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THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning July 21, 1853.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

THE RUSSIAN MOVEMENT.

The details by the *Arabia*, which we publish to day, show that the Turco-Russian question is rapidly approaching a crisis. On the 25th June, intelligence was despatched from Stettin to London, that the Emperor of Russia had ordered his troops to cross the Pruth. This is a large river which traverses Moldavia [...] of the Danubian principalities), and empties itself into the Danube. The very latest information received by telegraph from London to Liverpool, states that 12,000 Russian troops had actually entered Jassy. The town of Jassy is the capital of Moldavia, and the residence of the Hospodar of that province. It is situated on the Bashlia, a small stream that is tributary to the Pruth. Jassy was formerly a city of considerable wealth and importance, but has gradually lost both, and is now little more than an insignificant frontier town, with a population of some thirty thousand souls.

If these outgivings are correct, and we see no reason to doubt them, Russia has taken the bold step of entering and occupying the Danubian principalities with an armed force. It might be now supposed that war was inevitable, and that France and England would forthwith extend to Turkey effectual aid in protecting her dominions from the rapacious grasp of the Czar. About the position of France, there is very little uncertainty. Her sovereign has declared that while desiring peace, he would regard the invasion of the Danubian provinces by Russia as an act of overt aggression. England, according to the best informed London journals, is yet undecided. The *Times* and the *Herald* complain of the reserve of Ministers and the silence of Parliament. The *Herald* says:

If political manhood had not utterly departed from the House of Commons, surely some one would ask whether the English Cabinet had agreed with the French to regard the occupation of the principalities as an invasion of the Turkish territories, and, therefore, an act of aggressive war. Upon the prompt and resolute decision of this question, the preservation of the peace of the world, may, possibly the freedom of Europe, may depend.

As upon the solution of this point so much depends, it may be well to premise that Russia assumes the ground that she may occupy the territory of Turkey, without provoking war, that such an act of aggression is not war, and that the march of her troops can be stopped at any time when the Turkish government signifies its intention to comply with the demands of the Autocrat. This is the position assumed by NICHOLAS—probably for the purpose of gaining time and strengthening his own armaments, or temporising with his former ally—fickle and uncertain Austria. As a principle of public law, it is universally conceded that the ground taken by Russia is absolutely untenable, and that the forcible invasion and occupancy of the dominions under the protection of another power, is an act of war, as much so as if an army of Cossacks were to besiege Constantinople.

It seems to us, that in view of the audacious course pursued by Russia, all further hesitation on the part of England must cease, and that she must prepare, conjointly with France, to back Turkey in its resistance. The moment is a critical one for England, for it may be safely affirmed that upon her attitude on this question, is involved her own station as a first rate European power. If England fails to act with decision, promptitude and fearlessness, she will inevitably lose cast and standing among the family of nations. Her sagacious statesmen understand too well the political chess board on which the deep and dangerous game of European ascendancy is played, to falter in the necessary movement. England must advance or retrograde. We have no earthly doubt she will advance, and so believing, we think that war is nearly inevitable. At least we cannot perceive how it is to be avoided, if Turkey remains firm, and NICHOLAS continues to pour his troops in the Danubian principalities. The next advices from Europe promise to be intensely interesting. When giants like England, France and Russia get to loggerheads, the world may well look on with breathless excitement. Of such a war who can predict a sequel?

Is the Bee not aware that the law of 1853 was prepared and framed by a prominent Whig?—*Delta.*

We neither know nor care. Is the *Delta* not aware that the law of 1853 was passed by a Locofoco Legislature. No Whig could have accomplished that, and the Locofocos might have defeated the bill, had they so pleased, as they had a large majority in both branches of the General Assembly.

We certainly expected the *Delta* to agree fully with the position assumed by us in reply to the *Courier*; especially as the former paper, but a few days ago expressed the opinion that the law of 1853 gave to the Assistant Attorney the five per cent commission, from and after the first Monday in July, and moreover condemned the late Legislature for passing so injudicious and unnecessary an enactment. But our contemporary does not always agree with itself—witness its recent exposition of Democratic dissentions, when a week previous it accused us of gazing at them through an enormous microscope, and fancying we beheld mountains where only mole hills existed.

☞ We tender our acknowledgments to EMILE LA SERE, proprietor of the *Courier*, and State Printer, for a copy of the Acts of the last Legislature.

THE CROPS.—The *North Louisianian*, published in the Parish of Morehouse, says that it has rained abundantly in that neighborhood, and adds: It is now pretty certain that with few exceptions every farmer in the Parish will make a sufficiency of Corn and as much Cotton as he can pick. Every thing betokens plenty and prosperity.

CENTENARY COLLEGE.—We have received from John C. Miller, Esq., Secretary of the Faculty of the Centenary College, of Jackson, La., a courteous invitation to attend the exhibition of the Literary Societies of that institution on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

BARNUM'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—This spirited Pictorial for the last week abounds in elegant and lively illustrations. The sketch of the Alhambra is really very fine and faithful.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.

The city is fast filling up with strangers. Gov. Cobb, of Georgia, Mr. Papineau, Speaker of the Canadian House of Parliament, Gen. Villamil, minister from Ecuador, and 42 Choctaw Indians, are among the latest arrivals.

The managers of the Crystal Palace have made arrangements with the Messrs. Leland of the Metropolitan Hotel, for a grand banquet, to be given to the President on Friday evening next. It will take place in the large saloon of the Metropolitan, and covers are ordered for six hundred guests. The Cabinet, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and members of the State Legislature, the Mayor and Corporation, &c., are to be present.

Lawrence Riley was run over by the cars on the Harlem railroad, on Monday, and was killed.

A notorious character called Billy Bottles, has been arrested, charged with causing the death of Mary A. Stephens, a little child, by striking her with a brick bat, which he threw at a servant of Mrs. Stephens. Alexander Patterson has also been arrested on the charge of causing the death of Matthew Wallace, by careless shooting on the 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are doing a good business at the Broadway, considering the very hot weather.

The Ravel Family are playing at Niblo's alternately with Madame Thillon, with their accustomed success—the house being full every night.

One hundred and twenty dogs have been slaughtered and taken to the public pound in the city since Saturday last. Fifty cents is the price paid for each victim.

The corner-stone of a new Presbyterian church, in Madison Square, was laid on Tuesday afternoon, at 6 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Adams is to be the Pastor.

The poor Chinese (Tung-Hook-Tonga), who were left in so wretched a plight the other day, are to have a benefit given them at Castle Garden on Saturday evening next.

Bark Aura, which sailed on Monday for Australia, took out but 33 passengers.

Madame Sontag has invited the Common Council to the Opera on Friday evening next.

The citizens continue to leave the city in great numbers. The fashionable precincts of Bleecker street, the Fifth avenue, and Union Park are literally "*fons hoolie.*" The Crystal Palace concerts has had but little influence in keeping this class in the city [...]

EDITORS.—An editor sits in his sanctum with old papers and new papers piled head high around him, and he is scarcely noticed or cared for by the busy [...] but he is engaged with his old [...] and ink pot in no idle employment. Indeed, we have thought that no class of men should be [...] they say than those same lazy editors. A minister may advance an [...] but it dies, as a general rule, within the walls of the sanctuary [...] sleepy hearers; but if a [...] improper sentiments, they fly on the wings of the four winds [...] and live forever. Everything he [...] is treasured up in memory [...] now, [...] the editors to winnow the wheat from the chaff.—*Spirit of the Age.*

THE ARABIA'S NEWS.

The steamship *Arabia* from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the afternoon of the 18th, with dates to the 2nd inst.

The Turkish question still remained unsolved. There seems little doubt, however, that the Russian army has ere this crossed the Pruth, i. e. entered the principality of Moldavia. The London *Times* of the 2nd inst. asserts confidently that orders to that effect were issued by Emperor Nicholas on the 24th ult., on the arrival of the last courier from Constantinople.

A Constantinople letter of June 16th says:—"The Turkish fleet will be in the Black Sea either to morrow or the day after. The American frigate Cumberland, under the command of Commodore Stringham has obtained permission to accompany it.

In the House of Lords, June 27th, Lord Brougham asked the Secretary for the Colonies if he was aware of a proclamation which had been issued by Governor Roberts, of Liberia, stating that a contract had been made by Messrs. Hythe and Hodges of London, for supplying the negroes to some of the British Colonies, and warning persons interested, of the danger that negroes would be kidnapped for the purpose. Lord Brougham said he had seen this proclamation in an American paper, and he believed this contract was only the slave trade in another shape.

The Duke of Newcastle replied that he had not seen the proclamation, but was conversant with the facts, and was aware that Hythe and Hodges had agreed to introduce free negroes into several of the colonies, Guiana in particular. He admitted that in most hands such a business would be very like the slave trade, but in the hands of such very respectable persons as Hythe and Hodges, it was quite another thing.

Earl Grey explained the circumstances under which the contract was made. Many persons in the West Indies had urged that it would be beneficial if they were permitted to buy negroes in Africa and liberate them on their arrival in the colonies, but a strict rule was made in the contract that Hythe and Hodges should buy no negroes in Africa. He was quite satisfied that the business was safe in their hands. The subject then dropped.

The Duke of Newcastle brought before the Lords the unfortunate dissensions that had arisen between the Governor and the Executive Council of Jamaica, on the one hand, and the Assembly of the Island, on the other. This dissension had arisen mainly from retrenchments proposed by the Assembly in its expenses. It had been found that the constitution of Jamaica which had existed since the time of Charles II, abounded in such anomalies as to render any combined action between the Governor and the Assembly impossible. As the term of office of the present Governor has expired, the Government propose to supply his place by Mr. Barkley, late Governor of Guiana, who will accept at a salary of £6,000, instead of £6,000, which the present Governor enjoys, and the larger part of Mr. Barkley's salary will be paid by Britain. Several sinecure offices will be abolished, and the present holders be pensioned off. The debt of the island amounts to £700,000 sterling, on which interest is payable at 6 per cent; and it is proposed to borrow £500,000 at a lower rate, on the guarantee of Britain, thus effecting a saving £15,000 sterling a year, part of which is to be appropriated as a sinking fund to pay off the balance within 30 years. There were other minor reforms which the new Governor hoped to introduce. After speeches from Lords Derby, Grey, Wharncliffe and St. Vincent, who all agreed in the present gloomy condition of the Island, and the absolute necessity of an immediate remedy, this subject was also dropped.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell stated in answer to Mr. Duncombe, that it is not the intention of Government to introduce any bill this session on the subject of admitting Jews into Parliament. Lord John also stated that the Government would not object to Mr. Hume's motion, when brought forward, for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the treaties and engagements between Britain, Spain and Portugal, respecting the slave trade, and the sums allowed and paid by Britain to those Governments for their assistance and concurrence to abolish that trade; and also to inquire how far those stipulations had been carried out by the Governments of Spain and Portugal.

On 30th, the adjourned debate on the Government of India Bill was resumed, and after many hours speaking, the second reading was voted by 322 against 140. The report of the debate fills sixteen columns of the London papers of the 1st inst.

On 1st inst., in the Commons, Mr. LAYARD stated that it was reported that the Russians had blockaded the entrance of the river Danube, by sinking boats loaded with stones, and that 370 merchant vessels were thereby prevented from leaving the river. He wished to ask the Government if such was the fact. Lord John Russell replied, that the Government had no such information, but that one of the British consuls had sent an account, reporting that the mouth of the Danube was obstructed by natural causes. The House went into Committee on the bill reducing the duty on newspapers.

The new Income Tax comes into operation retrospectively from 5th April last, from which all incomes amounting to £100 per annum, will be taxed 7 pence per pound, about 8½, besides all other taxes.

The Steamer Melbourne had arrived at Plymouth, with dates from Sydney to March 6th, Port Philip 12th, and Cape Town 16th; also brought 100,000 ounces of gold.

The Indian mail was reported at Marseilles, June 29th. Letters had not come to hand at Liverpool when our despatch was made up.

Mrs. Stowe is said to have received an offer of $10,000 and half the profits from Messrs Constable & Co., to write a Temperance tale.

The Limerick Chronicle states that Richard Russell and Wm. J. Shaw have contracted at Glasgow for a new screw steamer, of 200 horse power. This ship is intended to ply between London and Foynes in winter, and Foynes and New York in summer.

Perforated Postage stamps, are about to be issued to the public, Government having made a contract with a Mr. Archer to supply them. The stamps are separated from each other by lines of small perforations, rendering them easily detached when required for use. We believe this is an American invention.

Mr. Van Buren and son, accompanied by Mr. —— Campbell of V. C. visited the Dublin exhibition, on the 28th ult., and were conducted through the building by Professors Harrison, Barker, and other members of Committee.

In a letter to the *London Times*, Col. E. Elliot Napier, proposes that the Government should fit out a scientific expedition to Quiloa, Mombas, or some other point of Zanzibar, and thence penetrating westward beyond the snowy mountains recently discovered about 200 miles inland, ascertain if the island and reported to be there, is a part of the sea of Maravi, which then probably debouches into the channel of the White Nile.

A passenger whose husband was drowned in the recent wreck of the steamer Queen Victoria on her passage to Dublin, has sued the proprietors, for negligence, and recovered six hundred pounds damages. There are other actions pending the decision.

FRANCE.—The Emperor has been reviewing the troops encamped at Satory. He was accompanied by the Empress, and the Duke and Duchess of Alba.

There is no news of striking importance.

The Constitutional mentions that merchandise, now prohibited, will be admitted for exhibition at the show of 1855,—will be allowed to be exported without charge, or may be sold in France, on payment of a duty of 30 per cent.

M. Persigny, the Minister of the Interior, summoned the proprietors and editors of the Paris journals to a conversation lately. In course of the interview, the Minister stated that the Government intended to relax rather than increase the restrictions of the press. The announcement was, of course, received with satisfaction. It is necessary to add, that the censorship of the press, which formed one of the branches of the late police department, is now attached to the Ministry of the Interior.

Admiral Lasusse has been superseded in the command of the Mediterranean fleet by Vice Admiral Hamelin. It is said that Lasusse is thus degraded for having been twenty four hours later than the British Admiral in bringing up his ships to the Bay of Besika.

Letters from Havre mention that the late levy of seamen for the navy has caused a scarcity in the merchant service, and wages had risen from 50 francs to 60 francs per month.

PARIS, June 30.—It is still the opinion of a few persons, whose information is generally good, that the solution of the crisis will be pacific, and even sooner than people expect. A pacific solution would be agreeable to every body, and the efforts of all are directed to render it such as not to offend the dignity or *amour propre* of either of the principal parties concerned. A great deal is expected from the exertions of M. de Bruck, and the influence of his Government over Russia and the Porte. Matters, to be sure, are at this moment at a very critical point.

Latest Intelligence.

[By Sub-Marine Telegraph.]

PARIS, Friday Evening.

This morning the 2d division of the army of Paris went to relieve the 1st at the camp at Satory.

Letters dated the 29th ult., from the Danubian provinces, speak of preparations for the passage of the Pruth by the Russians.

The Radical government of Friberg has received a check in the election of a deputy to the Swiss National Council.

Gen. Gizlay left Vienna on the 30th ult., on a special mission to St. Petersburg.

SPAIN.—The *Espana* states that Louis Gonzalez Bravo will succeed M. Calderon de la Barca, as Minister at Washington.

HOLLAND.—A bill is now before the Second Chamber for removing obstruction to trade in the Moluccas. This measure has been forced on the Dutch by the falling off in the value of their monopoly of the spice trade. The bill declares [...] parts in the Moluccas [...] Ternate, Amboina, Banda, and Kajeili. Importance is attached to opening the port of Kajeili, and it is already frequented by British ships, bound to China, (which water there,) and as it lies on the road to Australia, the Government wish to hurry through the bill.

A disease of the lungs (*longziekte*) prevails, as a great extent among cattle in parts of Holland.

TURKEY.—The arrival of the French and English fleets in the Bay of Besica, and the good accord which prevailed between them, had inspired the Porte with the utmost confidence. [...]

[...] earliest, before they advance can take place. The reply of the Divan to the note of Count Nesselrode, although rejecting the ultimatum, is said to be dignified and moderate, and it expresses a desire to arrange matters, if possible, in a peaceable manner, and without dishonor to the sovereign; and further, the Sultan is still ready to send an Ambassador to St. Petersburg to enter upon negotiations.

The difficulties that had sprung between the Porte and the Netherlands had been promptly adjusted by the French and English Ministers at Constantinople.

A leader in the London Times of 1st says: "The last intelligence that has reached us from St. Petersburg holds out no fresh grounds for hope that the Emperor of Russia is disposed to modify the determination in which he has thus far persevered. It is known that the course he has thought fit to pursue—injurious as it is to the tranquility of the East, to his relations with Europe, and to his own character for moderation and good faith—has encountered as much opposition from the oldest and wisest councillors of the Empire, as from the Ministers of foreign States; and the remonstrance of the venerable Count Nesselrode himself have received neither courtesy nor consideration from his Imperial master. It is said that a sense of the embarrassment of the position in which he stands weighs heavily upon the Emperor Nicholas, and that the contending passions of pride, vexation and resentment, agitate to an unwonted extent a mind intoxicated with absolute power." This information the Times has from its Paris correspondent, who further says that Baron Bruck, the Austrian envoy has recommended the Divan to send forthwith the Sultan's brother-in-law, Halil Pasha, as Ambassador Extraordinary to St. Petersburg, to reopen negotiations. To this course the Porte would have no objection, provided the Russians engage to refrain from entering the principalities. The Turkish fleet is concentrated at the northern extremity of the Bosphorus, from Therapia to the Black Sea, and consists of thirty-five ships, two of them three-deckers, 10 frigates, 4 corvettes, 3 brigs, and 8 steamers. This force will be increased by eight ships recalled from other stations, and eight others which are in course of equipment at the arsenal. The preparations by land do not cease for a moment. The French Government has agreed to supply the Turks with 60,000 muskets.

The firman guaranteeing the rights and privileges of the different religious bodies, was read on the 19th ult. in all the Patriarchates and Synagogues. It was well received, and addresses were voted to the Sultan, thanking him for the protection afforded to liberty of worship.

Merchant shipping is more wanted than ever at Constantinople and the Black Sea ports.—Freight still rising.

Telegraphic despatches are said to have been transmitted to the French Government, which indicate that the Porte has decided not to engage in a contest immediately on the invasion of the Danubian principalities. The Porte will confine itself to protesting, and declaring all negotiation impossible during the occupation, and will rely on its allies to conduct the affairs with due regard to the moderation it shows in placing its interests in their hands. This solution of the difficulty seems not unlikely; as it would afford Nicholas an opportunity of at once displaying his firmness, and of backing out afterwards.

From Vienna, June 29, it was stated that on the 27th, M. de Balabine, the last member of the Russian Legation took his departure. Before leaving, he caused all the records of the Embassy to be put on board the steamer that was to convey him to Odessa. By a despatch from Trieste, June 29, received at London, July 1st, announcing the arrival of the Lloyd steamer from Constantinople, with news to the 20th, M. Balabine's leaving is confirmed. The combined French and English fleets were at Tenedos. Austria and Prussia were considered as remaining neutral.

The correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle says that the Porte, emboldened by the presence of the allied fleets, has followed up its rejection of the Russian *ultimatum* by a demand for armed intervention, addressed to the other four great powers of Europe. This statement wants confirmation.

TRIESTE, June 29.—(*By submarine telegraph.*)—The Lloyd steamer has just arrived from Constantinople, with news to the 20th inst. The *ultimatum* is rejected. The property of the Russian Government is removed. Merchants are emigrating. The Turkish government continues actively arming, although it desires to send an ambassador to St. Petersburgh. Austria and Prussia remain neutral. The Anglo-French fleet, of 36 sail, is at Tenedos. The Magellan and Caradoc have arrived, and the Wasp and Niger have sailed.

GREECE.—A letter from Athens 18th, announces that the Greek Government had concluded to fit out three ships of-war, "to protect the Greek subjects in Turkey, in the event of the affairs of the Levant becoming more complicated."

PERSIA.—Confirming a report previously mentioned, a letter from Smyrna, June 15th, states that the city of Shiraz, in Persia, was totally destroyed by an earthquake on the night of May 1st.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

We gather the following from the correspondence of "Ion," of the Baltimore *Sun*:

The President and a majority of his cabinet ministers being absent, the city is rather dull; but I understand that Mr. Dobbin, Mr. Marcy and Mr. Campbell have as much as they can do in the way of public business, and are closely employed.

Mr. Marcy is now engaged, it is said, in consultations with Mr. Soule, and in concluding his instructions. I have reason to believe that Gen Gadsden has not yet received his instructions as minister to Mexico, and probably he will not, until the Executive Government shall come to some conclusion on the subject of the Tehuantepec question.

Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, has unequivocally denied, as I hear, on the part of his government, all the statements so strongly made, a few weeks ago, as to the purpose of Santa Anna in raising troops, and as to his hostile intentions towards this country. These rumors come to us from Cuba, and also from old Spain. It is well that the story of the alliance of the two powers in hostility to the United States is not confirmed.

The tour of President Pierce appears to me to be as appropos as was that of Washington in 1790, or of Monroe in 1820-21. Gen. Pierce's object may be, like that of his predecessors, to conciliate public sentiment, or rather to confirm and celebrate the restoration of harmony, after long and dangerous public agitation. Mr. Monroe's tour north and south was in celebration of the establishment of "the era of good feeling." Mr. Pierce may also claim to have aided in the rescue of the country from party and sectional agitation.

An order, or circular, will be issued to the fishermen, for the purpose of cautioning them against acts of private warfare, and warning them that the Government will countenance no violence on their part, though it will defend their just rights.

NEW MEXICO.—By way of San Antonio, Texas, the *Picayune* has received Santa Fe papers to the 11th inst. The *Gazette* of that date contains the following items:

A meeting of the citizens of Santa Fe was held on the 27th of May, for the purpose of considering the supposed intention of the Government of the United States to locate the Indians of California within the limits of New Mexico. A strong protest against the proposed action of the government was adopted.

By information received from El Paso, we learn that Gen. Trias had withdrawn his troops from the Mesilla, under an order from the Mexican Minister of War.

It seems that a good understanding exists between the military officers of the two Governments.

Gen. Trias, however, has no cause to be otherwise than friendly, so long as he is allowed to remain in the peaceable occupation of our territory.

Judge Watts, Lieut. Thomas, and Henry Johnson, Esq., returned from the southern part of the territory on the 5th inst.

The party all appear to be highly pleased with the Southern part of the territory; they regard Las Cruces as one of the most flourishing and respectable looking towns that they have met with in New Mexico. The population is active and industrious, and the eye is not offended, as is the case in most towns, by the sight of a set of blanketed loafers, sunning themselves against the sides of the houses, who are of as much use to themselves and the rest of mankind as so many terrapins on a log across a mud hole.

Gen. Trias, accompanied by Col. Langberg, Capt. Bencomento, his aid-de-camp, and other Mexican officers, visited Fort Fillmore about the tenth of May, by invitation, where they were handsomely received by Col. Miles, commanding the post, and the other American officers of the station. A review of the troops of the garrison, (an Infantry and a company of Dragoons) was tendered the General, and took place the morning after his arrival.

The party remained two or three days at the fort, and returned to El Paso, highly gratified with their reception and entertainment.

A few days afterwards, Judge Watts, Lieut. Thomas, and some other gentlemen visited El Paso, where they were cordially received and entertained by the Mexican authorities.

With the exception of a small guard, under the command of a sergeant, there are no troops at the Mesilla.

The silver mines in the vicinity are apparently inexhaustible, and the ore is of great richness.

We learn that a careful analysis of some of the specimens brought up is being made by one or two gentlemen of the party, the result of which we hope to lay before our readers at an early day.

A herder had been killed by the Apaches in the vicinity of Hart's mill. The same Indians had also robbed some sixty head of stock from Mr. Smith's train, that had just arrived from San Antonio.

We have been informed that Don Facundo Pino has been nominated as candidate for delegate.

STARVATION IN SPAIN.—It appears that the miserable condition to which Ireland was reduced a few years ago, is paralleled by what is now taking place in Spain. A writer in a French paper says: [...]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A destructive fire occurred in Newark, N. J., on the 12th inst., which destroyed the extensive steam sawing and planing mill of David Ripley, the largest establishment of the kind in the State. His loss is estimated at from $80,000 to $100,000. Several adjoining buildings were destroyed involving a further loss of some $30,000.

The *Scientific American* says that teeth, in the form of purified white India-rubber, have been patented in England. It adds: the adhesion is complete; it can be moulded with perfection to suit every inequality of the gums and teeth, and supplies an artificial periosteum, as it were, to the teeth, when they become painful by the wasting away of the gum. Added to these is the elasticity of the material, which completely obviates the inconvenience that arise from any motion with artificial teeth made by other means.

The Choctaw Indians from the South, consisting of twenty-two men, eighteen females and two little ones, arrived at New York, on Tuesday morning. They are a part of a numerous nation of Indians formerly resident in Southern Mississippi and South Western Alabama, now occupying the southern part of the Indian territory. We do not know the object of their visit, but suppose, like everybody else, they came to see the "Crystal Palace Exhibition."

They appear to be doing a pretty fair business in the matrimonial line, in the places away "out West," in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. In our files by the last California arrival, we notice the mariage of 30 couples in that State, besides eight in Oregon, and two in the Sandwich Islands. That is progress, and the best evidence of a happy social progress.

T. Craig, in jail at Cincinnati, charged with forgery, attempted to poison himself on the 11th inst.

Major E. Vandewerter, recently removed from the Post Office Department at Washington, has been restored.

The mail steamer *Africa* sailed at noon from New York, for Liverpool, on the 13th inst., with 83 passengers and $877,944 in specie.

Hon. Samuel Appleton, a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, died at Boston on the 13th instant.

A band of strolling Gipsies were at Washington, Pennsylvania, at the last dates, telling fortunes, selling [...] willow baskets, trading [...] According [...] they emigrated from Lancashire, England.

Alex. Humboldt has written a letter in behalf of the construction of an oceanic canal, without locks, across the Isthmus of Darien, having reference to points on the Gulf of San Miguel and Caplea.

Mr. Francis Cooley was instantly killed by lightning on Tuesday of last week at Peoria, Wyoming county, New York. The deceased was standing in his store, filling a camphine can, when the lightning entered at the back of the building struck him near the head, and passed out through his heel, entirely stripping him of his clothes, and causing instant death. The camphine was also inflamed, and when Mrs. Cooley entered the room, hardly a moment having elapsed, the deceased was standing upright against the wall, enveloped in a sheet of flame. Mrs. Cooley and her sister were sitting, at the time, about a table, in a room over the store and the top of the table was separated from its legs in an instant. Two persons were in the store at the time—one, a young man, standing near the door, was tossed into the street, a distance of nearly twenty feet—the other, a lady, was prostrated and rendered senseless; but neither were seriously injured.

The "Spiritual" Celebration at Mount Hope, Massachusetts, was a slim affair, only some eighty or one hundred persons being present.—The Bloomers were well represented, and took part in the exercises, which consisted, in part, of reading "a" declaration of independence, a declaration of Brotherhood, an oration by Rev. D. J. Mandell, and addresses by Mrs. Mary King, & Wilbraham Bloomer, and Mrs. Dr. Brown, of Ware. The oration was delivered from the top of a large rock, and the audience were seated upon the surrounding stumps and stones. It is claimed by the participants in the exercises that the whole proceedings were dictated by the "spirits."

One day last week a gander was "on duty" near the Canal Basin, at Albany, in keeping guard over a flock of goslings, which led to a rencontre between his gandership and a rooster. The contest, however, was of short duration, for the gander seized the cock by the neck and straightway flew into the canal, where he thrust his antagonist under water, and there held him until he was dead!

It is stated that the experiment of a Six Penny Savings' Bank, in New York, though only a few days old, succeeds far beyond the most sanguine expectations of its managers. Deposits as small as five cents are received. Hundreds of mechanics, and the poorest persons, have already availed themselves of this opportunity to "lay something by for a rainy day."

The New York Legislature has passed a bill which provides that where debts are contracted before marriage, and the property of the wife is set over to the husband, both may be served with process, and the property thus set over satisfy the lien—or where the property of the wife remains in tact, such debt is a lien on her property.

A man in Ulster county, New York, named George A. Wentworth, on Friday last had a dispute with his wife, when he seized her by the hair, and drawing her back, deliberately cut her throat with a razor from ear to ear, nearly severing the head from the body. Their daughter, who ran to the aid of her mother, was severely cut about the arms. He was arrested.

The Cincinnati Gazette says there never was a time when so many counterfeit notes were in circulation. It supposed some $400 per day are received in regular business, and thrown out at the various banking houses in that city, when offered for deposit.

Capt. Roland A. Luther, of the U. S. Army, who participated in the Florida and Mexican wars, died at the residence of his mother in Lancaster county, Pa., on Saturday week, of disease contracted in Mexico.

Messrs. Secsden & Co., at Green Point New York, are making preparations to lay the keels of two steamships of 2,000 tons each, to be placed on the Galway, Ireland trade.

A gambling house, near the Crystal Palace, New York, was broken up on Tuesday, one of its proprietors named Donovan arrested, and all the apparatus seized by the police.

Mons. Maillefert is now engaged, under the authority of the general government, in removing "Middle Rock" from the entrance of the New Haven harbor. On Monday, twelve charges of powder, each of 125 pounds, were fired in rapid succession, reducing the height of the rock about one foot.

President Pierce's Tour.

A despatch from Philadelphia says: President Pierce took a ride through the city at an early hour this morning, and spent a couple of hours in receiving the salutations of our citizens, who thronged to Independence Hall in great numbers.

At 11 o'clock, the President and his suite took their departure, en route for New York.—At Burlington and Bristol, New Jersey, he was greeted by large assemblages of the people, who had gathered from miles around. He made but a brief stop, however, and returned the salutations extended to him in a graceful manner.

At Bordentown, the President was joined by Gov. Fort, and received an enthusiastic greeting from the people.

At half-past 12 o'clock the train reached Trenton, where a civic and military procession was in waiting. The President was welcomed to the city, and proceeded on horseback, by the side of Gov. Fort, a national salute of 31 guns being fired from a neighboring height. He was conducted to the court-house, [...] where [...] Chief-Justice Green welcomed the President in an appropriate speech, to which he eloquently responded. Mr. Cushing also delivered a brief address.

[...]

[...] the Mayor, [...] party, and [...] all that we are Americans. (The President sat down amid enthusiastic cheers.)

Speeches were also made by Secretaries Davis and Guthrie, Attorney General Cushing, Hon. Jas. Buchanan, General Patterson, Mayor Gilpin, Col. Forney, Morton McMichael, Esq., and others. The banquet was a magnificent affair, and highly honorable to the authorities of Philadelphia, nearly all of whom are the political opponents of the President.

City Intelligence.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—At a joint meeting of the Common Council, held on Tuesday night, the following gentlemen were elected Commissioners of the House of Refuge:

Leonard Mathews, James Beal, J H Moore, John Burnell, John Pemberton, B. Lanoue, J. L. Lewis, Geo. Lugenbuhl, E. Meehan, Geo. Hooper, W. M. Perkins, Joseph G. Payne, A. H. Cazes.

KEEPER OF THE POWDER MAGAZINE.—At the joint session of the Common Council, on Tuesday night, F. Rabin was elected Keeper of the Powder Magazine in place of J. B. Ponce, deceased.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—The report of the Chief of the Police shows that the number of arrests in the City for the month of May last, was 2,670, of which 316 were females. They were classified as follows: drunkenness and disturbing the peace, 902, of which 60 were women; murder 2; accessory to murder, 4; assault with intent to murder, 3; assault with dangerous weapons, 10; receiving stolen goods, 3; dangerous and suspicious characters, 61; vagrants, 186 males and 84 females.

The total arrests in June were 1,964, of which 204 were females; drunkenness, 380 men and 38 women; breach of the peace, 198 men and 78 women; larceny, 94 men and 14 women; stabbing, 11; assaults with dangerous weapons, 13; swindling, 10; fraud, 3; forgery, 2; abandoned females, 30; vagrant females, 67; male vagrants, 137.

JUVENILE VAGRANT.—Michael McGoldrick, was arrested yesterday in the First District as a juvenile vagrant, and was sent by the Recorder to the House of Refuge.

VAGRANT.—Rebecca Kingston, was arrested in the First District, on the charge of vagrancy. Recorder Winter ordered her to give bonds or to go to the Workhouse for ninety days.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.—Ramon V. Dandoss was brought before Recorder Winter yesterday, on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. He was fined $20 for the offence.

ASSAULT.—Fritz Ross made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Winter, that he had been violently assaulted by a man named Kenney, who struck him over the head with a club. The accused has been arrested, and will be examined on Saturday next.

INQUESTS.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Baltzar Hober, aged 28 years, a native of Germany, who died suddenly in a house at the corner of Orange and Montegut streets. Verdict: "Died of Apoplexy."

An inquest was also held on the body of Bernard Bockhouse, a native of Germany, aged 32 years, found dead in a house at the corner of Esterpe and Dryades streets. Verdict: "Died of Congestion of the Brain, brought on by excessive heat.

OFFENSIVE.—A warrant was issued yesterday by Recorder Ramos for the arrest of Mrs. Michael Daley and her husband, charged with having wilfully thrown the contents of an offensive utensil on the person of Mary Norman.

LARCENY.—John Pinauger made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Ramos, stating that he verily believes that on Sunday last a man named [...] stole from him the sum of $65. A warrant was issued.

SWINDLING.—F. Katharos made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Ramos, that one Frank Collins obtained from him under fraudulent pretences the sum of $8 50. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

A PURSE STOLEN.—Ellen Kehoe made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Ramos, that whilst in the house of John Williams, Carondelet Walk, her purse, containing $17, was taken from her, and that, according to her belief, Williams was the man who took it.

SELLING LIQUOR TO SLAVES.—A. Long who keeps a cabaret at the corner of Camp and Thalia streets, has been arrested on the charge of selling liquor to slaves. He has given bonds for his appearance before the First District Court.

A FUGITIVE FROM THE PENITENTIARY.—Chas. Lane Joly, alias Jules Monet, alias E. Chew, alias Adrien Tiguin, who was arrested in the Third District, on the 11th June last for some loose dealing in money matters, has been found to be a fugitive from the Penitentiary of Baton Rouge for the last ten years. He was sent there in 1841, by Judge Canonge for an aggravated fraud, his sentence being for the period of twelve years, of which he only served out two, as he managed to effect his escape in 1843. Some circumstances connected with his recent arrest incited the suspicion of the police, and he has now been identified as the individual who broke jail, not only by the person who apprehended him twelve years ago, but also by the keeper of the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge. Of course he will now have to serve out his full time.

Whigs, Rally! Rally!! Rally!!!

☞ A regular meeting of the WHIGS of the 6th Representative District, will be held on THURSDAY the 21st instant, at 8 o'clock, at F. Seguin's Coffee House, corner of Royal and St. Philippe streets.—Punctual attendance is requested, as Delegates to the Baton Rouge Convention will be appointed.

LOUIS SERE, President.

J. CASSARD, Secretary.

Whig Association, Third District of the City of New Orleans.

THE Whigs of this Association and those who have not yet signed the Constitution and By-Laws of said Association, are invited, pursuant to a resolution adopted, to meet at their Hall, United States Hotel, on THURSDAY next, the 21st of July, at 8 o'clock, P. M., in order to sign said Constitution and to elect three permanent Vice Presidents, one Treasurer, and two Secretaries.

Punctual attendance is required.

T. W. COLLENS, President.

E. STARR, JOHN LAIDLAW, F. C. LAVILLE } Secretaries pro tem. jy18

—MARRIED,—

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. Ostendorph, Mr EDGAR PLANCHARD to Miss AMELIA DEGRUY both of this City.

☞ DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr C M. Jackson, are justly reckoned amongst our most valuable medicines. In cases of dyspepsia it acts like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach, stimulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the cheek and brightness to the eye. There are thousands in this community who can testify to their virtues, and thousands will hereafter add their testimony.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., 151, Chartres street. jy9—1m

DISCOUNT.—Havana Lottery Tickets are discounted at a reasonable rate by the undersigned. D. BORNIO, Jr., 24 Gravier st. mh31

EXCHANGE ON BORDEAUX.—For sale by J. R. [...], No 9 Canal street. je26

EXCHANGE on Havana and Bordeaux, for sale by LANATA & GONDOLFO, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

LANDING ex ship Arthur, from Bordeaux—150 Casks Claret Good Ordinary, for sale by J B FEZAU & Co., 31 and 33 Gravier street. jy21

WHISKEY.—200 barrels St Louis rectified copper distilled Rose, an extra brand, for sale, to close consignment, by C T BUDDECKE & CO., 100 Tchoupitoulas st. jy20

DEMIJOHNS.—5,000, 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallons, for sale by C T BUDDECKE & CO., 100 Tchoupitoulas st. jy20

BOTTLES.—100 hampers Madeira and Porter, for sale by C T BUDDECKE & CO., 100 Tchoupitoulas st. jy20

EXPECTED per ship Martin Frederic, from Bordeaux—150 casks good common claret, for sale by PAUL LACROIX, No 13 Toulouse st. jy20

LANDING.—Ex ship Arthur, from Bordeaux, 50 casks good common claret, for sale by PAUL LACROIX, 13 Toulouse. jy20

HAVANA SUGAR.—500 boxes brown, yellow and white, in store and for sale by R. CAMUZAC & CO., 30 Old Levee. jy20

DRAFTS.—We draw on Havana, drafts for small or large amounts, payable on demand. R. CAMUZAC & CO., 30 Old Levee. jy20

FRENCH PICKLES.—200 boxes olives, gerkins, assorted, in vinegar and for sale by R. CAMUZAC & CO., 30 Old Levee. jy20

CLARET WINE.—[...] boxes, wine cases and in bulk, for sale by R. CAMUZAC & CO., 30 Old Levee. jy20

RED WINE.—10 casks Margaux, superior quality, for sale by R. CAMUZAC & CO., 30 Old Levee. jy20

CLARET WINE.—100 boxes Haut Talence, for sale by R. CAMUZAC & CO., 30 Old Levee. jy20

CLARET WINE.—100 boxes Haut Brion, "Cursier," for sale by R. CAMUZAC & CO., 30 Old Levee. jy20

CORDIALS.—75 boxes French Cordials, for sale by R. CAMUZAC & CO., 30 Old Levee. jy20

VELVET CORKS.—12 bales pointed corks, at 30, 200 each, for sale by R. CAMUZAC & CO. jy20

CHAMPAGNE WINE.—300 baskets, in quarts and pints, of the brands "Duval Grenot," and Heidsieck, for sale by R. CAMUZAC & CO., 30 Old Levee. jy20

[...]

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE, Wednesday Evening, July 20, 1853.

The Cotton market is quiet, with sales of only 150 bales, at former prices.

[...]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[...]

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

Board of Members.

Names and Residences.

V. BOULLEMET, President, 12 Dryades and 6 Magazine street.
G. W. SHAW, 1st Vice President, Camp opposite Arcade, and 20 Poydras street.
C. M. NOBLE, 2d Vice President, 9 New Basin.
G. KURSHEEDT, Treasurer, 12 Bourbon and 62 Camp street.
D. I. RICARDO, Secretary, 40 Camp and Terpsichore street.
J. O. PIERSON, corner Camp and Orange street.
W. L. GILES, [...]
L. C. DILLARD, [...]
R. L. NIMMO, [...]
W. EMMERSON, [...]
J. BENSADON, [...]
J. H. CALDWELL, [...]
[...]
C. W. WHITALL, Esplanade street, opposite the Mint.
[...]
J. O. HARRIS, [...]
D. T. DONOVAN, Market street, between Foucher and Annunciation.

Persons requiring relief will please apply to any of the above members. [...]

D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

MOISSENET'S DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS,

Camp street, corner of Canal street.

[...]

CANDIDATES.

For Clerks of Courts.

[...]

HOTELS, ETC.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

At the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad.

[...]

COOPER'S WELL.

[...]

FROST & CO.,

No. 20 Magazine street, New Orleans,

OFFER FOR SALE

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

Suitable for the general Country Trade and Plantations.

[...]