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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 24.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

INSECURITY OF TRAVEL.

The modes of conveyance for travelers throughout the country are practically reduced to railroads and steamboats. People now-a-days cannot ascend or descend a river save by steam, or traverse any portion of our territory except by railway. There is no option in the matter, as stages and flatboats have grown antiquated and obsolete. This being the case we confess to some astonishment at the comparative indifference to human life evinced by the traveling community. The first and most essential element of travel should be safety. This is altogether paramount to speed or convenience. It is presumed that no one in his senses but would prefer creeping at the rate of four or five miles an hour, or being lodged in a narrow, ill-ventilated state room, rather than career along with the swiftness of a bird, and enjoy the comforts and splendor of a palace, at the imminent risk of being shot into the air by an explosion, or mangled horribly by a bar running off the track. Accidents of this kind, involving fearful loss of life and property, and shocking mutilation, are of so frequent occurrence in the United States that they are registered with scarcely a protest against the wanton neglect or criminal ignorance by which they are occasioned.—Within less than a month several such calamities have been recorded in the public journals, and our columns to-day add another to the mournful catalogue.

Is it not time, if we are wise, to exact and enforce laws by which this alarming insecurity of travel shall be abated? How is it elsewhere? Last year, a statistical table of the number of persons who had been discovered by steamer and railroad through the kingdom of Great Britain was published. We have not the document at hand, but recollect distinctly that the number exceeded seventeen millions. The proportion of accidents was almost nil; only low—not more than one in some hundred thousand. A similar comparison in America revealed the astounding fact that the accidents were more than tenfold in proportion. Then it follows that in England disasters by railway and steamer are excessively rare, while in America they are portentously frequent. There are several reasons for this notable difference, but the principal ones are, first, that in England the officers of a locomotive, or a steamer are men of intelligence, well versed in the knowledge necessary for their occupation, and selected with especial reference to their acquaintance and experience. Second, that in case of loss of life or injury to passengers, a rigorous and searching inquiry is instituted, and we to the engineer, conductor, or other official to whose neglect the catastrophe may be traced. His punishment is alike certain and severe.

This is precisely what is needed in the United States. We want stringent laws on the subject of railroad and steamboat accidents, and we want them fully and fairly executed. We want no smothering of investigations, no summary dismissal of them with a verdict of "nobody to blame." This has been one of the chief impediments to safe traveling. Functionaries who are entrusted with the lives of passengers; who know that a moment's drowsiness, the touch of a little finger, the omission for a quarter of an hour to look to the delicate machinery by which locomotion is effected, may be followed by the most fatal consequences, would be very apt to keep their faculties about them, and to be vigilant and careful, if they knew that a disaster might entail upon them a personal responsibility of the most serious character. Knowing just the reverse; being morally certain, in any event, of escaping all penalty, we are not to be surprised that consideration of duty alone fails to prompt them to fidelity and watchfulness. Besides, the class of individuals who, for the most part, are chosen to fill these situations, rarely entitles them to universal confidence. A few may possess education and ability, but the majority have no other claims than such as are derived from experience, without the slightest scientific knowledge.

It is vain to expect that travel will be rendered, as it is elsewhere, almost absolutely free from danger, unless we use the same precautions which are employed abroad. If public policy is not sufficient to insure that it cannot be stirred into activity by repeated and awful calamities—if the most overwhelming proof of utter ignorance, and wanton disregard of ordinary prudence fails to bring the offender before the courts of justice, or to convict him on trial, it is clear that the radical fault lies in the administration of the law, and that a false and pernicious public sentiment protects criminals who are as truly murderers as if they had stabbed and shot instead of blowing up their victims.

Distinguished Laborers in the Mount Vernon Cause.

The Richmond Enquirer says that at the request of the ladies of Tallahassee, Florida, Madame the Princess Murat has been appointed Vice-Regent of the Mount Vernon Association for that State. Madame Murat is the grand niece of Washington, through the Lewises. By her marriage with Achille Murat she becomes the niece of Napoleon the first. Her mental endowments are of a high order.

The Boston Courier announces the appointment of Mrs. Greenough as the agent, or Vice-Regent, for Massachusetts, of the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union." There is a double propriety, says the Courier, in the selection of this lady, as she is the widow of Mr. Horatio Greenough, the sculptor, who has reared in marble so noble a monument to the memory of Washington.

The Richmond Enquirer has the following reference to the services of Mrs. Lovert, Vice-Regent for Alabama, in behalf of Mount Vernon:

The Vice-Regent of the Mount Vernon Association for Alabama, Madame Octavia Walton Levert, was destined by a most hearty response to the appeal she addressed to her State, requesting that the sympathy of the people in the cause she has so zealously espoused would be shown by their contributions on the birthday of National Independence. Her words were words of power that kindled into hearts to patriotic warmth, they fell like rich seed upon good ground, and yielded a golden harvest. Between seven in the morning and seven at night, of the 4th of July, she received seven hundred dollars for Mount Vernon. Such a Vice-Regent among the ones appointed who will show as noble a return from her State, though the population may be far denser! In not Madame Levert a worthy descendant of the patriot hero who was her grandfather? Her appointment to preside over Alabama has been particularly judicious—especially fortunate. Wherever she moves she

"draws after her the hearts of men."

Her fellow-citizens have the confidence in her judgment—they have faith in the success of whatever she undertakes—they delight to answer honors upon her, and to testify their love and homage to her by response to her wishes. We heard of one gentleman who nothing since enclosed a draft for $300 to a friend, with the charge "if Madame Levert has any thing to do with Mount Vernon, I wish the money given."

We understand, says the Alexandria (La.) American, that several valuable letters have been lost in transmission between our town and Opelousas. A letter containing a considerable amount of money in bank notes was mailed and registered in Opelousas on the 28th of April last, directed to a prominent lawyer in this place; it never came to hand, and its loss was not known here for two months after, although it was the duty of the Postmaster at Opelousas, after waiting a reasonable time for the return of the register, to write to the Postmaster here to enquire about it. Letters from him to Opelousas also have never reached their destination. Mr. Stewart here has notified the department of the affair, but so much time has elapsed that there is very little probability of any good results being obtained.

It is reported that a special messenger left Washington on the 16th, carrying dispatches to Minister Forsyth, from Washington, approving his suspension of diplomatic intercourse with that country, and directing the withdrawal of the legation and its return to the United States.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale of the Stock of a Country Dry Goods Store THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by Thomas & Co., at their auction rooms, No. 33 Camp corner Bank Street.

COLLAPSE OF CATHOLICISM.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Post contains the following important news:

With unmitigated regret I desire to communicate a very important piece of news, viz: Voluminous skirts are no longer the fashion! Crinoline, amatorially, is a defunct article, and berax powder will no more be put into starch to give petticoats the stiff form hitherto requested. As in the high ride now to wear low skirts, and to feet compose the ballroom. I derive my information from that popular journal of the fashions, the Gazette Rose, edited by the Princesse de Metternich, a lady generally supposed to dwell in a magnificent palace in the Faubourg St. Germain, but who in reality, I am assured, lives in a garret, cooks her own breakfast, and has very seedy black pantaloons, and no end of pearls!

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

COTTON CLOSED DULL.

PASSAGE OF THE INDIA BILL.

BRITISH CRUISERS WITHDRAWN FROM COAST OF CUBA.

AGAMEMNON NOT RETURNED.

FURTHER FROM THE CABLE FLEET.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Letters from the cable fleet by the Alice Monroe, which arrived at Boston yesterday, state that the Agamemnon experienced the most violent southerly gales. That vessel was driven as far north as latitude 54 deg., much higher than the tendency was. The Niagara behaved in all respects like a thorough sea-going vessel. The Agamemnon, on the contrary, suffered severely, and at one time all hopes of saving her were lost, so great was her straining; but the storm subsided at last, and she rode out the gale. An accident, however, occurred on board, caused by the breaking loose of the connections which held the cable in position on the gun-deck, letting the coil shift its position. As it pitched about, two seamen were injured, and other accidents occurred.

The two vessels and tenders finally arrived on the ground on the morning of the 26th. The two ends of the cable were united, but the paying out had hardly commenced before the wire snapped. After a few hours detention, another splice was made, and the steamers again started. Signals were kept up, and a message was transmitted every fifteen minutes. All was going on well. Forty miles were paid out, when the electricians on the Niagara failed to receive the circuit was again broken. The Niagara immediately put about, and had reached the mid ocean rendezvous when seen by the Alice Monroe.

It was believed on board the Niagara that the second breaking was caused by a kink in the Agamemnon wire, from its disarrangement during the gale.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The British mail steamship America, of the Cunard line, arrived off Sandy Hook at 12 o'clock, yesterday, bringing Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 10th inst., three days later than those by the North Star and Kangaroo.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—The sales of cotton for the week ending last evening foot up 60,000 bales.

Of this amount 8500 bales were sold to speculators, and 6500 bales for exportation.

The market opened in the early part of the week at an advance of 1-16 to 1-8d., but subsequently fell off and nearly lost the advance.

The market closed dull, exhibiting no change in prices since the departure of the Kangaroo.

CONSOLS.

Consols for money closed at 95¼ to 95¾.

The sales of Friday were 5000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1000 bales.

The market closed dull at the following quotations: Fair Orleans 7¾d.; Middling Orleans 7d.; Fair Mobile 7¾d.; Middling Mobile 7 1-16d.; Fair Uplands 7 3-16d.; Middling Uplands 6 15-16d.

STOCK AT LIVERPOOL.

The stock of cotton in port is 640,000 bales, of which 575,000 bales are American.

MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are of an unfavorable character.

There was little inquiry for cotton, and prices were rather weak.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR.—The Havre market shows some improvement. Orleans *fine ordinaire* is quoted at 105 francs.

CONSOLS AND BULLION.

LONDON, July 10.—Consols for account closed at 95 to 95¼.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased during the week £539,000.

The Paris bourse is dull.

The Provision market is dull, and exhibits little change in prices.

Lard in firm at last quotations.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Flour—Western 22s. Corn—Inferior has advanced 6d. to 1s.

Lard—Choice advanced 1s.

Pork steady. Sugar steady.

Coffee quiet. Spirits Turpentine 44.

LONDON MARKET.

Wheat advanced 2d. Welsh Rail Rate 48 6d. Sugar firm. Coffee dull—Rio has slightly declined.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons has finally passed the India bill.

Lord Malmesbury had announced in the House of Commons that orders had been given for the withdrawal of their cruisers from the coast of Cuba. By the 1st of March the African coast would be continued.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

AGAMEMNON NOT RETURNED.

The Agamemnon and her escort had not returned to Valentia Bay, at the time the America sailed, and we have no additional particulars respecting the Atlantic telegraph cable.

SPAIN PREPARING TO INVADE MEXICO.

Recent advices from Madrid again state that Spain is preparing an expedition of ten thousand men and a large fleet for the invasion of Mexico.

NEW CALEDONIA.

A bill providing for the government of New Caledonia has passed to a second reading in the House of Commons.

TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

By the non-arrival of the Agamemnon it is supposed she has returned to mid ocean, and is preparing for a fourth attempt to lay the cable.

The Niagara had taken on board her coal, ready for sea.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company are awaiting the arrival of the Agamemnon before determining their future plans.

BANK OF FRANCE.

The specie in the Bank of France had increased 8,000,000 francs.

NEW JUDGE FOR KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Judge Elmore has been appointed chief justice of Kansas, in place of Judge Lane who has resigned.

THE CALAMITY ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.

The New York papers of the 17th contain the details of the shocking accident referred to a few days ago by telegraph. We copy the following from the *Times*:

The most serious accident that has ever occurred on the Erie Railroad, happened to the express train (which leaves Jersey City at 5 30 P. M.) on Thursday, six miles east of Port Jervis, at about 9 o'clock, P. M. The train consisted of a locomotive, six passenger cars and one baggage crate. There were about one hundred and fifty persons on the train. They had just stopped at Turner's Corner, where passengers take tea, and then proceeded westward at the rate of about thirty-five miles an hour. The road at this point, known as "Shin Hollow," where the road is straight, with a steep embankment, some forty feet in depth on one side. The locomotive struck a broken rail, which it jumped, carrying along the crate and the four first passenger cars. The locomotive, however, was thrown from the rail, and, after being drawn over the sleepers for some distance, the coupling broke, and it separated from the train, with the rest of the train, and they were both thrown over the embankment. The rear car turned two or three times in descending, while the other made but one turn and a half, remaining bottom up. The last car was torn to fragments, one of the heavy iron trucks passing through the bottom and causing the death several of those within. All the deaths occurred in this car, while in this, as well as the other cars, a large number of passengers were injured. A number had their limbs broken, and were pierced by splinters and fragments of the wreck. Six persons are known to have been killed, viz: three men, one woman, (colored) and two children. Two or three were living last evening, but their injuries are serious that it is thought that they cannot recover.

For over an hour a scene of the wildest confusion prevailed around the spot. All the lights having been extinguished, the surrounding darkness added to the horror of their situation. While some labored industriously to extricate those who were buried beneath the wreck, others piled pinions of the fragments together, and made fires to give light, and others brought water from a spring near by to revive those who were having their pain soothed by the loss of blood. As soon as possible after the full extent of the disaster was known, the locomotive, with one car, was dispatched to Port Jervis to bring assistance, and in about one hour (11¼ P. M.) it returned, having from four to five physicians, with their medicines and restoratives on were at hand, and a number of citizens who promptly came down to offer their assistance. By the time all the living but injured persons were placed in the remaining cars; those most seriously hurt reclining upon double seats, and the dead being laid in one of the cars together. The train reached Port Jervis about midnight, but the news of the disaster had been circulated among the citizens, who rose, lighted their houses, and made every arrangement to receive and care for the wounded passengers. The following is a list of the killed and wounded, carefully prepared from the reports brought us from several quarters, and from statements of passengers, which, in the details of the disaster, agree with our account and statements published below. It will be seen by the latest intelligence received from Port Jervis, at Port Jervis that the number of the injured is not so great as we give below, from which it is to be hoped that many of those here enumerated have suffered hurt than was at first supposed.

List of the Dead and Wounded.

KILLED.

Harvey Wood, Wellsboro', Tioga county, Pa.; A. Robertson, New York city; a child of Mr. and Mrs. Mix, Turner, N. Y.; Mr. Hiram Brown, New York city; a man, (name unknown) Mrs. Ray, (colored) Binghamton; a child of Mrs. Brown, of Waterbury, Conn.

WOUNDED—SERIOUSLY AND PROBABLY FATALLY.

Mrs. Turner, Ninth ground, New York—husband does business in Brooklyn; a child of Mrs. Mr. Turner, similarly injured; Charles R. Bartell, Newark, N. J.; slightly injured; Morton Bowen, Waterbury, Conn.; ankle broken; Mr. Perkins, lawyer, No. 63 William street, New York; arm broken; Mrs. Bromley, Lay, New Orleans, ribs broken; wife of Col. Lay, slightly injured; a child of Colonel Lay, slightly injured; Chas. Barrett, Cleveland, Ohio, thigh broken; Adam Bay, (colored) Binghamton, New York, husband of Mrs. Bay, who is killed; Mrs. Crosby, Steuben county, New York, slightly injured; child of Mrs. Crosby, ditto; Emil Haas, firm of E. Haas & Co., No. 80 Broad street, New York; slightly injured; Mr. Baker, Buffalo, slightly injured; Augustus F. Bays, lawyer, No. 45 William street, New York, not dangerous; A. Hoguet, No. 84 East Twenty-eighth street, New York, slightly injured.

AT THE DELAWARE HOUSE, PORT JERVIS.

John E. White, No. 127 Eeekman street, New York, badly injured; John Wright, thought to be recovering; Bridget Gray, Brooklyn, slightly; Mrs. Seaveus, No. 62 Pacific street, Brooklyn, slightly injured; four children of Mrs. Seavens and a nurse, slightly injured; Professor Isaac Lewis Peet, of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, New York city, slightly injured; wife of Professor Peet, slightly.

INJURED SLIGHTLY, MOST OF WHOM HAVE LEFT FOR THEIR HOMES.

D. A. Seeley, Elmira, (firm of Seeley, Wilkens & Sherman); John W. Beale, Boston; S. Dunham, Wappello, Louisa county, Iowa; John Arnott, Elmira, director of Erie railroad; James Dale, New York; Mr. Rogers, Tioga Valley, New York; Mrs. Brown, wife of above; William Rose, No. 223 Third street, New York; John Carver, of saving bank in Toronto; Nathaniel Barnes, (mute) Sparta, Rome, N. Y.; C. F. Riddell, Newark, N. J.; L. F. Bowen, Meadville, Penn.; P. P. Scheerts, Utica, Licking county, Ohio; Miss J. L. Hill, Portland, Chautauque county, N. Y.; Michael Conklin, Jacksonville, Ill.; George Sylvan, Woodstock, Canada West; Ira Bush, Prattsburg, Steuben county, N. Y.; Henry Smith, residence unknown; Miss Newman, No. 63 Pacific street, Brooklyn; Adonia Barry, (mute) Deaf and Dumb Institute; C. C. Murray, Narrowsburg, N. J.; Rev. Edmund B. Palmer, No. 18 Popham street, Boston; Wm. Wallace Farnum, Port Jervis, N. Y.; Mr. John Scofield, No. 178 Franklin street, New York; Emma Boe, No. 178 Franklin street, New York.

EUROPE.

THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Friday, July 16, 1858.—The Royal mail steamship Canada, Captain Lang, left Liverpool at noon of the 3d instant, and arrived at Halifax at 6½ a. m. of Friday, the 16th instant, having been detained fifty-five hours by fog off Halifax harbor.

The Canada experienced strong westerly winds during the entire passage. Saw nothing of the telegraph fleet.

GREAT BRITAIN.—On the 30th the House of Lords was not in session, and the Commons were engaged in debating the marriage laws.

On the 1st, in the House of Lords, the question of the admission of Jews into Parliament was taken up. Lord Derby conceded from his opposition to the measure. He believed it was impossible to maintain inviolate the principles for which their lordships had long contended without bringing themselves into collision with the House of Commons; therefore he felt it the duty of the House to consider whether there was any possibility of satisfactorily settling all differences. He believed that the suggestion of Lord Lucan that the Commons should be left free to dispense by resolution with the words "on the faith of a Christian," when a member of the Jewish persuasion should take the oath, afforded the only solution of the difficulty, and therefore, though with great regret, he was prepared to accept the measure.

Lord Lyndhurst consented to postpone his bill, and Lord Lucan, in moving the second reading of his bill, explained that it gave the House of Commons the power of omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian," by resolution. He required that any member of the Jewish persuasion should present himself in the first instance at the table of the House, and take the objections to the oath in the form in which it now stood.

After some debate the second reading was carried by 143 to 97.

In the Commons, the India bill was further debated, and a series of amendments were offered, but all were voted down.

On the 2d, in the Lords, the bill abolishing Church rates was taken up. Lord Derby opposed it, and it was rejected by 151 majority.

In the Commons, further progress was made in the government India bill.

Attention was called to the fact that the Peruvian government was selling guano to the Americans at lower prices than to the English government. It was replied that Peru had promised to reduce the price to the American standard.

It was thought that Parliament would be prorogued before the end of July.

The British revenue returns for the year ending the 30th of June, show a decrease of over £5,000,000, nearly all of which was occasioned by the reduction of the income tax.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the appeal against the decision which held the steamer North American liable for damages in her collision with the American ship Leander, had affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

Much anxiety was felt in England as to the Atlantic cable, but there was no news of it up to the departure of the Canada.

Messrs. Skeen & Freeman, timber brokers of London, had suspended for £50,000.

The large failure at Bombay, reported per North America, was that of Domingos Ferreira.

Latest by Telegraph.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3, 1858.

The *Times* (City Article) reports that the funds opened yesterday at a further decline of ¼, but subsequently recovered.

There was a very active demand in the discount market and at the bank, to meet the bills due on the fourth, and full rates were demanded.

The shipment of specie to the east by the steamer of the 4th will be £98,000, nearly all in silver.

A report was circulated that the laying of the Atlantic cable was nearly completed, and shares advanced from £500 to a nominal quotation of £600 to £900.

An important private meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad was held on Friday, and a committee of ten was appointed, one of whom will probably be dispatched in a week to New York, to cooperate with the American directors. Among other changes it is recommended that a resident English director be appointed. The *Daily News* says that of the one hundred and seventy shares in the company, considerably upward of £90,000 were represented in the room.

It is reported that another of the failures in Rio Janeiro is that of Astley, Wilson & Co., for £150,000.

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the affair of Montenegro, and the hitherto latent state of diplomatic relations between France and Turkey and Austria, are considered very serious; that France has sent a military mission to Turkey and if a satisfactory answer should not be returned at once, more ships will be sent to the Adriatic.

The *Monitour* publishes a decree appointing M. de Morney President of the *Corps Legislatif*.

A special session of the Legislature was anticipated.

Advices from Lyons report a decided improvement in commercial affairs there. Improvement was also observable in a less degree at Marseilles.

The *Monitour* contains a decree which continues the law of June, 1853, forbidding Corsicans to carry arms till June, 1863.

Several fabrics in France were suffering severely from a great want of water. In Paris it was being used very sparingly by the poor.

The *Patrie* says that a Russian frigate has joined the French squadron in the Adriatic, and been placed under the orders of the French Admiral. The news had created a great sensation at Vienna.

SPAIN.—A telegraphic dispatch gives the following as the new appointments in Spain: Minister of Foreign Affairs and of War, O'Donnell; Minister of Justice, Nagrete; Minister of Finance, Salaverra; Minister of the Interior, Daberra; Minister of Marine, Hoedda.

A Madrid dispatch says that Gen. Concha has complained to the government of the insults of the English in reference to the slave trade question.

The Madrid journals say that the government intends to call on England for explanations of the gratuitous insults to which Spain has been exposed in the debates in the House of Lords by Earl Malmesbury and others.

ITALY.—The Tribunal of Appeals at Naples has declared the recently liberated steamer Cagliari a good and lawful prize.

A contract for a loan of 40,000,000 francs was taken by the Rothschilds of Paris and the Commercial Bank of Turin.

Sanguinary conflicts were almost of daily occurrence between the French and Roman soldiers.

PRUSSIA.—The King of Prussia had quitted Berlin for Tegernsee. It was announced before his departure that he had conferred the entire direction of State affairs, until the end of October next, upon the Prince of Prussia.

A serious dispute has taken place between Prussia and Austria, in regard to the garrison at Bederach. The cause of it is said to be that instead of a moderate contingent by Austria to replace the Prussian soldiers, she sent a larger force, thereby, say the Berlin papers, attempting to diminish the influence of Prussia. The newspaper controversy which this difficulty had excited raged fiercely on both sides.

DENMARK.—A Dresden journal declares there is no foundation for the statement that France has taken measures for bringing the question of the Duchies before the European Conference, and gives room to believe that the Confederation is to proceed with energy against Denmark.

RUSSIA.—It was said that 126,000 soldiers would assemble in the Camp of Powoski, at the end of August, for inspection by the Czar.

The cholera had made its appearance at St. Petersburg.

A fire had almost entirely destroyed the shipping at Helsingfors.

TURKEY.—It was announced that the Turkish government had made ample satisfaction for the attack on Mr. Von Mensin, the British Consul-General at Belgrade. The regiment to which the soldier who made the attack belonged, is to be disbanded, and he and the soldier and his officers sent to Constantinople for trial. The Pasha personally accompanied the regiment to the Consul's house, and ordered salutes to be fired in honor of the British Consul.

Reuen stated that Fuad Pasha had communicated a telegraphic dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, giving full assurances that the Syrian rebel Christian chiefs were not implicated in any agitation against the Government, and that in no case should Montenegrin or Austrian troops enter Turkey.

The Montenegrin Frontier Commission meets in Cattaro in the middle of July.

GREECE.—The liberal customs tariff adopted by the Greek government exempts machines and implements for agricultural purposes from all duty on importation.

The Greek government has placed its protection over Mr. Gandis under the protection of the French ambassador.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Cape of Good Hope dates are to May 21. A fierce struggle was going on between some of the frontier tribes.

Dr. Livingstone had met an enthusiastic welcome. His expedition had left for the Zambera.

First Art, Last Scene, of the Riviere Monstrosse.

We are enabled to state, upon what we believe to be good authority, that the morning papers in the contrary notwithstanding, that Colonel Blount does not contemplate leaving the city for the present. It is very probable that Miss Blount had an interview with her father, both on Thursday and Friday.

We think with our informant, that future investigation will establish the most extraordinary hallucination on the part of Mrs. Blount, as regards the assaultive and combative character of her husband. The whole of the whole of the facts connected with the case will, it is said, be of the most extraordinary and startling character, and will implicate many persons heretofore of apparent good standing.

Col. Blount, it is understood, will not consent to any settlement of the matter, unless such should become necessary from a want of sufficient proof to convict the parties who, on Monday every thing will come out clearly, and he will be exonerated from the means, directly or indirectly, of causing so much agony of mind to Colonel Blount, will meet their reward, when they least expect it.

Miss Blount arrived at the Hotel Napoleon on Saturday at 4 P. M., in charge of the gentlemanly post her to her father, at Dr. de Wees's house, No. 791 Broadway. It is said that Miss Blount was in a fainting condition, from the effects of the laudanum she had taken during her journey. Dr. de Wees's house, No. 791 Broadway. It is said that Miss Blount was in a fainting condition, from the effects of the laudanum she had taken during her journey. Dr. de Wees's house, No. 791 Broadway. It is said that Miss Blount was in a fainting condition, from the effects of the laudanum she had taken during her journey.

The story of the people in Hoboken is, that Miss Blount is at the de Wees's, and has been there since Tuesday o'clock on Friday morning. Mrs. Blount still remains at the Hotel Napoleon, and will rejoin her husband as soon as the proper arrangements can be made respecting which the counsel of Mr. Honcke believes to be certain.

It is said that Miss Blount had been very ill indeed when she left the hotel, and was, no doubt, glad to return to her father.

We shall give the story of things on Friday night.—*New York Express*, 17th.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The Commencement Exercises of the University of Louisiana were celebrated last evening in the Building on Baronne, corner Common street. The performances consisted in the delivery of original and selected compositions, and the distribution of premiums. The following is a list of the honors awarded on the occasion:

Diplomas conferred to J. B. Levert and J. D. Butts, of the Commercial Department.

Medals.—"Burke Prize in Elocution," J. B. Levert; "Touro Prize in Ancient History," Edward Lee.

Prizes awarded by vote of fellow students for industry, good conduct, and success in studies: First, Latin, Arthur Bonne; Second Division, Alex. Malus; Third Grammar School, George Claiborne.

Prizes in Mathematical Department, Prof. Sears—Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows, and Perspective and Mathematical Drawing—Prizes ex aequo, Leonce Bonsiat and A. J. Lewis.

Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry and Surveying—First prize, Arthur Simon; second prize, Wm. P. Grivot; accessit, Ernest Lewis.

Freshman Course—Algebra and Geometry: First prize, Alfred Hollow; second prize, Thos. Bellow; accessit, Bozeman and Alex. Malus.

Grammar School, first class—Arithmetic and Algebra—E. of 2d D—First prize, Henry Renshaw; second prize, Alphonse Lauve, accessit, George Dupre. English class—First prize to Henry Renshaw; second prize, Aug. Valli; accessit, George Dupre. Second class—Arithmetic—First prize, Alfred Hollow; second prize, Louis Labarre; accessit, Emile Lemenil. Third class, Arithmetic—First prize, Gustave Lavie; second prize, Milton Villarubia; accessit, Louis Lacroix, George Cohn and Gustave LeBreton.

Mr. Chemical Department.—Professor Gessner—First division, Latin and Greek—First prize, Leonce Sonfal. Second division—Ex aequo, Ernest Lewis, Antoine Bozonnier. Third division—Ex aequo, Alex. Malus, French Valli; second prize, D. Huger. Fourth division—First prize, Emile Gauche; second prize ex aequo, Raoul Bozonnier, Ernest Lewis.

German—First prize, A. J. Lewis; second prize, Antoine Bozonnier.

Department of Law, Prof. Gentil—First division—First prize ex aequo, Arthur Simon, Antoine Bozonnier; second prize, Arthur Claiborne; third prize ex aequo, Alex. Malus, Thos. Bellows, Alex. Malus, French Recution, ex aequo, Alex. Lauve, Amédée Chopin.

Spanish—First prize, Felix Roussel; second prize, Alp. Laure.

Department of English—Assistant Prof. H. T. Pitts: Arithmetic and Algebra—First prize, D. Huger; second do, Felix Roussel; accessit, Emile Gauche. Second class English—First prize, Victor Bozonnier; Louis Labarre; second prize, John Gauche; accessit, Emile Lemenil. Third class English—First prize, Alfred Hollow; second prize ex aequo, Gustave Lavie; B. Villarubia; accessit, Louis Lacroix. Fourth class English—Prize, Milton Villarubia. Prize in Arithmetic to Albert Ferrier.

Department of French and Penmanship—Assistant Prof. Gentil—First division—First division—First prize ex aequo, Emile Gauche, Louis Berthe; second prize, Emile Lemenil. Second division, William Tom Turkey and Felix Roussel; second prize, Norbert Lauve, Albert Ferrier. Third division—First prize, Gustave Lavie; second prize, Milton Villarubia. Penmanship, first division, Emile Gauche; second division, Albert Ferrier.

The young gentlemen acquitted themselves in a very easy and graceful manner, and some of the original pieces delivered were characterized by great beauty of thought and language, evidencing a thorough training on the part of the pupils. The audience, a very large one, had composed in a great measure of the fair friends and relations of the students, testified throughout a warm interest in the proceedings.

We believe the University of Louisiana was never in a more prosperous condition than at the present. The number of pupils attending it during the past year was upwards of one hundred and fifty. It lacks some of the facilities for instruction which the oldest and older and better organized institutions of learning, but we believe it to be a studious, healthy, and, at times, will cluster a State University that will rank among the prominent and most useful in the land. As it is, it combines, under its present able management, many of the facilities not easily attainable elsewhere. Among these, one of the greatest is the facilities here offered for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and English languages—an advantage the importance of which cannot be easily overestimated. The teaching staff is eminently one of efficient officers, and we believe, that under their auspices the time will soon come when young men can receive as sound and thorough an education in New Orleans as they could acquire in any institution in the land, or out of it.

THE ALLEGED RAPE CASE.—Recorder Long has concluded his investigation of the case of Benjamin Leggett, charged with rape upon the girl Caroline Fay, by committing the accused to the Parish Prison for trial, for "assault with intent to commit rape." The Recorder read his decision from written memorandum, from which we give the following extract:

"The law does not empower me to decide on the facts brought before me in this examination if it did, I would dismiss the charge, because of the doubt that exists. I am not to weigh the testimony for the purpose of the present, but for the defense, and decide according to the preponderance of the evidence. If it does not clearly appear that the accused is innocent, *it is my duty to commit.*

"I do not think that it manifestly appears either that the assault with intent to commit rape upon the person of Caroline Fay was not committed, or that the suspicion entertained of the prisoner was wholly groundless.

"The charge of an actual rape has been abandoned by the prosecution, but I am satisfied from all the evidence that the defendant must be held to answer the minor offense of an assault with intent to commit rape."

He therefore committed the accused for trial as above, with the privilege of bail of $1000. This Mr. Leggett at once furnished, and was discharged.

FIRE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire consumed the grocery store, with its contents, belonging to May & Co., corner of Levee and Bayou Road, Faubourg Marigny District. Three adjoining frame tenements were likewise destroyed, one of which was occupied by Mr. Gregory, the owner of the store. Mr. Bassy, who leases a stable in the neighborhood. The grocery was a large establishment. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

PASSED AWAY.—A man named John Rodgers fell out of the mizzen cross-trees of a ship, lying at the foot of Canal street, on Friday morning, and fell on the deck of a steamboat lying below, striking his head on the guards, and died soon after of the injuries received.

STEAMBOAT BURNED'S COTTON.—J. C. Adams, Esq., Deputy Sheriff, was deputized to forward property to be sold by the Sheriff to satisfy the claims of libelants, against the steamboat Burned's cotton. Mr. Adams, after the sale, delivered the cotton to Messrs. Hutchinson & Co., of Carrollton.

Robert Hopkins was held to bail of $500 to answer for an assault and violent breaking open of the house of John Mendes. Case dismissed by the Recorder.

One Mrs. Fascett was held to bail to answer, on the 24th instant, to the charge of having stolen $60 from Patrick Moore, while asleep in a house on South Market-street.

Mahlon Kelly was held to bail to answer, on the 24th instant, for striking Dick Gregg on the back of his head with a tumbler, at the corner of Liberty and Poydras streets.

Joseph Hayes was held to bail to answer, on the 10th proximo, the charge of having *had and kicked his wife, and thrown her into a gutter*, last Monday.

Jerome Domalick was held to bail to answer, on the 6th proximo, to a charge of having *stolen*, or been concerned in stealing twenty-four cans of fish-berries from the store of H. E. Robinson & Co.

Joseph Madden, Kirby Conners and Matthew Curtis, were discharged, complainant being unable to identify the parties as those who wounded him. O'Rourke was confined to Dr. Bloomfield's for nearly a month from the effects of his injuries.

RECORDER WELTY'S COURT.—*Assault with Intent to Kill.*—Jerome Merrick was yesterday fully committed, after examination on a charge of committing a violent assault and battery on Mrs. Marie Bessee, with intent to kill.

F. Gaienside, 99 ...OLD LINE TO RENT, ...99
Has on hand and offers at the lowest market prices—
PORK—400 bbls prime mess, rumps and jowls.
FLOUR—150 bbls extra and superfine.
SUGAR CURED HAMS—36 tierces, best brands.
LARD—100 bbls and kegs, choice.
WHISKY—75 bbls rectified.
BEEF—100 bbls and half bbls mess and prime.
CANDLES—200 boxes Star, N. Sopes & Co.
SALT—200 sacks, sized and fine.
HOMINY MEAL—50 bbls sides, hams and shoulders.
jy23

WANTED.

IN a Hotel, across the Lake, a French and English Cook, one suitable for hotel and restaurant. Also, a Washer and Ironer, and a Chambermaid. Inquire at this office. jy22 2d

Wet Nurse Wanted.

WANTED, by a lady residing where colored, free or slave, with a good breast of milk. Apply at No. 197 Love street, between Bienville and Conti. Liberal wages will be given to one coming well recommended. jy21 4t

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Students can practice speaking, reading and writing as many hours, daily, as they wish

—AT—

Soltzer's Commercial College,

106 Exchange Alley.

Special Professors and Assistants for this Language—also for

SPANISH,
GERMAN,
ENGLISH,
MATHEMATICS,
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BOOK KEEPING, &c.

jy19 1y

FROM PARIS

Per Steamers Persia and Empire City.

WE have just received, per above steamers, from Paris a choice assortment of

Perfumery, Toilet Articles,
Fluxed, and with Double Hairs.

English Bureau, by the yard, in black, gray and fancy colors.

Black Grenadine Barges; English Barege two yards wide, for shawls.

Lamballe Lace Mantillas; French Brown Cotton Half Hose.

With the balance of our stock at much reduced prices, previous to removing to our new store, No. 138 Canal street, Tourne's Row, and invite the attention of Ladies in want of a cheap article to the same.

C. A. BARRIERE & BRO.,
No. 39 Chartres street.

jy19 1w

FOR the Grinding Season, TWENTY GOOD SUGAR HANDS.
EDW. DUFRENE & CO.,
jy16 1m corner St. Louis and Bourbon sts.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.—200 boxes, for sale by
E. J. WANT & CO.,
jy12 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

MACABONI AND VERMICELLI—In store and for sale: