THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
O. P. HOBSON & Co.
Editors and Proprietors.
O. P. HOBSON. R. BURRELL.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $10.00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) 5.00
In all cases the subscribers must give up their papers in writing, before he can be stopped to answer.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 19, 1853.

For Congress:
SECOND DISTRICT,
T. G. HUNT.
THIRD DISTRICT,
PRESTON POND, JR.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN BLAIR SMITH.

For State Treasurer,
J. N. HAWTHORN.

For Auditor Public Accounts,
JOHN E. KING,
Of St. Landry.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
A. H. LAMON,
Of W. Baton Rouge.

STATE SENATORS.
M. C. EDWARDS.
JULES LAVERGNE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

First Representative District:
H. M. SUMMERS.
WM. S. CAMPBELL.

Second Representative District:
DR. A. L. SAUNDERS,
JAMES DRUMMOND,
ROBERT M. KEARNEY.

Third Representative District:
H. J. HANNEY,
GERARD STITH,
C. R. WEEKS,
JAMES W. WINGFIELD,
M. A. FOUTE,
N. E. BAILEY.

Fourth Representative District:
C. H. EMERSON,
F. A. LUMSDEN,
O. LEBLANC.

Fifth Representative District:
H. DIONIS,
FREDERICK BUISSON,
ALPHONSE DAVID.

Sixth Representative District:
NUMA DUFOUR.

Seventh Representative District:
EUGENE STAES,
OSCAR DONNET.

Eighth Representative District:
JAMES BROOKS,
P. L. MAILLOUX.

Ninth Representative District:
JOHN LAIDLAW.

Tenth Representative District:
RUFUS WAPLES,
S. W. THOMPSON.

SHERIFF.
JAMES P. FRERET.

CORONER.
JOHN YOUENES.

CLERKS OF COURTS.
First Court—Alfred Roussean.
Second do. Ferdinand C. Popels.
Third do. C. A. Lubman.
Fourth do. J. M. Hopkins.
Fifth do. Samuel G. Rich.

ASSESSORS
John Weis. U. Chevalier.
C. M. Fagot. Isaac N. Phillips.

COLLECTORS OF STATE TAXES.
First District—Thomas Ackow.
Second do. Lafayette Floyd.
Third do. T. A. Boutet.
Fourth do. Samuel Colpin.

JUSTICES OF PEACE.
First Justice—L. U. Gelpinie.
Constable—J. Hoppe.
Second Justice—C. V. Jonte.
Constable—William C. Quirk.
Third Justice—William H. Hogan.
Constable—Jules Delorme.
Fourth Justice—H. A. Michel.
Constable—John McClelland.
Fifth Justice—F. C. Lanville.
Constable—Miguel Hernandez, Jr.
Sixth Justice—J. C. Morris.
Constable—J. H. Schelling.
Seventh Justice—A. L. Marshall.
Constable—James Hamilton.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE POLICE.

We imagine that the most ultra Democratic partisan will be now inclined to side with us in the indignation we poured upon the act of the last Legislature taking away from the Mayor and Common Council the appointing and supervisory power over the city police, and vesting it in an irresponsible junto, composed of four committing magistrates, styled Recorders. Under this old system the police was a compact, well-disciplined and efficient body of men, directed by a capable and experienced chief, and fully adequate to the protection of the citizens and the maintenance of public order. Most of the members of the police had been for years in the exercise of their duties, and had acquired a reputation for stability, fidelity and honesty. They were offered by gentlemen whose vigilance, firmness and sagacity had become proverbial. The Mayor and Council exerted a wholesome and judicious control over the *personnel* of the force, and kept it to the diligent discharge of the duties belonging exclusively to this department.

For the misfortune of New Orleans, the late Legislature composed a majority of Democrats, who, under the allurement and skillful sugges tion of their leaders, set to work not to reform abuses and destroy abuses, but to secure as far as was possible, the perpetual ascendancy of the party, by the passage of such enactments as would inevitably concentrate a large amount of patronage in their hands. Among the most odious and culpable of these measures, were the several acts amending the city charter, and of those unquestionably the most reckless, malicious and reprehensible was that which constituted the four wards of New Orleans a Board of Police, and created them the supreme and sole arbiters of the fate of officers and privates. The consequences of this vile law were foreseen and predicted not alone by this journal, but by the *True Delta* and other independent presses. No sooner did the Board of Police assemble, that a summary system of decapitation was begun. Such men as VOUCHES, JOSEPH GOAYER, who had grown grey in the service, were dismissed, and their places filled by others whose chief recommendation was their unflinching democracy. This was bad enough, but the sequel was a thousand fold worse. After the removal of the chiefs, came the excitement of the subordinates. Some hundreds of poor fellows who had been on the police for years, who had rigidly performed the arduous duties required of them, and who, from incompetence, were scarcely fit for anything else were deprived of bread at one fell swoop; while prepaired lists of active working democrats to take their places were drawn up and sanctioned by the new fangled Board of Police.

As a matter of course the new organization worked badly. Policemen cannot be manufactured to order, whatever our four Recorders may have thought; nor is it possible to convert disorderly, turbulent, pot-house electioneering bullies into quiet, peaceable guardians of the peace by the broken fiat of a Board of Police. The successors of the old Police were scarcely warm in their seats, ere complaints were heard. Not only were the crime and roguery which always exist in large cities redoubled—but only were the laxity, ignorance and incompetence of the police a constant source of grievance; but ere many months, startling evidences of official dishonesty, wanton outrage and contempt for the laws were witnessed. The jury persons appointed to preserve the peace, protect the people and see that the laws and ordinances were duly obeyed, were foremost in violating public order, in outraging personal liberty, and in infringing the statutes. It is not many weeks since a number of policemen were engaged in a brutal and bloody conflict among themselves, and at this moment several of them are in confinement to answer to the grave charge of assassination of being accessory to the murder of a poor old negro man hung over the head of another member of the police; and the police yesterday contained accounts of a most base and infamous attempt at swindling and robbing black mail on the part of various police officers of the Second District. Any one who takes the trouble to read the official proceedings of the Board of Police, will perceive that complaints are daily laid before that body, and that the four Recorders are almost unremittingly employed in their investigations. Already large numbers of the police have been discharged—even their democracy could not stretch them from punishment. Others are appointed in their stead, to be probably in their turn dismissed. It is utterly impossible ever to obtain an efficient and thoroughly disciplined police, so long as the nominating power seeks to convert that department into a formidable political engine. Even were it otherwise, were the intentions of the four Recorders altogether disconnected from party considerations, we ask how can four gentlemen whose manifold spheres of action, and magnificent emoluments preclude them from knowing the qualifications of the candidates, undertake to recommend satisfactorily the formation of a good police? On the other hand, under the previous system, the members of the police were appointed by the Mayor at the recommendation of the Chief and his officers, while the large pecuniary emoluments attached to the appointment and confirmation of the Council. The Mayor's duties render him familiar with almost every resident of our city, and he was not likely to err, when aided and advised in the matter of appointments by such admirable and experienced officers as YOUENES and GERARD.

The act of the Legislature in reference to the police is one of the most detestable nuisances by which New Orleans is afflicted. Whatever may be the political complexion of the next General Assembly, we trust that our citizens will besiege it with petitions and remonstrances, until this monstrous enactment is repealed.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

It is a curious fact, paradoxical as it may appear, that among the members of the Democratic party who are most solicitous for the admission of the Free-soilers and Hookers, are the Secessionists. Somehow or other, the violent anti-compromise Southerners agree marvellously well with the violent anti-compromise Northerners. True, the first opposed the Compromise, because it yielded too little to the South, while the latter denounced it, because it surrendered too much. Antagonistical as are the motives of the two factions, their action is the same. Take as illustration or two: The Georgia Secessionists all abuse the New York Hunkers, and recognize the Barnburners as the genuine Democracy. Ditto, the Charleston *Mercury*—the only Southern journal by the way, which had the nerve to express itself in favor of the appointment of GEN. DIX as Minister to France. Ditto, the Mississippi Southern Rights press. Ditto, most emphatically, the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War, and late Free Soiler and Doughfaint. This gentleman has, in reply to an article in the Washington *Sentinel*, defined his position so clearly that none can mistake it. In a letter to the editor, he assumes that no Democrat professing willingness to stand on the platform of 1852 can be a Free-soiler, whatever may have been his previous acts and opinions; and in another letter which Mr. DAVIS quotes, he speaks of PRESTON KING and JOHN VAN BUREN as follows:

"I served with the first named gentleman in Congress, and on the slavery question; we were the antipodes of each other. Of his subsequent course and present position I am not informed. The second named gentleman is known to me personally only by private intercourse; his position, as shown by the publications of the day, has been very objectionable to me, but now is in accordance with the general amnesty declared in the Baltimore convention, and ratified by the presidential canvass of 1852. I received the proposition to unite on the platform declared by the Democratic party in general convention as a settlement of past feuds, and have been ready to co-operate with all who, as adhering faithfully to the principles and policy then declared, are willing to go with me in the onward march of democracy."

And at the conclusion of this epistle, he gives the following palpable hit at the National Democrats:

I do not assume to mingle, still less to judge, in this family quarrel, but will abide the course of rapidly transpiring events, and hope that the true democracy may crush any disintegrating faction which goes into coalition with the Whigs.

From which it is apparent that JEFFERSON DAVIS is no exception to the Southern Rights men in general. They are willing to forgive the Free-soilers and reward them, without enquiring too curiously into the sincerity of their repentance. We suppose, therefore, that the AUTHOR letter meets the full approbation of the chivalrous Secretary of War.

HEAVEN, OR THE SAINTED DEAD.—We are indebted to Lindsay & Blakiston, through J. B. STREI, No. 60 Camp street, for a copy of a treatise by the Rev. H. Marbaugh, on Heaven, or an earnest and scriptural inquiry into the abode of the Sainted Dead. As may be imagine, the work, though deeply interesting, is rather speculative and hypothetical in its character. The speculations of the author are derived chiefly from the hints contained in Scripture.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.—We are indebted to Alexander Montgomery, publisher, for No. X of this splendid novel. It is as usual enriched with beautiful pictorial illustrations.

From the same source we have received the Popular Educator, No. 6—an excellent publication which we have frequently noticed.

DEAD.—Mr B. F. Saunders, once a merchant of Claiborne, died a few days ago of Yellow Fever in the parish of Rapides. He had just arrived from Memphis, outing the trip round by water, and of course contracted the disease on the way.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—A despatch from Petersburg, dated the 11th, says: A package of notes was stolen yesterday evening in the cars. There were $10,000 new notes on the Clarksville Bank, and $14,000 in all.

BREAKING UP OF THE PASSENGER'S QUARANTINE.—The steamer Ophelia, Captain Dinsmore, from Galveston, brought up the passengers yesterday that have been quarantined at Fort Jackson from the ship Ashland.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK.—Our gifted countryman was to give a grand concert at New York on Thursday last.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. GERARD & GRANDFORT. These gentlemen enjoy superior facilities for imparting instruction in the various branches they profess to teach. Those persons who wish to acquire in a short time a tolerable knowledge of French or Spanish would do well to embrace the opportunity offered by Messrs. GERARD & GRANDFORT.

☞ Gov. Dickison has no more the confidence of the Democracy now than had Judge White or Mr. Tallmadge, or Mr. Rives, in the days of Old Hickory—to say nothing of Van. He has taken the first step in disorganization; and if he takes another, he is destined to land where most other disorganizers before him have landed.

It is after this fashion the Washington Union attempts to frighten D. S. Dickinson and the Hunker Democrats of N. York. The organ will find, (says the New York *Express*) are long, that it is playing the wrong tune, and waking up the wrong passengers. It would make a slave or a renegade of every man who dare say his soul 'is his own, or speak above a whisper against the tyranny or folly of party.

☞ By private letters received in Washington, we learn that Senor Jose de Marcoleta, late the representative of the republic of Nicaragua, at Washington, has been received, on his return to that country, with great enthusiasm; his government manifesting the most gratifying appreciation of the zeal and ability with which he upheld the interests intrusted to his charge.

☞ The entire sum of money raised by the Churches of Philadelphia for missionary purpose, is about $1,750,000; by those of America, $750,000; making altogether, $2,500,000.

THE U. S. STEAMER ALLEGHANY A FAILURE.—On Saturday morning the U. S. steamship Alleghany returned to the naval anchorage at Norfolk, after an absence of 34 days on a trial, during which, it is alleged, she proved a complete and absolute failure. The Norfolk *Argus* says:

At no time, under the most favorable circumstance of wind and tide, with the application of both steam and sails, could her speed be increased to a faster rate than six miles an hour. Her machinery worked wretchedly, and since the trial, is in a most shattered condition. All Thursday she was at anchor in Lynhaven Bay, to enable her engineers to tinker it up. Friday she again put under way, and after staving and leaning, and making sundry desperate efforts, she managed to get twenty-five miles east of Cape Henry. At this point, Commander Lynch, becoming disgusted with her motions, and concluding that it might not be either prudent or comfortable to be drifting too far from shore, very wisely turned about in search of a secure harbor. She anchored at the Horse Shoe, off Old Point, Friday night, and on Saturday took her leave in smoothe water to return to our port, a distance of twenty miles.

The Portsmouth *Globe* says no blame can attach to the workmanship of the engine, the remote cause of her failure being in the insufficiency of the hull.

☞ Attorney General Cushing's opinion on the Gadsden purchase, five million matter, it is stated, has been approved by President Pierce. The opinion, pronounced by eminent legal men as exceedingly able and learned, occupies about fifty manuscript pages, and is destined to enhance the fame of its author. The opinion recommends the cession of five millions by the treasury, until further legislation on the part of Congress is had, and on the main points fully sustains the course of President Pillsnore's administration in relation to the subject. Mr. Cushing, in his opinion, it is also said, handsomely compliments the ability and legal learning of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Attorney General under General Taylor.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SUBTERRANEAN RAILWAY.—The new act for making a railway from the north to south district of the metropolis to Battlebridge has been printed. This anxiously looked for statute is superseded the metropolitan street act, and will be made complete in three clauses. It is declared by the preamble that "a railway from the northwestern district of the metropolis to Battlebridge would be of great public and local advantage." Further, it is recited that the persons named in the act are willing, at their own expense, to carry the under taking into execution if authorized to do so. It is to be called the North Metropolitan Railway. The capitals is to be £300,000, divided into 15,000 shares, at £20 a share. The railway is to be made according to the deposited plan. The plans are of a railway commencing at or near the south end of Woburn terrace, Euston square, and terminating at or near Islington bridge by a junction with the intended line of railway from Battlebridge to Holborn. The company is empowered to interfere with the several streets to make the line. The carriage is to be removed within three months after it is broken up, and no street to be interfered with after the expiration of five years from being first broken up. As the metropolitan of Bragdon from the parish of St. Pancras, has joined in the company for extending the railway, or otherwise in relation thereto, are to cease to be electors, nominators or candidates of this railway are to then completed. For carrying the undertaking, £300,000 have been deposited by the Commissioners of Pancras, the Kennard, Mr. Gladstone, or any of the streets are interested with a sum of £100,000 is to be deposited with the Bank. The rails are set forth in the act and other particulars contained with the extraordinary railway.—*London Economist.*

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Monroe*, we have received files of Texas papers to the 14th instant.

The Yellow Fever is slowly abating both in Galveston and Houston. In the former city the deaths average three or four a day; and in the latter, about three. We presume the disease will disappear quite as gradually as it has done in New Orleans.

The official count of the votes in the late Congressional election gives the following result:

Hall, 7,756; Sorely, 3,911; Lewis, 3,009; Carothers, 2,601; Blake, 1,427.

The Victoria *Gazette* says:

"The removal of the troops from the posts on our northwestern frontier, has again turned loose the Indians upon the settlements. We learn from Mr. Hooper, of Williamson county, that about ten days since a band of Comanches came down into the settlement below Fort Graham and carried off about twenty five head of horses, and probably other plunder."

A young man living in Bastrop county, named Hiram Walford, came to his death on the 5th instant, in a sudden and singular manner. Mr. Walford was running, when his foot meeting some impediment, he fell to the ground. It is supposed he must have burst a blood-vessel as he fell. He lived about twelve hours. His age was 24.

Two young men named Butler and Goacher, on the 27th inst., fell out and fought. Butler struck Goacher with a pistol, holding the barrel in his hand. The force of the blow buried the cock of the pistol in Goacher's skull, and also caused the discharge of the pistol, and Butler received its contents in his abdomen. The news reached Bastrop on the 7th that Butler had died and Goacher was not expected to recover. This happened at the place of Mrs. Young, in the lower part of that county.

A letter from Rio Grande city says Camargo is now the seat of government for Tamaulipas; that orders from Mexico have been received to fortify Camargo, Reynosa and Matamoras; that Santa Anna has ordered 10,000 troops to the Rio Grande line; that Clay Davis had killed a Mexican accidentally with his fist, and that Maj. Roundtree had been attacked at the Salt Lake by four Mexicans, and had two balls shot into his saddle, but escaped.

On the 29th ult. the battalion of Fifth Infantry from Phantom Hill, under command of Brevet Col. C. A. Waite, Lieut. Col. 5th Infantry; Archibald Taylor, Assistant Surgeon; arrived and encamped at Camp Worth, near San Antonio. The 8th Infantry had left San Antonio for the Rio Grande.

Capt—The Matagorda *Tribune* speaks in favorable terms of the crops in that and adjoining counties. The Cotton will turn out much better than was anticipated, and the cane crop will be very large.

The Victoria Advocate says:

The planters in this vicinity inform us that they are busily engaged in picking cotton—The weather for the last week has been remarkably fine. Most of the planters with whom we have conversed, will have more cotton than they can pick.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* has the following:

Attorney General Cushing has, with his usual promptness and ability, given his opinion, at the call of the President, upon the special case presented by the application of the British Minister for the *arrest* of William Calder, who was demanded by the British government, under the extradition treaty, upon the charge of forgery. Calder was, it seems, brought before Judge Edmonds, in the city of New York, and, upon examination of the testimony against him, it was not sufficient to justify his delivery.

An application was made to the court for the detention of Calder until further testimony could be adduced in support of the charge against him, and Judge Edmonds decided that he had no power for this purpose. The same application was made to the President, and the opinion of the Attorney General is that the Executive has no power under the treaty of the law to interfere, but that the British government can re-commence the procedure against Calder, with new and additional testimony. It seems, however, that Calder will, meanwhile, remain free from custody, and if guilty, he will be at least the result of the new process against him.

We have gone far enough in the extradition treaty, and it would appear to be unwise to alter the treaty of the last session, making the subject to arrest upon the mere suggestion that criminality may be proved against him. But this subject will, no doubt, become a diplomatic consideration, with a view to the remedy of any defects in the existing extradition treaty.

It leaves that Col. Davis, Secretary of War, has addressed a letter to the editor of the Washington Sentinel, in reference to the Shell affair, the policy of the administration in regard to appointments, the recognition of all the adherents of the Baltimore platform, &c. Mr. Cobb, it is said, stands on the same ground, and Mr. Case and Mr. Hamilton are also claimed as advocates of the same policy.

We copy the following from the Washington *Star* of the 15th:

A CLERK DEAD AND ANOTHER APPOINTED.—Mr. Emerson McIlvaine, a brother of Bishop McIlvaine, who was a first class ($900) clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, died early suddenly on Sunday morning last, in Philadelphia, and Joseph T. Adams, of Massachusetts, has been appointed (for examination) to his place.

OUR NEW MINISTER TO FRANCE.—The Hon. John Y. Mason, left Washington for Richmond, this morning, intending to make preparations to sail in the Humboldt's trip of the 19th of Nov. for Paris.

COLLECTOR BRONSON.—The Washington bubble never did more, nor filled with a rarer story, than that evening an order for the removal of Collector Bronson was made out. This is not true.

THE U. S. FRIGATE ST. LAWRENCE AND THE SLOOP OF WAR PORTSMOUTH.—Letters have been received at the Navy Department from the United States frigate St. Lawrence, the flag ship of the Pacific squadron, at Sacsalito, (bay of California,) Sept 15, 1853. The Portsmouth sailed for the Sandwich Islands on that day.—All were well on these vessels, as far as known at the Department.

☞ RENTS IN NEW YORK.—A New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, has the following statement relative to the enormous amounts paid for rent in New York:

"I am perfectly astonished at the rate of rents in this city. I know a single *basement room* on Wall street, to reach which you must descend 20 or six steps from the footway, with a low but foot ceiling, and the room not more than thirty by twenty feet, which rents for $6000 per annum. A hat manufactory has been occupied for thirty by twenty feet, which rents for $6000 per annum. A hat twenty-five feet by seventy-five, of high up on Broadway as the corner of Fulton street, was recently leased for 21 years, at $14,500 per annum, at the end of which time the ground landlord is bound to have the building, which is now being erected on it, and will cost $20,000. A building on Broadway, immediately adjoining Trinity church-yard, forty feet front and five hundred deep, opening on a little alley, and cut up into corridors and offices, brings an aggregate rent of $60,000 per annum; and a gentleman, who has built himself a palace *dit* dwelling as high up in Broadway as the neighborhood of Union Square, at least two miles above the City Hall, says he plainly says that he must be driven away in a few years, by the encroachment of hotels, stores and shops, and that he has had already been offered a rent of $10,000 per annum for the house."

A SPEECH AS TO A SPEECH.—At a Native American meeting held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening last, Lewis C. Levin is reported to have said: "I announce myself as the American candidate for Governor of this State in 1854. No more going to Washington. On Harrisburg my years are now fixed. I will give my services, my means, my ability, whatever it may be, in organizing Native American Associations in every county in the State. I will cross Isaac Dutch—for there are many Native Americans who speak nothing but Dutch. Next year I will receive 60,000 votes in the City of Philadelphia, and then time I will be elected the Native American Governor.—Best encored of this."

HOW A LADY LIKES IT.—A St. Louis lady, who married a Mormon and emigrated to the Salt Lake City, writes that the Mormon city is a "first-rate place for a new settlement", and, notwithstanding dishonor to the family and the loss of caste, she is comfortable and contented. As to Brigham Young having so many wives, she says, "the number twenty-five is right, and I can tell you he is about the best man living. He man is allowed to have more than one, except he can well look after them. Everything here in the Salt Lake is pure and holy. Thomas Bee no thought of any more wives! Every man can do as he likes about it."

SECRETARY GUTHRIE'S LETTER.—The New York Express states that a great "indignation meeting" is contemplated in that city, to denounce Secretary Guthrie's interference with the affairs of the New York Customhouse, in writing the letter to collector Bronson to put the "Softs" instead of the "Hards" into office. The letter appears to have created quite a sensation, and it is rumored that the Collector has written a reply, which will be the cause of his removal, if, indeed, as is surmised, he does not send his resignation with his reply to the Secretary.

☞ To reduce the temperature of a dining-room—bring a friend home to tea some afternoon when your wife wishes to "tin early" to go to the opera. The coolness with which your "lord and master" will be received will give a refrigerating tone to the whole house.

THE CALIFORNIA ALMOND.—We have been shown some beautiful specimens of California almonds discovered by the indefatigable botanist, Dr. Trask, growing wild in the mountains of San Jose. They are at least half again as large as the imported ones, and are reported to be of delicious flavor. The property which they grow, is about 25 miles from San Jose, and about 15 miles from the Pacific ocean. The discovery is considered of a fully *ripe* almond, and another year bearing be prime fruit, with a beauty and flavor equal.

☞ A DUELLIST.—M. Cadoyre Sr., who used a pistol of particularly finished workmanship in the late duel between Prince Polaco, which are entitled to the French department, has written a letter to Mr. Sedgwick, enclosing him a gift of these implements to prove superlatively cowardly or sanguine.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Costa Rica papers of the 17th September furnishes some interesting news from four of the Central American States:

GUATEMALA.—The dates are to August 6th. The cholera had subsided, and in now, at least, so well recovered from the holiday of the public, the Congress of the Confederation, which had adjourned to the 1st of August, to place themselves in the Ministerial. Fakes River and the Island of Ruatan, have been formally delivered over by the British Commissioner, from the Spanish Government, and gone to Chiquimula; but for what object is not exactly known. There were reports of a victory won by the Honduras General, Osborne, over the Government troops in Ahuachapan, but little or no credit is given to them.

SAN SALVADOR.—The dates are to August 13, but there is nothing of interest.

HONDURAS.—The Government seems to be generally popular and well sustained.

COSTA RICA.—There was an earthquake in San Jose on the 8th ult., which lasted more than a minute, but no damage was done. We have further details of the damage done by an earthquake in the Province of Guanacasta.

Senor Molina, (Minister here) has been sending to the Government of Costa Rica specimens of the Spanish publications received here by the Appletons, and the Government has decided to use them for teaching.

Telegraphic Items.

BOSTON, Oct.

HEAVY FORGERIES REVIVED.—It is rumored in this city to-day that heavy forgeries have been detected on the house of Lahon S. Boucher, Grant, Daniel & Co., and others. The amount of forged papers stated to be afloat on these parties is in the neighborhood of $90,000.

The forger is alleged to be a California speculator, and the forgeries have been going on for three years. It is further stated that the operator has acknowledged that he is the forger of the notes, and that he lost some $15,000 of the money so obtained, in a California speculation, and $15,000 more by a bad debt; has paid about $6,000 in extra interest and commissions, and he has over $12,000 worth of real property left. He is said to be still in Boston, but the probability is the alleged spurious notes will be redeemed from the parties who hold them.

DEATH OF MRS. WEBSTER—SERIOUS EXPLOSION.—Mrs. Webster, wife of Professor Webster, who killed Dr. Parkman, died recently.

A terrible explosion occurred to-day in an extensive distillery in this city. One of the boil ers exploded with a tremendous report. The shock was felt for several squares around, and the houses contiguous were shaken to the foundations. Several persons in the building were very seriously injured, some it is feared fatally. The loss to the proprietors is is estimated at $10,000.

PHILADELPHIA Oct. 11.

CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION.—The election for State and local officers took place to-day.

In Dauphin county, the Whig ticket is elected.

In Delaware county, a majority of 600 has been given against the new constitution.

Returns from Philadelphia show the election of Murphy, Democrat, as Police Marshal, and Gilpin, Whig, for Mayor. The Whigs have lost one member of the Common Council in Walnut Ward.

BOSTON, Oct 11.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—A mass meeting of the Democrats was held at Faneuil Hall to-night. Everything good of Democratic policy—speeches were made by ex Governor Boutwell, N. P. Banks and others. Resolutions sustaining the Administration, the Baltimore platform were adopted, and the nominations of Bishop and Dowley ratified. The Maine Law was denounced, and its repeal urged.

BUFFALO, Oct. 19.

EXPLOSION OF STEAMER KEYSTONE STATE.—The steamer Keystone State, of the Sherlick and Detroit Line, collapsed her flue on Sunday on Detroit river, badly (though not dangerously) scalding two firemen. No one else was hurt, and the boat sustained but little injury.

MICHIGAN CITY, Oct 10.

THE U. S. STEAMSHIP MICHIGAN.—The statement that this vessel was ashore twelve miles north of Michigan City, on Saturday night, is without foundation. The Michigan arrived here on Sunday, the 2d inst., and has remained since.

PITTSBURG, N. Y. Oct. 11.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The Methodist Church, Rice's Hotel and several other buildings in this village, were destroyed by fire yesterday.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.—The barque Homer was towed into Edgartown yesterday.

NEW YORK Oct. 11.

ARRIVAL OF A BALTIMORE VESSEL.—The ship Harvest Queen, of Baltimore, from Havre, arrived this evening.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 10.

SHOW AT STRACUSE.—Hall and gallery fell in this city about one o'clock this afternoon.

REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—The following mode of treating this terrible disease was communicated to the English press, by Mr E. W. Lane, the well known Eastern Traveller and Orientalist. He says of the Charleston *Courier* publishes it, and adds:

"In 1849, we saw a very violent case on ship board completely cured by the use of precisely the same remedies—indeed we believe that many of our shipmasters for years have used the treatment in such cases most successfully, generally, however, adding salt to the other ingredients."

"While residing in Cairo, in 1836, when the cholera was raging there, I was informed that an Englishman in an adjoining village had applied a speedy and perfect cure in every case of that disease which he had an opportunity of treating. The number of cases was not great, and many of them very malignant; and I subsequently learned that his mode of treatment had been practised with equal success in Egypt, Constantinople and India, was not generally followed by typhus or typhoid fever, which proved fatal in many cases when the cholera itself had been subdued by other means. Upon applying to him, I received the following directions, which I practised in a few cases which offered, unfortunately for my hands and abundance, and with invariable success. If the patient have not vomited the poisonous matter, which is a characteristic of the disease, and which remainder in the stomach, take a table spoonful of powdered mustard in a tumbler of cold water, as an emetic. After the vomiting (whether produced by the emetic or not) has ceased, take within a few minutes give a wine glass of brandy with ten grains of powdered capsicum (Cayenne pepper) mixed with it. This is generally produces almost immediate relief, and within an hour, rest, perspiration and sleep. In a few cases it was found necessary to give a half glass of the brandy and capsicum after half an hour or more. A second ball does was never required, but, should it be required, it may be given. No other fluid should be taken during recovery. To accelerate convalescence, it has been suggested that 15 drops of a mixture of spirit of ammonia and sulphuric ether, in equal parts, may be advantageously given three or four times during the following day. The above quantity of brandy and capsicum is for an adult patient sufficiently low and exhausted; in case two-thirds or half of that quantity may suffice, as I have proved by experience."

EDWARD EVERETT delivered a very handsome address at the Masonic Hall, N. H. Feb. last week. It was highly complimentary to New Hampshire men and N. H. Scenery. We quote what was said of men: "And can I speak of the historical legends—of her industrial resources—of her natural beauties—of New Hampshire, parent not of forks only, but of men, who have made the forest and grand and who adorn her annals—her immortal Stark, who cheered the heart of the nation at the lowest ebb of its fortunes, and led the way at Bennington to the triumphs of Saratoga—your Stillwater, your Poor, your Scammel, your Dearborn, your McCleary, your Farrar—your Bunker Hill to Yorktown, heard every peal of the trumpet, and treasured every storm of war—the long line of your civilians—your Berkeleys, your Whipples, your Thorntons, your Langdons, your Gilmans, your Smiths, your Masons, your Woodbury—your men of letters and divines, your Worcesters, your Bellamys, your Smith-masters, your Abbotts! How, especially, can I forget that whose decease not yet a twelve-month ago filled the whole land with sorrow, while in the sublime language of your fellow citizen, the President of the United States, "the gentle heart of the nation took nearly at the portals of his tomb." He was the offspring of your soil, he and his fathers. His infancy was cradled to the hardships of your frontier settlements; he was taught and trained in your schools and your colleges. You sent him forth in the panoply of his youthful strength to the service of the country, and after the labors and the conflicts of life, you rose up as one man to welcome him, when but two years ago, on this anniversary, he came home, nothing great with tenderness and veneration, to receive his native State."

☞ The R. V. *Herald* has an able and truthful article on our foreign relations and present position. We quote:

"The price of Stocks is at complete on the Continent of Europe as that of the United Sprecipice this Continent. The great controversy which has been made to set between Russia and Turkey, and between Austria and the United States, may when you will—give us England all the power the sober sides, Quakers, Quakers, Dutch and Scotch, which all their other pretensions, yield to the German Sovereign, what you please, and when you have done so, you will find that the Sovereign has power of the Mediterranean Coast, and the Black Sea, Wash, Wash and Dardanelles, and the Baltic, Sea, Sea, Sea