THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. P. WHITTIER & CO.
Editors and Proprietors,
G. P. WHITTIER, S. MARRY,
H. DUVERGES, N. DUPOUIS.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) 5 00
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
One Dollar for every 12 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and half that price for every subsequent one. No advertisement limited for less than one dollar for one insertion.
Advertisements charged at intervals will be charged one dollar for every 12 lines for language for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisements is confined to advertisements strictly within the line of the business, and to extent of one square for every other.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1854.

{Vol. XV.—NEW SERIES. {Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7236.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 6th, 1854.

For Steamboat Departures, see French side.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

STEPHEN SIMPSON.

The name that heads this article is not familiar to our younger readers; nevertheless, it is that of one who occupied a distinguished position before the country. We are not cognizant of his exact age at the time of his demise, which occurred a few days ago, at Philadelphia, but judging from the period when he first entered on the political stage, STEPHEN SIMPSON must have been about seventy years old. He commenced journalism some forty years ago, and maintained his connexion with it until within a short time of his decease.

He was first brought prominently before the public eye, by the publication of a series of papers in a journal at Philadelphia over the signature of Brutus, in which he assailed with great force of argument, felicity of language and vivacity of invective, the constitutionality and expediency of the United States Bank, and exposed to the censure of the public many of its secret transactions. His information had been acquired during the period of his cashiership of that institution, but he did not scruple to disclose it and retain his situation. The Bank was astounded at the accuracy and extent of his knowledge. These publications, which were marked by extraordinary power and eloquence, were read with great avidity. On the detection of the author he was very properly expelled from his situation, and became cashier of the Bank of Girard. The date of these transactions was about 1817.

Prior to this, however, SIMPSON had enjoyed some celebrity as a political writer, and was noted for hisirreclkess assertions, florid declamation, and galling invective. He became the editor of the "Columbian Observer," and was instrumental in bringing forward Gen. JACKSON for President, and he labored earnestly in the canvass of 1824. After the defeat of his favorite by the House of Representatives, he published in his paper the letter written by KING, in which that mendacious charge of "bargain and intrigue," was preferred against ADAMS and CLAY, and had the effrontery to forward a copy of it to MR. CLAY. He then, or shortly afterwards, wrote for his paper an article which he designated, "an alphabet of traitors," and which ran thus "A. signifies Adams, the first traitor. B signifies Burr, the second, and C signifies Clay, the third." He continued during the succeeding presidential election to press the claims of Gen. JACKSON with great zeal and persevering diligence, until he saw him in the White House.

In the advocacy of Gen. JACKSON he disclaimed all consideration of self-interest or personal ambition, and planted himself upon the broad basis of retrenchment and reform, and the purity of our republican system. Hardly had the old hero reached the chair of state, when he found the disinterested patriot, SIMPSON, suing at his feet, as an applicant for some high office, and to get rid of him, he nominated him to the Senate, as Danish Commissioner, but he was promptly rejected by that body. No office which he deemed suitable to his talents and services having been offered to him, he accused the President of perfidy, duplicity and falsehood, abandoned the party, and opened his terrible battery of calumny and denunciation, on his former chief and party, and exerted his facilities to defeat them in 1832. To complete the measure of his treachery, he published the correspondence and conversations which had passed, in the strictest confidence between the President, the chiefs of the party and himself during their friendship, in order to convict them of the accusations that he had made against him.

It was believed, on very good authority, that after this breach of confidence he addressed a communication to MR. CLAY, in which he announced his resolution to support him for the Civil Magistracy in 1832, and when the honest old patriot saw the signature appended to it, he returned it to him, with a withering contempt for the man who had betrayed his friend.

SIMPSON continued in his opposition to the administration until 1834, when he embraced it again with his ancient enthusiasm, and notwithstanding he had denounced the Protest a few months before, he now declared that the doctrines of that state paper were unconstitutional. Such was the flexibility of his conscience, that he could adopt any set of principles, and such the pliancy of his attachment, that he could fraternize with any faction. He was the compeer of TALLEYRAND in the embracement and abandonment of parties and principles, and perhaps no other country was so little embarrassed by the compunction of conscience, the ties of party, and the force of principles. Provided he obtained emolument, he was ready to execute as many *faces à faire*, and to dance as many *pirouettes* in politics, as his new allies desired of him. He had in the language of Lord Byron, "the termagant chastity of a prude, who, while she prosecutes one lover for a rape, admits the lewd embraces of another."—Nobody censured with more causticity the tergiversations of others, or put a less benignant construction on their actions, or cast more opprobrious imputations on their motives; at the same time, nobody stood in greater need of the charity of others. During his career of journalism, he was the alternate advocate and opponent of nearly every public man, and every great measure of public policy that divided the opinions of the people. The politician whose cause he espoused, he applauded as a demigod; the one whom he opposed, had to receive upon his defenceless head, the swelling torrents of a merciless denunciation. The one he made as pure as white robed innocence." The other, he made as black as Erebus. In the South, he had to indulge in such strains of anathema, he could not have lived six months, and where he was, he had forfeited all moral reputation.

Such is the man whose recent death has enabled us to gather and publish these details. He is long editorial career, and eminent talents we justly this notice. As a highly intellectual man, he had few superiors and not many years since political servants of the Union forty years. His vigor and grasp of mind were great; his logic forcible; his eloquence felicitous, and his style, strong flowing, rapid, copious and racy. Such was the ardor of his nature, that when he embraced a cause, he never hesitated to adopt sentiments condemned by morality in order to promote success; or shrank from pouring his weapons, to crush an adversary. It was the ardor of policy, but not the enthusiasm of virtue, for all principle was alike with him. Some of his strictures on Gen. JACKSON and his chief supporters, will compare with those of BURKE on the Duke of BEDFORD and Earl BUTE. But his talent was not political only; he was in the possession of highly cultivated literary resources, for his genius was a match for any pursuit which he chooses to adopt. His parallel between WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, and his life of GIRARD, though hastily written, are productions of considerable merit. The former is the best, and deserves the largest share of commendation. But such a character as we have sketched, however nobly endowed, could inspire no respect, or exercise any lasting influence over the public mind.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer *H. D. Bacon*, for late St. Louis papers.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to the publishers through J. B. STREET, No. 60, Camp street, for the following works:

Specimens of Printing type from White & Co.'s New York Foundry. A large and handsome volume comprehending every possible variety of typographical embellishment.

Hunt's Monthly Magazine for September. A capital number—amusing and interesting, and withal free from sectionalities.

GEN. DOWNS.—We find the following in the *National Intelligencer* of the 30th ult. That journal does not intimate the source from which it derived its information. The telegraphic report of the death of General Downs was sent from the West to the leading journals of the North and South, and bore every appearance of authenticity. Should it, however, prove premature, it will be a signal illustration of the numerous blunders which deface, and impair the value of telegraphic communications:

"We learn with much satisfaction that the report of the death of ex Senator Downs, Collector of New Orleans, is premature. The error we understand, arose by confounding him with Commodore Downs, of the Navy, recently deceased, and from the fact that Collector Downs had left New Orleans for Kentucky for the benefit of his health, in which latter place his death was reported to have taken place.—The President, it appears, has filled the supposed vacancy by promoting Mr. Porter, the Surveyor of the port of New Orleans, and advancing one of the Appraisers to the office of Surveyor. What is to be done now is the province we are unable to say, but suppose the word of command will be, "As you were."

LAUNCH OF A BLOOD-OF-WAR.—The United States sloop-of-war *Constellation* was launched at the Gosport Navy Yard on Saturday week. She is a new edition of the brave old frigate of that name which, under the command of the gallant TRUXTON, won for our navy, while in its earliest infancy, imperishable laurels, and continued to be while she floated a "crack ship" in the navy. Some of her timber has been worked into the new ship.

THE PRESIDENT ON A VISIT.—The President and suite left the Capital on the 30th ult., for Cayoo Springs, whither they go to spend a few days. They proceeded so far on the Rohrer House and there took the western train of cars. Mrs Pierce, the Hon. Jefferson Davis were part of the company.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

LEXINGTON, KY., Aug. 25th, 1854.

MR. EDITOR:—This letter will be one of a rambling and discursive character. I have been wandering for some days in the interior of this State, and lingering, rather than staying, at Frankfort and this point. Frankfort is, you are aware, the capital of the State, and is situated on Kentucky river, about eighty miles from its mouth. It contains about 3000 people. It is surrounded on every side by rugged and precipitous hills. It presents to the eye of the stranger a very uninviting and dull appearance at this season of the year. Whilst there, I met his Excellency, LAZARUS W. Powell, the present Governor of this State. He is a very pleasant and genial man. No one can visit the Executive Mansion and not go away impressed with the warm-hearted cleverness of the Governor.

In person, he is about six feet, or rather more, in height, straight and well formed. His face is pleasant and kind in its expression. No one can help being impressed with the honhomnie of the man. He has been, and is now, perhaps, the most popular democratic leader in the State. This is evinced by the fact that he is the first man of his party, who has occupied the Chair of State, for a twenty years. Notwithstanding all this, he is by no means a great man. An agreeable companion, a well bred gentleman and a pleasant speaker on the stump, he certainly is, but not a strong will man, fit to control the destinies of a great State in periods of high excitement.

The public buildings in Frankfort are not of the most elegant and imposing style of architecture. The Capitol is a rather good building. The railroad from Louisville to Lexington passes through this city, and it is connected with the interior and the Northwestern central portion of the State, by the slack water navigation of Kentucky river. There is, near this, however, a cemetery, that is beautifully laid out. It contains the remains of many of Kentucky's illustrious dead. Here repose the remains of McKee, Clay, and other heroes who fell fighting gallantly at the head of their respective battalions in Mexico. Here, too, are buried the bones of the heroes of Fort Meigs and the heroes of Raisori, as well as those of eminent scholars and statesmen, who have died in a foreign land. This is a custom worthy of all commendation. It has become the settled policy of this State thus to collect and bury, with fitting commemoration, all the great departed of the State. I have no doubt Mr. Clay will ultimately be buried here, altho' present events would seem to indicate otherwise.

Lexington is, just now, as dull as I ever saw it. The only event which has ruffled the surface of things for some time, was the execution of Weigart, for the murder of Cushing. Thousands upon thousands assembled that day, from this and the surrounding counties, to witness the last execution. This is the first execution which has taken place here for many years among *people of a certain standing*. I hope it will have a beneficial effect in causing men to restrain the violence of their passions. I have been talking all this time about things as if your readers were just as familiar with the position of Lexington and its vicinity as I am.—I must make amends.

Well, then, Lexington is situated in the central portion of this State, in the midst of a beautiful champaign country. It is about seventy miles south of the Ohio river. It has a population variously estimated at from seven to ten thousand. I believe most nearly approaching the latter number than the former. In the city and neighborhood are to be found some of the most splendid residences in the West. Taste, elegance and luxury greet the eye of the travellor on every hand. The surrounding country is the richest and most beautiful agricultural region in America that I have ever seen. The people are an open-hearted, free-handed race, alike courteous and chivalrous. Many of the people from South Carolina spend the summer in this vicinity, and there are no more delightful retreats to be found on the continent than lie adjacent to this city.

About a mile and a half east of Lexington is situated the old homestead of the "Lion of the West." It is on the right hand side of the road leading to Madison. After the death of the "old man," (as he is familiarly and affectionately called by old and young here,) the place was sold, but was bought by James Clay, brother, former *Charge to Portugal*. I suppose Ashland is innortally and lovingly associated in every mind with the name of the great Statesman. You may rest assured as I approached the house, that my feelings were painful and sad. Several years ago, when the old man was living in retirement, before he entered the Senate the last time, I, although a stranger, called upon him. He received me most frankly and cordially, and I shall never see for nearly an hour. But now as I came back upon this sad but welcome pilgrimage, his aged but manly form was not there, his venerable spirit at my place seemed to have departed; the presiding genius to be gone. The lordly and commanding form, the imperial mien, the clear, prey, eagle-eye, the expressive gesture, the eloquent sentence, replete with wisdom, and the genial cordiality of manner are there no longer—

All are fled forever!

Yet, hallowed and sacred memories will cling around THAT NOW lonely spot, as long as American history and literature shall endure! The house is situated at a distance of at least one hundred yards from the road. It is surrounded with trees on every hand, principally oak and cedar. It is antiquated in its appearance and partly frame and partly brick. The day I visited it, I could find no one upon the premises and could not therefore get access. I suppose that prudence would dictate to the son to preserve every thing just as it was left by his mighty sire. There is something mournfully pleasant to my mind in these visiting places made holy by the presence of past greatness and goodness. Each alley, every avenue about those grounds is was familiar with his footsteps and wanderings.

There is no doubt that amid these quiet haunts, he conceived and matured many of those mighty ideas, which have been developed into the living and established institutions of this and other lands. Here he was wont to retire from the heat of faction and the bitterness of party, and come forth Antaeus-like, refreshed by his rest. Will not Ashland be to the pilgrim Americans in future a holy shrine—a sacred spot to be visited by him with a spirit and feeling akin to that which fired the pilgrim of the twelfth century to visit Jerusalem, or inspires the Mahometan to visit the tomb of the prophet at this hour?

Mr. Clay's remains now repose in a private vault, but I suppose will be removed and buried beneath the monument which is to be erected to his memory, or at Frankfort cemetery. Plans are now prepared for the monument. The cost of its erection will be at least $50,000, it may perhaps go up to a hundred. It will be worthy of him and his fame. I have thus inflicted upon you a long letter, I will promise to spare you in my next. S. J. B.

☞ The subjoined Letter from one of the greatest of Statesmen to one of the most patriotic, has been heretofore given to the public; but a New York paper has just reproduced it, and its publication can never be inopportune. Besides the beauty and justice of the tribute paid to the distinguished gentleman to whom the letter was addressed, those who are aware of the peculiar relations which had but two or three years before existed between these Senators will be struck with admiration for the magnanimity which dictated the letter. It was written by MR. WEBSTER to MR. DICKINSON during the session of Congress of 1850, when MR DICKINSON, by his course in regard to the Compromise bills, had defeated his re-election to the Senate. The sentiments of it are as complimentary to MR. DICKINSON as they are honorable to the writer:—*Nat. Intell.*

WASHINGTON, September 27, 1850.

My Dear Sir: Our companionship in the Senate is dissolved. After this long and most important session you are about to return to your home; and I shall try to find leisure to visit mine. I hope we may meet each other again, two months hence, for the discharge of our duties in our respective stations in the Government. But life is uncertain; and I have not felt willing to take leave of you without placing in your hands a few lines containing a few words which I wish to say to you.

In the earlier part of our acquaintance, my dear sir, occurrences took place which I remember with constantly increasing regret and pain; because the more I have known of you the greater have been my esteem for your character and my respect for your talents. But it is your noble, able, manly, and patriotic conduct in support of the great measure of this session which has entirely won my heart and secured my highest regard. I hope you may live long to serve your country; but I do not think you are ever likely to see a crisis in which you may be able to do so much, either for your own distinction or for the public good. You have stood where others have fallen; you have advanced, with firm and steady step, where others have wavered, faltered, and fallen back; and for one I desire to thank you, and to commend your conduct, out of the fulness of an honest heart.

This letter needs no reply. It is, I am aware, of very little value; but I have thought you might be willing to receive it, and perhaps to leave it where it would be seen by those who shall come after you.

I pray you, when you reach your own threshold, to remember me most kindly to your wife and daughter; and I remain, my dear sir, with the truest esteem, your friend and obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON,
United States Senate.

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY.—The Natchitches *Chronicle* has the following:

One of the most daring and outrageous burglaries ever perpetrated in our town, was effected on Thursday night. The store occupied as a counting room, by our fellow citizen, John Lapice, Esq., was broken into night before last, the desk in which he deposited the key of the iron safe, burst into, the safe opened, and between $1300 and $1400 abstracted.

The brick wall under the window sill, in the rear of the house was taken out, leaving an aperture wide enough for the burglar to effect an entrance. With the coolness and ingenuity which generally characterize such scamps, he contented himself with the gold and silver, and so notes are sometimes identified by their numbers and marks, wisely left behind several hundred dollars of that kind of money strewed upon the floor. This is the second attempt made to rob the same safe. We have no doubt that the perpetrator was a white person.

A COOL RECEPTION.—Some interesting young gentlemen in Woodlawn, Va., on Saturday night week, took possession under the window of a certain coquettish young lady for the purpose of a serenade. After listening to their entertaining "strains" for awhile, the lady hurried to the sash, and in a suppressed tone informed the serenaders that she could not admit them through the front door, but invited them to present themselves at the back door in the back building. They were exceedingly admirated, in the dark, the lady summed herself for a "scamper" and the rogues, taking hold of the door opens thereon, and in other amorous other words their sister was unceremoniously dumped by a sudden "slip" of the door from a hydrant in the room. We need not add that the young ladies had invited them into a bath-room and vested them in privileges.

TEXAS.

By an arrival from Galveston we have received Texas papers to the 2d inst. The Yellow fever still prevails at Galveston, the interments averaging four or five a day. It is reported to have broken out at Houston.

We take the following items from our exchanges:

BROKE JAIL.—Three prisoners, Wiley, Sherman and Williamson, broke jail on Saturday evening last, about 7 o'clock, by cutting into the wall, and pushing back the bolt of the lock. Sheriff Thomas M. Hogan, gave immediate pursuit and came upon Wiley, who is charged with negro stealing, that night, fired at him, but failed to secure him. He, however, continued the pursuit, on the following day, and succeeded in recapturing both Wiley and Sherman, a few miles out of town. The other prisoner, Williamson, who is charged with stealing a pocket-book, with some $40 in money, has not been retaken.—*Houston Telegraph.*

CROPS.—We learn from a gentleman from Walker and Montgomery counties that cotton is suffering considerably from want of rain. There is no appearance of the worm.

Corn, owing to the recent dry weather, has not turned out as well as was expected several weeks ago. Before the harvest, corn could be counted at from fifty to fifty cents per bushel. It is now held at fifty cents to one dollar, according to convenience to market.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—The San Antonio Ledger of the 24th ult., says that a letter from Kerrne county, dated the 14th, says the Indians have visited that section and "borrowed" all the horses belonging to Rev. H. Hill and Col. Hodges, and seven head from Capt. Peck. A party pursued the Indians, unsuccessfully, 40 miles towards the Nueces. They found several of the horses dead, two of them skinned, and parts of the carcasses removed. The savages went out by their old trail, 90 miles West of Fort Mcintil.

It is said that there is a great deal of sickness in the country, with rather more than an average mortality. On the Brazos, intermittent fevers are prevalent.

EXCITEMENT IN HUNTSVILLE.—We find the following telegraphic news in the Houston *Star*:—

HUNTSVILLE, August 29.

A Mass Meeting of the citizens of Huntsville and vicinity, was held this morning, at 10 o'clock.

Dr. S. G. McClenny was called to the Chair, and A. M. Branch, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to take the sense of the citizens whether or not they would allow the convicts, who served their time in the Penitentiary, to remain in Huntsville.

After very able speeches from Messrs. A. F. Wilcy, J. A. Bakers, and B. B. Wilson, resolutions to this effect were adopted:

That a Standing Committee of twelve be appointed to inform those who have already served their times out, and those who shall hereafter come out, giving them twenty-four hours to leave the county, to inform those who are committed from this county. In default of which, *hickory* and *black jack* will be the remedy applied.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Committee commenced giving notice, and at once proceeded to Mr. O. H. Walker's grocery, who had some of the discharged convicts employed, and before the first quarter were, when a fight ensued between one of the Committee and Walker, who threatened to defend his rights with deadly weapons; he was thinly displayed, but nobody seriously hurt, except Walker, who was only saved from being killed by the presence of his wife, he having but few friends. His house is considerably damaged.

Several good for nothing white men and Mexicans, who have been hanging about here, have been ordered to leave, under penalty from the above committee.

The excitement is at present high. A guard of thirty persons, in addition to patrols, have been appointed to see the resolution carried into effect.

The bed of coal discovered in Hill county, thirty miles above Waco, and near the 32d parallel, has been pronounced cannel coal, and is found in immense quantities.

Mr. Wilson Davidson has purchased one third interest in the Galveston Daily Bee, a paper will be edited by Messrs Ford and Beveridge.

A Mineral Spring at Waco, upon the lands of Capt. Shaum, operates as an emetic. The Kra fai said, deposits a dark reddish yellow color. It has never been analyzed, but the Indians have regarded it as valuable for medicinal purposes.

THE EXPLORED VALLEY.—The beautiful valley, lately explored in the boundary line of New Mexico, bids fair to redeem a large portion of that territory from the charge of sterility. The company of young men now with Capt. Gilbert, is the certain forerunner of population, and from the information we have, we must expect large accessions.

HOPE FOR THE HOPEFUL.—It was once mentioned by the Hon. HENRY A. WISE, and we believe not long ago, that he had not yet met with no newspaper printed in his Congressional district. The chasm is broken. We have just received the 25th number of a constitutile tri-weekly paper, printed in Hampton, Virginia, (now represented by the Hon. THOMAS H BAYLY) called the Hampton News and Advertiser, edited by JAMES B. HOPE, Esq. The editor gives readers a varied and a cheerful little sheet. It could not be otherwise, living as he does in the region of hoppins and of the cracklin' cornbread, of the water, and treated to good dinners and dowdies, the latter from fair hands and rosy cheeks. Mr. Hope draws the inference that an editor's life is not so hard a one after all as some folks have represented it to be. If he wants to know all the mysteries let him try a business city and a daily paper.

Melancholy Casualty.—

About half-past 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, Mr. Thomas M. Knox, while under the influence of delirium induced by Yellow Fever, jumped out of the back upper story window of his boarding house, at Mr. Lybold's in Market, between Meeting and King streets.

An Inquest was held by Coroner DeVeaux, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the following facts.

Mr. Knox was a printer by profession, intelligent and gentlemanly in his deportment, and celebrated by his acquaintances. His funeral will take place this morning at 9 o'clock.

[*Charleston Mercury.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—TWO LADIES KILLED.—Albany, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1854.—The express train on the Central Road, which reached this city, at 7 o'clock, this evening, ran over two ladies at Canastota, seven miles this side of Syracuse, instantly killing them. The ladies were just descending from the mail train going West, which was waiting for the express train to pass. Unfortunately, they got out on the wrong side of the cars, and were caught by the passing express train and horribly mangled. They were literally torn asunder, their limbs being rent from their bodies. We could not ascertain their names.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

FIRE IN THE WOODS OF NEW BRUNSWICK. EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.—Bath, Me., Aug. 29.—The New Brunswick papers state that a fire is raging in the woods between New Brunswick and Maine, on both sides of the line. In Perry, Maine, a new brig on the stocks, nearly completed, has been destroyed.

The St. Andrew's Standard says that the forests are burning in all directions. Many farm houses have been burnt to the ground, and the crops destroyed.

The drought continues in New England, and there is still no signs of rain.

THE FIRE AT MILWAUKEE.—New York, Aug. 29.—The Milwaukee Sentinel gives the following as the principal losers by the fire:—Hathaway & Co., $50,000; Bosworth & Sons, $25,000; Wells & Co. clothiers, $25,000; Shoyer & Co. clothiers, $20,000; Roach & Goodrich, fancy goods, $20,000; Crow & Shepardson, of the U. S. Hotel, $21,000; H. P. Peck's retail dry goods, $23,000; Hammond & Hale's loss amount, but nearly all were partly well insured.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—FIENDISH VILLAINY.—Cleveland, Aug. 29.—Trains on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad were thrown off the track on Saturday, and last night, obstructions having been placed on the track by some miscreant. Engineer, Brennan and fireman were seriously injured on the former occasion—no one was hurt on the latter.

Last night the mail train on the Cleveland and Toledo road was thrown off the track by an ox, near Solon. No one was hurt, but the trains have been considerably delayed.

CONTINUATION OF THE DROUGHT.—Buffalo, Aug. 29.—The weather continues dry and the sun powerful. We have had no rain since Friday night. At that time there was a heavy shower, which reached as far west as a few miles this side of Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago, were vegetation of all descriptions is burnt up, past all chance of resuscitation even with the most favorable weather.

FRAUDULENT PURCHASES.—Boston, Aug. 29.—J. J. Fitchman & A. H. Adams, commission merchants, were arrested this morning, on the charge of swindling various parties merchants to the extent of $25,000, by fraudulent purchases. John Quincy Adams, Jr., a member of the firm, is out of the city, and has not been arrested.

STEAMER SUNK.—Buffalo, August 29.—The steamer Alabama left at 4 o'clock, this morning, out and immediately sank; fortunately she grounded on a bar and sunk only to her upper deck. The crew were taken off. There is deep water on both sides of the spot where the Alabama went down. She is not insured.

CONVICTION OF GABRIEL.—Emigrants for KANSAS.—Boston, Aug. 29.—The Angel Gabriel was convicted of disturbing the peace, and fined $50 and costs. He was required, also, to give bail in $300 for his good behavior for six months.

Sixty-seven free soil emigrants left for Kansas to-day.

FUSION AND KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTIONS.—Portland, Me., August 29.—The whigs, free soilers and Merrill democrats held their county conventions here to-day, and nominated a fusion ticket for county officers and State Senators.

The Know-Nothing convention was also held here, but their nominations have not transpired.

FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis, Aug. 29.—Quality's dancing-room and two adjoining houses, located on the heart of the city, and occupying valuable buildings amongst the business houses.

DEATH OF HON. H. MOSELY.—Boston, Aug. 29.—Hon. Henry Mosely, of Northampton, died suddenly this morning of apoplexy. He was an old Federalist of some celebrity.

GRAPESHOTTER.—New York, August 29.—All vessels from Savannah, including steamers, have been ordered to quarantine at Staten Island, in apprehension of yellow fever.

THE CHOLERA AT FALL RIVER.—Fall River, Aug. 29.—There has been eight deaths from cholera since noon yesterday, and eight new cases.

☞ The *National Democrat* thinks the Know Nothing or Native American sentiment is only going to have the effect to augment the power of Roman Catholicism in this country.—It tells us:—

"The Native American riots in Philadelphia added thousands of Irish warm men to the Roman Catholic Church. The Know Nothings of to-day, by subverting the American principle, will also augment its power. Only a few months ago we saw the laity of two Roman Catholic Churches at Buffalo and Rochester refuse to acknowledge the temporal power of the Bishops, the representatives of the Pope, but the proscription of short sighted Know Nothings has consented together the discordant materials and effected a compromise which is based upon mutual safety. This exhibits the analogy of all fanaticism—this proves that violence is ever dangerous in a good cause. If left to itself—if unprosecuted by fanaticism, we have no doubt that Roman Catholicism would be absorbed by the vitality of Americanism, and that although the church might exist as a religious institution, it would be under different auspices; nay, even under existing circumstances, we believe that in less than twenty-five years, there will be the American Catholic Church, opposed to that of Rome, and analogous to the American Pope as the rival occupant of the Vatican."

Memory Quickened in Drowning.

The following circumstance, vouched for as true, is one among many instances in which the memory has received a remarkable quickening in apparent drowning. Such facts are incontestable; the solution has never been satisfactorily given:—

"Some years since, A held a bond of B for several hundred dollars, having some time to run. At its maturity he found that he had put it away so carefully that he was unable to find it. Every search was fruitless. He only knew that it had not been paid or traded away. In this dilemma, he called on B, relating the circumstances of his disappearance, and proposed a receipt as offset to the bond, or rather an indemnifying bond against its collection if ever found.

"To his great surprise, B not only refused to meet the terms of difficulty, but positively denied owing him anything, and strongly intimated the presence of a fraudulent design on the part of A. Without legal proof, and, therefore, without redress, he had to endure both the loss of his money and the suspicion of a dishonorable intention in urging the claim. Several years passed away without any change in the nature of the case, or its facts, as about given, when whether or not A had gone into the river, A either from inability to swim, or cramp, or some other cause, was discovered to be drowning—He had sank and risen several times, and was floating away under the water, when he was seized and drawn to the shore. The usual remedies were applied to resuscitate him and although there was no signs of life, there was no appearance of consciousness. He was taken home in a state of exhaustion, and remained for some days.

"On his first return of strength to walk, he left his bed, went to his book case took out a book, opened it, and handed his bag lost bond to a friend who was present. He then informed him that when drowning and sinking, as he supposed, to rise no more, in a moment, there stood out distinctly before his hand, as a picture, every word of the bond, from the hour of childhood to the hour of sinking under the water, and among them the circumstance of his putting the bond in the book, the book itself and the place in which he had put it in the bookcase. It is needless to say that he recovered his own with ease.

"There can be no doubt that this remarkable quickening of memory results from the process which in such cases is going on, the extinguishment of life. It is the same in principle, analogous to the breaking in of the light of another world, when in so many well attested case of death bed scenes, enables the departing spirit, even before it has actually left the body, to recognize, behold and exult in the glories of the future state. Is it not a fair inference, that when the soul shakes off the clogs and encumbrances of the body, it will possess capacities for the enjoyment of which on earth it was unacceptable?

"As regards the memory, it will be observed by those most informed, that it is the last faculty that which we do not desire to remember, and in this way we get rid of much unhappiness—*Care we do not desire to remember.* This is an important and practical question."—*Cut's Advertiser.*

STRANGE ATTACHMENT.—Our young friend and townsman, Robert M. Waddell, informed us the other day that he had taken a fancy to an attachment from a pig to a horse. Mr. Waddell informed us that while leaving town a few days since, on his way to his farm on the Alabama and Mississippi River Railroad, that near the edge of a town, a pig some three or four months old, commenced following him on his horse, and continued to follow him for a distance of about 50,000 yards of earth, for which reason and a locomotive will be furnished by the Company.

JAS. H. GRANT,
Chief Engineer.

LARD!—Ex ship Wurtemberg, from Havre, 50 kegs and 10 tierces choice prime lard, for sale by
FOLCH & CO.
Also, 600 demijohns 3 gallons, 200 do 5 do, 100 do 10 do, for sale by F. FOLCH & CO.
21 and 23 Gravier st.

MOLASSES.—Ex schooner Hero, 6 cases assortment of Syrup, Molasses, Maple and compound; French, English and American Chemical Products, for Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, &c.
Also on hand—French, English and Domestic Chemical Remedies, and a large quantity of Medicinal Herbs.
New Orleans, Sept. 1st 1854. 2 1m

F. P. DUCONGE,
BEGS leave to inform the public, that he now occupies his former store,
No. 29, Chartres street, near Conti.
Between Hospital and Custom-house streets
He is now receiving and offers at reasonable prices a very extensive and
ENTIRELY FRESH
assortment of Drugs, Medicines, simple and compound; French, English and American Chemical Products, for Perfumery, Surgical Instruments.
Also on hand—French, English and Domestic Chemical Remedies, and a large quantity of Medicinal Herbs.
New Orleans, Sept. 1st 1854. 2 1m

COMMERCIAL.

THE MARKETS.

SEE OFFICE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, 1854.

There has been some inquiry for Cotton to-day, but at lower prices, and we notice sales of 1000 bales. We now quote:

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOWLAND AND STRICT.

Inferior	5—5¾d	Fair	6¾d
Ordinary	5¾ 6¼d	Fully Fair	6¾ 7d
Middling	6¼ 6½d	Good Fair	—d
Good Middling	6½ 6¾d	Good and Fine	—d
Middling Fair	6¾ 6¾d		

In Tobacco, the transactions comprise 1 hhd. at 5½; 20 do. at 6½; 15 do. at 6¾; 9 do. at 6¾; 8 do. at 7; and 3 do. at 7½.

Sales of Sugar confined to small lots.

Molasses has advanced, with sales of 100 bbls. prime Sarmentine at 16c, and 50 gmd. at 17½c; 5 gallon kegs at 18c, and 5 gallon jugs at 20c.

Sales of Rice confined to small lots, including 100 bbls. extra Mission at $6 50.

A sale of 75 casks white Carolina Lime, at 90c. 100 bbls. Rosendale Cement at $1 60; 100 bbls. Rosendale Cement at $1 50 @ $1 60.

Sales of 74 bales Hemp, quality, at 7c for Shoulders, and 7½c for Sides.

Of Lard, 100 kegs brought the P. B.

A sale of 100 cask Hale Rose, at 8½c cash.

A cargo of 14,000 bushels Tarpaul Salt was sold at 42 @ 45c.

In Freights, a ship was taken for Liverpool, at 6d., and one for Havre at 2½c, per gallon.

Exchange market dull, at our quotations.

EXCHANGE OUR QUOTE.

Sterling	109 @ 110 p. ct. prem
Francs	5 @ 5 p. ct. prem
New York Sterling bill	1 @ 1½ p. ct. prem
Do. Checks	6 @ 7½ p. ct. prem
Boston, sixty days	1½ @ 2 p. ct. prem
Philadelphia, sixty days	1½ @ 2 p. ct. prem
Nassau notes to order	¼ @ ⅜ p. ct. prem

Stock Sales.

JULES LAVERGNE, Esq., is a candidate for the State Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the Hon. J. A. BRAUD. sep6

☞ The most confirmed cases of the most distressing diseases, off-times arise from indigestion. All of us, more or less, are troubled with this annoying symptom, still as it is a general thing, we do not attempt to medicate until something serious intervenes. We would as a public monitor warn all our readers against the sin of neglect, and at the same time recommend to their notice Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters the original preparation, as prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. We have seen cures effected through Hoofland's—*Sun's Weekly.* sep2-ow1w sup

☞ We are again publishing advertisements of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This medicine is taken a very strong hold upon the good opinion of the people. It is regarded generally as a most excellent remedy for Pulmonary Complaints, Coughs and Colds.

The writing found it an excellent and cheerful by reading it.—*Miscellany, Dayton.* ow 6 1

RELIGIOUS DISORDERS.

For tendency to Bilious Disorders, Fever and Ague and body troubled Fever and Ague, the most effects of Quinine and other drugs, after a long fit of sickness, *Dr. Coughlin's Hydropiper* has a wonderful restorative action upon the system, counteracting all Miasmatic Poison, heartburn, languor, pain in the head, costiveness, dropsy of the feet and legs, coldness of the body and limbs, nervous, nausea, hunger for meat, palpitation of the heart, great weakness, pain in the small of the back, trouble in hearing in the ears, hard about the head and face, dry skin, yellow complexion; excessive nervous prostration, foul diarrhoea, costiveness, no appetite or relish for food, and of which, failing off of the hair, inflamed sore eyes, scurf around the mouth, extreme sensitiveness to the weather, nervous debility and excitement, rheumatic pains, dropsical symptoms, disgust of life.

Weak and Delicate Children.

For weak and delicate children, of a feeble and scrofulous constitution, with much and disordered digestion, Dr. Coughlin's Hydropiper is a valuable remedy, and of opposite this is the most natural, simple and safest medicine ever offered to the public. Many children considered scrofulous and consumptive, are not really so; their disease consists chiefly in a disordered state of the digestive organs. Dr. Hydropiper renders them to digest and convert into good blood the nutritious matter of food, and health and vigor, the natural results.

☞ SHOW & BATTES, No. 74 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky., General Agents.

☞ For sale in New Orleans by the Agents, ALEX. H. DITMAS, Corner Magazine and Common sts., and J. WRIGHT & CO., 56 Old Levee.

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
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THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES are private and justly reputated as the most safe, valuable and reliable Family Medicines ever offered to the public. They are sold at the Office of the Company, 143 Fulton st., N. Y., and those who have used them guarantee their beneficial action.

A most valuable Pamphlet containing a list of more than 40 diseases with their symptoms and mode of treatment, can be obtained without charge, from

J. WRIGHT,
No. 151 Chartres street.

Who keeps a full supply of the Medicines on hand at all times. sep25-1y

SHIPS & STEAMERS

FOR Liverpool—The A. 1 American ship CLARE WHEELER, Capt. Nelson, will have quick despatch. For freight, apply to
HART & CO., 76 Poydras st.
Or to
FOR ANTWERP AND GHENT.
The Dutch Built Bark
Hellendoorn, Capt. Bouman,
No. 7718, having been nearly secured and fitted up for the Antwerp and Ghent trade, will be despatched for the Antwerp and Ghent, early in October, for freight or passage, apply to
BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Sec'y
No. 6 Commercial Place.

FOR HAVRE—The fine A. 1 American ship CLARA WHEELER, Capt. Nelson, will have quick despatch. For freight, apply to
HART & CO., 76 Poydras st.

FOR ANTWERP AND GHENT.
The Dutch Built Bark
Hellendoorn, Capt. Bouman,
No. 7718, having been nearly secured and fitted up for the Antwerp and Ghent trade, will be despatched for the Antwerp and Ghent