of the Peace—Frederic Buisson.

For Constable Fourth Justice of the Peace—E. A. Bozonier.

COTTON CONDITION.—Our levees yesterday presented an extremely busy aspect. Nine steamboats, which arrived before ten o'clock in the morning, brought to our landing 14,600 bales of cotton, all of the new crop. The Natchez had a load of 3875 bales, and the Rapides, Golden Age, Choctaw and B. L. Hodge, each brought over 2000 bales, a fact that is now retarding the fall business in the extremely low stage of water in the Mississippi and its tributaries.

THE GAME OF CHICKEY.—The return and decisive match between the Pelicans and Crescents took place yesterday afternoon, resulting in the complete defeat of the Pelicans. But for the extreme heat of the sun it would have been a splendid day for this sport. The number of visitors was very large, the ladies, as usual, being present in good force. While the members of the Crescent City Club are all capital batters, and most of the Pelicans are but indifferent ones, it is fair to presume that the fielding of the Pelicans was better than that of their opponents. This fact makes the large score which the Crescents ran up reflect all the more credit upon them. The umpires were Mr. John Henning, Jr., Walter Newman, and the scorers Messrs. C. Wilkins White and Henry Kopman.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of the Hospital for the week ending last evening:

Admitted	376
Discharged	305
Died	32
Remaining	736

Patrick Brakin died at the Hospital last evening, just after being carried in the gate. He had been unnoticed on the levee, at the foot of Customhouse street.

An unknown man was brought to the Hospital yesterday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. He was found speechless and drunk at the corner of Girod and Commerce streets, with a dangerous contusion on his skull. It is not known whether he was struck or fell down.

A Old man, apparently an Irishman, was picked up in the street speechless, and carried to the Hospital, where he lies dangerously low, suffering from congestion of the brain.

FIRES.—At a quarter-past twelve o'clock yesterday morning a fire, which was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, broke out in the wash-room attached to the kitchen of a double two-story frame dwelling on Washington street, between Fulton and Rousseau streets, Fourth District. The property was owned by Wm. Dalton, agent of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, and occupied by H. D. Krone and Caspar Hodges. It was burned to the ground. The adjoining cottage, also owned by Mr. Dalton, and occupied by G. K. Medina, was likewise destroyed. The furniture of Keene and Hodges was fully insured, but that of Medina's was not. The three residences were insured.

A two-story house occupied by several poor families next burned down, and after that four one-story frame dwellings on Rousseau street, owned by Louis Hubert, two of them occupied by Mr. Porter, and the other by a mulattoe woman. The brick one-story building on the corner of Washington and Rousseau streets, occupied by Mr. Wollbaim as a drug store and residence, finally caught and was destroyed. The total loss amounts to about $12,000, on which there was insurance of $6,000.

At eight o'clock last evening a fire started in a storeroom of the old Creole Hotel, in Bank Place. It was on the second story, and was used as a store-room for furniture and bedding belonging to Mr. R. E. Morse. There is no doubt but it was fired by an incendiary. The flames were put out before they did much damage.

ARREST OF ROLLING'S WAREHOUSEMAN.—Officer Philip Lenfant, who had the warrant for the arrest of Joseph Petit, the late absconding warehouseman of Messrs. C. & E. Rolling, obtained information at an early hour yesterday morning that Petit had returned, during the night, to his house, corner of Bourbon and Hospital streets. At 7 o'clock the officer was at the place, and entering, arrested Petit, who was in bed asleep. He immediately dressed and accompanied the officer to the lock up, after giving him three hundred of the seven hundred and five dollars he had embezzled.

The story told by Petit is that on Tuesday morning he was partially under the influence of liquor, and that on his way to the Citizens' Bank he stopped several times to drink with friends. Before he knew how great an effect the liquor was having upon him, he became drunk and lost to reason. In this state he was robbed of the balance of the day and night drinking and gambling. He slept in a coffee-house on Tuesday night, and when he awoke sober in the morning, he was appalled to find that he had spent four hundred dollars of his employers' money. Afraid to go home, and oppressed by shame and fear, he hung around coffee-houses during Wednesday, and Thursday only going home Thursday night when worn out with fatigue of mind and body. The three hundred dollars were paid to Messrs. Rolling by the officer, and Petit was remanded to the Parish Prison, in default of furnishing bail, for examination before Recorder Wiltz on another day.

FATAL FALL.—A man named James Flannagan, fifty-four years of age, and an Irishman by birth, died at an early hour yesterday morning at his residence from emphysema, the result of a singular fall he sustained last Tuesday evening at six o'clock. He was on top of a new three-story house building, corner of Natchez and Tchoupitoulas streets, standing on the top of the scaffolding which is raised up the side of the house. Losing his balance, he fell down and struck against six shantlings or light cross pieces, one after the other, which broke the celerity of his descent, but crushed in the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth ribs on the right side near to their connection with the spine. When he struck the ground he came head foremost on a pile of bricks, and, very strangely, did not fracture his skull, though he was completely scalped from the back of his head to his forehead. He was carried home on a litter and attended by Dr. Devron, assistant surgeon at the Charity Hospital. It was impossible to save his life, as the cuticle of the lung was torn and it would not retain the breath.

EXAMINATION OF MURDERERS.—Joseph Powell, charged with the murder of Antonio de Lopez, and William E. Curtis, charged with being accessory to the murder, have been examined before United States Commissioner R. M. Lusher, and committed for trial before the United District Court. Both of the accused allege that Lopez was sailors on the ship Orphan, aboard which vessel, while bound from this port to Bordeaux, the offence was committed on the 26th of August, of the ocean of Pensacola.

The testimony of A. C. Pollick, mate of the Orphan, went to show that Powell and Lopez were quarreling, when the former struck the latter over the head with a cutlass, which he had. Witness interfered and ordered Powell to his work, and Lopez to the wheel. Lopez was going to the wheel when they again commenced quarreling, and Powell stabbed Lopez to the heart. The witness only heard Curtis say unless his when Powell drew his knife. When the ship was two days out, Curtis had spread Lopez's lips the mouth, and knocked two of his teeth out.

The evidence given by Charles Jeffreys, carpenter of the ship, showed that a table was on the deck when Powell stabbed Lopez, and the table's chest was empty. He had not been Curtis have any difficulty with the deceased. A seaman named Frank Reed testified that he saw Lopez's hands drop on his chest as he was stabbed. Powell denied that Curtis had any connection with the difficulty, and averred that he himself acted in self-defense.

INSURANCE BY TELEGRAPH.—Robert's Line of Life.—On Thursday afternoon the storm raged so violently on Lake Borgne that it overflowed its banks at Proctorville, and inundated the place, forcing the people to take refuge in boats for several hours. It was reported last night that a family who live on a bayou a few miles below Proctorville, had perished by fishing, had lost their lives.

LEVEE THEFTS.—Officer Montague, of the First District police, has detailed to watch the levee along the police beats on the landing, foot of Lafayette street, on Thursday evening, about eight o'clock, for the purpose of putting the dark lantern aside. Just as he stepped in the door he received a blow on the head, and three negroes rushed out by him. He drew his revolver and fired after them, but could not see to hit them in the almost impenetrable darkness of that hour. Upon examination he found that the darkies had rolled a barrel of flour into the police beats and were dividing it out into three bags. The officer sent the flour to the lock-up in a cab.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY ON ST. CHARLES STREET.—Last evening, at seven o'clock, a French gentleman named Joseph Sass was met on the corner of St. Charles and Poydras streets by two men; at the former Grande Place, he received a blow on the left temple, which stunned him, and then rifled his pockets. When the fellow loosened his hold, Mr. Sass was unable to articulate a word, but saw his assailant go down Perdido street and turn up St. Charles street. Mr. Sass immediately ran up to the police station and got officer Young. They went back down St. Charles street, and Mr. S. pointed out a man whom the officer arrested.

This person gave his name as Peter Gorman, and insists that Mr. Sass has made a mistake in his person, but Mr. S. also insists that he is not mistaken. Gorman says he is an engraver on steel, and works for Stevens, on Camp street.

THE NEW LAW OPERATING.—John Wolfe, f. m. c., filed a petition on Thursday in the Sixth District Court, through his attorney, praying to be constituted the property of Mr. Ben] P. Litteral. He would rather be a slave in Louisiana than remove to a distant land, where he could enjoy freedom theoretically and suffering practically.

COWARDLY AFFAIR.—A lively cowhiding affair came off about two o'clock yesterday afternoon on St. Charles street, between Canal and Common streets. The parties to it were two well dressed men. Soon after a couple of gentlemen got involved in a quarrel in the Mechanics' Exchange, and pummeled each other until friends interfered. In about half an hour they happened to meet in the same place, and went at it again, when they were a second time separated.

STEAMSHIP HANDS JUMPING.—There were three disturbances yesterday afternoon and evening on board the steamship Granada between the officers and crew, the latter trying to desert the vessel. The police were called in each time, and five arrests among the sailors were made.

MUSIC INSTINCT.—Henry Dawson, f. m. c., was fined $25 yesterday by Recorder Adams for insulting and abusing Mr. E. Thomas, of corner Apollo and Josephine streets, Fourth District.

POCKET-PICKING.—Sergeant Mastin caught a woman named Sophia Williams, in Orleans last night, in the very act of picking the pocket of a man named Charles Smith, who was with her in a low den on Barracks street. The sergeant caught hold of her just as she had $7 65 in it, which she had filched from Smith's pocket. Jane was locked up on a charge of larceny, and Smith was also locked up to insure her appearance in the morning before Recorder Wilz.

RECORDER SCHMITZ'S COURT.—Joseph Madden was committed for trial before the Criminal Court, on the charge of assaulting and beating officer Robert Flynn, of the First District police.

Ebenezer Buckley, charged with trafficking with slaves, was discharged.

Honore Dupuy was recommended to answer, on the