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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10.

The New Orleans Bee.

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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and in extent to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN THE WEEKLY

The contents of the Bee are authorised to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers therefrom.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By G. Lemonnier, Rhodes & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 60 Chartres street, Sloopel ships, mate's caps, mahogany, &c.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale to be made this day, at noon, at the City Hotel Commercial, of valuable real estate situate on Josephine street, between Prytania and Nayades streets, Fourth District. See advertisement.

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF, AT TWELVE MERIDIAN COURT.—The Sheriff will sell at noon today, at 5 o'clock, P. M., on Chartres Square, in front of Judson Rye st. Second District, at twelve months' credit, one carriage and one set of harness. For particulars and terms, see advertisement.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE'S SPEECH.

Well, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has spoken. The oracle has opened its mouth, and his language is by no means an ambiguous one. He says much that of Dolphus or Dickens. We have read Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's speech as reported in the Cincinnati papers. It is prolix, elaborate, rhetorical, and unrelieved by a single spark of eloquence. Throughout this protracted effort Mr. BRECKINRIDGE reminds the readers of WEBSTER's favorite metaphor of a strong man struggling in a morass, and plunging and floundering at every step.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in the outset of his harangue makes a most ghastly assertion. He assumes that he has been assailed with marked severity, as a traitor and a Dissolutionist, and that he has been accused of all sorts of offences, from which he is desirous of vindicating himself. This is ingenious, but not ingenuous. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has been treated by the Opposition press and speakers with singular kindness and forbearance. His party has been impeached, while he has not only been spared but eulogized. Never in the course of our prolonged political experience have we seen a Presidential candidate more tenderly handled than JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. The gentleman's supposed traitorous on this score is misplaced and ridiculous. If JOHN BULL were disposed to buckle himself to the hustings, he might allege ten thousand personal grievances where his Kentucky rival cannot substantiate one.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE gives himself infinite pains to disprove the charge of being a Dissolutionist. What journal or orator of the Opposition ever styled him one? Defends he against flations when no accusation exists. What is part of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in this respect is, not that he fagors Dissolution, but that he is the standard-bearer of a party whose principal leaders are Dissolutionists, who look to Dissolution as the sole available remedy for the wrongs of the South, and who habitually declare that the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN in the mode prescribed by the Constitution will be considered by them a legitimate cause for a separation of the South from the North. Though no Dissolutionist himself, it will be difficult for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE to escape the odium of his political attachments and associations.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE affirms that he did not intrigue for the nomination; that he did not desire his present position; that he is free from premature ambition, &c. This may be all very true, but it was hardly worth while for him to resort to the stump to notice such trifles. A portion of the speech is devoted to the mooted question, "which was the regular Democratic party?" Of course Mr. BRECKINRIDGE decides in favor of the wing which gave him the preference. That is a subject with which the Constitutional-Union men have nothing to do. We conceive Mr. DOUGLAS to be the regular nominee of the Democracy, but whether he was or was not is to us a subject of minor importance.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE next proceeds to show that when he supported General TAYLOR, it was under the belief that OLD ZACK was a Democrat, and that when he learned to the contrary, he electioneered for CASS. He boasts that he had ever favored emancipation in Kentucky, or that he had ever entertained Know-Nothing sympathies. Mr. B. then took up the question of non-intervention and spoke at great length, reading from various speeches for the purpose of proving that he stands now upon the territorial question where he was in 1851 and '56. He alluded to his Tippecanoe speech and to others, and plumply denied that he had expressed the sentiments attributed to him. But as Mr. BRECKINRIDGE himself admits that none of these speeches were written out, or prepared except from the briefest notes, it may well be doubted whether his own memory does not prove treacherous, especially as on the occasions alluded to the reporters were strictly in the free of domestic strife. But if it pleases, the question will be removed FOREVER from the Halls of Congress, and deposited with the people who can decide it in a manner satisfactorily to their own views of interest and happiness.—*Cong. Globe, vol. 29.*

John Bull and the passage of the Kansas bill would involve the country in a sectional strife—the South against the North—which might end in the dissolution of the Union. His prophecy of the bill is being verified, for its warmest advocate is not only the nominee of a sectional party, but the very agitator of the slavery question by accepting the nomination of a Southern faction. He is himself the political salamander of which he spoke in 1854, who could not exist except in the fire of domestic strife!

Breckinridge on Intervention.

The whole theory of Congressional intervention is a LIBEL ON CONSTITUTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—*Cong. Globe, vol 29. p. 622.*

John C. Breckinridge is the nominee of a party claiming Congressional protection.

MAINE.—The election in Maine will take place to-day. The candidates for Governor are Israel Washburn, Republican; Ephraim K. Smart, Democrat; and Phineas Barnes, Union. The following are the names of the candidates for Congress, arranged in the order of the respective districts:

Republicans.	*Democrats.*
J. N. Goodwin,	T. M. Hayes,
C. W. Walton,	Calvin Record,
S. C. Fessenden,	A. W. Paine,
A. P. Morrill,	B. A. C. Fuller,
J. H. Rice,	S. H. Blake,
F. A. Pike,	Joshua Bradbury.

With respect to the prospect in Maine we may say that as she gave Fremont 20,000 majority, there is no chance whatever of the election of the Democratic (Douglas) candidate for Governor. There is, however, considerable hope of a gain of members of Congress. The entire delegation in the present Congress is Black Republican. The canvass has been extremely animated.

DISUNION.—Mr. S. C. Elam, a prominent man in Georgia, and who was once run by his party for Congress, has recently written a letter in which he declares for Breckinridge, and gives the following reason for his choice. Thus it will be seen that the rank disunionists are unitedly coming out in that way—all for Breckinridge and Lane:

And the controlling reason with me—Breckinridge's party position points to a remedy even in case of Lincoln's election—not so fully and satisfactorily as I should desire, but a decided one if Lincoln is elected—but the *fingers* on the board *points* that way. The party is so constituted as to defeat Lincoln's inauguration, that they is no escape from it except through a most infamous back down. If Breckinridge and his party do not mean to abandon a government which obviously disappoints them, and provide a government that will give protection for allegiance, they might just as well acknowledge at once. Let the Black Republicans come on and take up and set on foot in order that the South might be turned over to the tender mercy of Abolitionists as quickly as possible. Brockinridge couldn't stand it one year if Douglas were out of the way—his party knew it. *The belief that the party will follow out the principles in these logical consequences drown me into the support.*

Will not, says the Richmond *Whig*, conservative, Union-loving and peace-loving statesmen—Democrats and all—open their eyes to the startling indications that surround them? Do they not see that the object of the Yancey-Breckinridge party is to precipitate a revolution, overthrow the Union, and plunge the country into all the horrors and calamities of civil war? We call upon them to ponder and reflect, and then rally, as one man, to the support of Bell and Everett. For that is their duty, if they wish for a continuance of peace and prosperity.

The Albany (N. Y.) *Statesman*, a Republican journal, expresses the opinion that the conservatives of New York unite in November next Mr. Lincoln cannot be elected. Its exact language is, "We shall be disastrously defeated."

From Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH, September 6.—The express from Denver City arrived last night, bringing $40,000 in dust. Mining is not being pursued as vigorously as it has been for a month or two back, but the prospects are still encouraging. In South Clear Creek, a few parties, of from four to six hands, were taking out from $60 to $100 per day, sluicing, while three hands of the same were not making over working wages. Many new leads are being daily discovered upon Platte river, where some good paying gulches have lately been located. It is thought that after this year gulch and her mining will be of little account, unless new and more extensive developments get made. The parties on Mt. Lincoln, Illinois, Leavenworth, Graham, and Russell gulches, who, by aid of water from the stock, expected to realize large wages, are much disappointed, many of them being able to make enough to pay water bills. They complain that the water is so muddy, after running through one or two claims, that it coats the mercury so it will not adhere to the dust, and, in consequence, the dust is lost. Eighteen additional claims in that vicinity have been staked last week by Clark, Ambard & Co.

Quite a number of persons have left for the States during the past week, and more are preparing to leave every day. The Pony Express arrived at San Francisco on the 22d, with St. Louis dates to August 10th.

News from Kentucky and North Carolina shows that the Bell and Everett men in fine spirits, and they are pushing their State organization energetically.

There is little doubt now. All the politicians are preparing for the four State conventions to be held at Sacramento between the 2d and 12th of September.

A correspondent of the Sacramento *Union* writes from Virginia City that a party of white men, who had been mining some time, have located a quartz mill and have been hurried to death near Pyramid Lake by the Indians. Their charred remains were found chained to stops. The head and chest of one of them was not burned, and by this means the rest were identified as the party who left California for the Walker expedition in May, under command of Norman Canfield, and were formerly from Cambridge, Washington county, New York.

Large numbers of emigrants continue to arrive at Carson and Honey Lake valleys, constituting mostly of families.

Sandwich Island dates, per bark Yankee, are received to 8th of August. The principal topics of interest were some developments of official irregularities, of which no particulars are given, resulting from an investigation into the affairs of the American Consulate.

HONOLULU.—A bill before the Legislature for the establishment of a bank, with paper currency, was warmly discussed, with considerable prospect of its passage. The paper circulation was not to exceed $150,000.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.—We clip the following from Texas papers:

The Vigilance Committee at Henderson have hanged Green Hensley and his negro woman, found guilty of burning the town.

The railroad between Galveston and Houston has lately been bringing cotton at the rate of a thousand bales per day. Two trains are now later to run daily, and there will doubtless be a great increase, both in the freights and travel on this road.

The river Trinity, by the last accounts, was navigable for steamboats all the way to Dallas. The late rains have raised all the rivers in Texas to an unusual height for this season of the year. We apprehend, however, that the rise will prove temporary.

General Houston having withdrawn his name from the list of Presidential candidates, the prospect is now pretty certain that there will be three electoral tickets in this State. A Bell ticket had been determined upon before this withdrawal, and some of General Houston's warmest supporters are known to be ardent Douglas men.

The exterior of more than 22,000 coffins in the church vaults of London, and the contents of a very large number, were not long since examined by Mr. Walker Lewis. The result of his researches leads him to recommend that the use of London burial-ground be entirely discontinued. He says that nitrogen and carbonic acid, holding animal matter in suspension, steadily but quietly make their way through the pores of the lead, and by the same process to the open air, so that at the end of fifty or a hundred years nothing remains but a few dry bones, although the coffins themselves are still uninjured. Another authority, Mr. R. V. Tuson, says that the substances obtained from lead coffins, owing to the gradual decomposition of the bodies within them, is carbonate of lead—that it is sublimes, contains but a small excess of oxyd, and hence differs in composition from other carbon ates of lead. It was found during the search for the remains of the celebrated John Hunter, in 1859, in the vaults of the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, that many leaden coffins had been converted interiorly into this substance, leaving only a thin outer plate or foil of lead.

John C. Breckinridge on the Kansas Bill.

As Mr. Breckinridge dwells with infinite complacency on his Congressional record to prove that he has never changed his opinions, we copy the annexed article from the Louisiana Signal of Saturday, with a view of refreshing his recollections or those of his friends:

Did not the non-slaveholding States generally insist that the true policy was the prohibition of slavery in the Territories of the Union by act of Congress, and by consequence insist upon applying this principle to Utah and New Mexico? Did not the slaveholding States, on the contrary, *pleading the sacredness of the principle of* FEDERAL NON-INTERVENTION, resist this policy, and, by consequence, in adoption and application to those Territories? And, after a long and fearful struggle, did not the LATTER DOCTRINE PREVAIL?—and was it not carried into law in the Utah and New Mexico acts? Did not the public, the press, conventions, and States, hail the result as a FINAL SETTLEMENT, IN PRINCIPLE AND SUBSTANCE, OF THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY?—*Cong. Globe*, vol. 29, p. 441.

Who, then, by advocating intervention, is violating the compact of 1850? Who is violating the compact of 1854? Who are the disturbers of this final settlement? Who are the agitators? Who are unfaithful to the compromises of 1850 and the acts of 1854? John C. Breckinridge and his party.

Breckinridge on Slavery in Kansas.

Among the many misrepresentations of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, perhaps none is more flagrant than the charge that it proposes to legislate slavery into Nebraska and Kansas. Sir, if the bill contained such a feature, it COULD NOT RECEIVE MY VOTE. The right to establish involves the right to prohibit, and denying both I would vote for neither. I go further, and express the opinion that a clause legislating slavery into those Territories could not command one Southern vote in the House.—*Cong. Globe, vol. 29, p. 441.*

Breckinridge on Territorial Powers.

It is contended on one hand, upon the IDEA OF THE EQUALITY OF THE STATES under the Constitution, and their consequent property in the Territories, that the citizens of the slaveholding States may remove to them with their slaves (and that the local legislature cannot lawfully exclude slavery, while in the territorial condition; but it is conceded that the people may establish or prohibit slavery when they come to cross the power of a sovereign State. On the other hand, it is said that slavery, being in derogation of common right, can only exist by force of positive law; and it is denied that the Constitution furnishes this law for the Territories; and it is further claimed that the local Legislature may establish or exclude it any time after government is organized. *All* such appeal to the Constitution and base their respective arguments on opposite constructions of this instrument, THE BILL WISELY refuses to make a question for judicial construction the subject of legislation or control, and PROPERLY REFERS it to the tribunal created by the Constitution itself, for the VERY PURPOSE OF DECIDING ALL CASES IN LAW AND EQUITY ARISING UNDER IT.—*Cong. Globe, vol. 29, p. 441.*

There is the UNBISTAKABLE, UNBIASIABLE, INCONTROVERTIBLE evidence that, in 1854, John C. Breckinridge referred the powers of the Territorial Legislature over slavery to the Supreme Court! He says the CONSTITUTION ITSELF WISELY and PROPERLY left all the questions of law and equity to the Judiciary. And, in 1860, he accepts the nomination of a party pledged to CONGRESSIONAL TERRITORIAL SLAVERY violating his serious, solemn construction of the Constitution in 1854.

Breckinridge's Idea of the Objects of the Kansas Bill.

Then, sir, neither the purpose nor effect of the bill is to legislate slavery into Nebraska and Kansas; but the effect is to remove away this vestige of CONGRESSIONAL DICTATION on this subject, to allow the free citizens of the Union to enter this common Territory with the Constitution and bill alone in their hands, and to REMIT THE DECISION OF THEIR MIGHTIEST RIGHT BOTH TO THE JUDGES OF THE COURTS.—*Cong. Globe, vol. 29, p. 44.*

Can language be more explicit? To remit the decision of their rights UNDER BOTH to the courts. Leaving the question purely to the Judiciary, and yet as the nominee of a party claiming Congressional intervention, he accepts. Was there ever a grosser inconsistency?

Breckinridge on Territorial Powers Again.

Mr. Chairman, apart from the historical argument this controlling feature (Territorial powers over slavery) in the bill is RIGHT IN ITSELF, for it rests on the foundation principle of American government.—*Cong. Globe, vol. 29.*

There it is—the powers of the Territory over slavery is right in itself—the foundation principle of our Government. Why does John C. Breckinridge wish to disturb the foundation principle of our Government by asking and promoting Congressional intervention?

Breckinridge's Idea of the Effect on the Country of the Passage of the Kansas Bill.

No, sir, if we reject the bill, we open up the waters of bitterness, to be sealed again in time, but not until those waters have flowed in torrents awhile in the confusions of the country. We blow high the flames to furnish habitations for those political salamanders, who can exist only in the free of domestic strife. But if it passes, the question will be removed FOREVER from the Halls of Congress, and deposited with the people who can decide it in a manner satisfactorily to their own views of interest and happiness.—*Cong. Globe, vol. 29.*

John Bull and the passage of the Kansas bill would involve the country in a sectional strife—the South against the North—which might end in the dissolution of the Union. His prophecy of the bill is being verified, for its warmest advocate is not only the nominee of a sectional party, but the very agitator of the slavery question by accepting the nomination of a Southern faction. He is himself the political salamander of which he spoke in 1854, who could not exist except in the fire of domestic strife!

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Arrival of the Steamship Bienville.

The United States mail steamship Bienville, J. D. Bullych, commander, from New York, via Havana, arrived at an early hour yesterday afternoon. The Bienville arrived at Havana on the 6th instant, but owing to the quarantine regulations here, (which do not permit steamers to enter the harbor) was detained until the morning of the 7th, before she could exchange her mails, &c. These detentions are especially irksome to the traveling and mercantile public, and burdensome to ship owners, inasmuch as it is notorious that Havana was never more healthy during the summer that it has been this season.

Late of passengers per steamship Bienville:

Mrs B K Boyd, infant and servant, J Lyons, A Reed, Louis S Lippman, G W Horner, J G Humphreys, wife and servant, F Joubert, A Howe, B F Roberts, Dr L Varts, F Levien, Mrs Barry and two daughters, J K Doherty and wife, J H Guild, John Strand, Jr, Capt H Cox, D I Ricardo, wife and sister, Mrs A Covington, infant and two servants, Mrs J Kane, wife, three children and servant, Jas Murphy, C C Erickson, A Guerrier.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Further by the City of Washington.

St. Johns, N. F., September 3.—The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 22d and Queenstown the 23th ultimo, which passed Cape Race yesterday afternoon, brings lightly important and interesting items of European news.

Steamship Arrived Out.—The screw steamer Canadian, from Quebec, arrived out at Liverpool on the 20th ult.

Political Intelligence.—The revolutionary movements in Southern Italy are progressing, and excite much of the public attention on the Continent.

Gen. Garibaldi, in his march upon Calabria, has met with great success, and his reception by the people has been everywhere most enthusiastic. He has been proclaimed Dictator.

It is reported that Francis II has left the city of Naples on board a frigate. This report, however, lacks confirmation.

Address to the people to revolt are publicly distributed in Naples.

The Minister of War and Gen. Bassel have left Naples for Calabria with six battalions and reinforcements.

Both Houses of the English Parliament have been prorogued till the 28th.

The Queen in her speech said that the relations of Great Britain with the foreign powers are friendly and satisfactory. Her Britannic Majesty urges that there is no danger of an interruption in the general peace of Europe.

Dreadful Catastrophe.

Collision on Lake Michigan—Immense Loss of Life.—Chicago, September 8—The steamer Lady Elgin, of the Lake Superior line, in towing here last night, was run into by the schooner Augusta, off Waukegan, at half past 2 o'clock this morning.

The *Lady Elgin* is sunk in three hundred feet of water, within the short space of twenty minutes.

Only seventeen persons are known to be saved, including the clerk, steward and pilot. She had on board from three hundred and fifty to four hundred persons, among whom were the Black Tigers and Zouves, and several fire companies from Milwaukie.

Col. P. A. Lamedon, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, and family were on board, and are supposed to have been lost.

The steam tug Queen left this morning for the scene of the disaster.

[We are anxious to obtain a list of the passengers who were on board the ill-fated steamer *Lady Elgin*, on account of an interruption in the working of the telegraph lines east of Pittsburgh.—REP.]

From Central and South America.

We have our Panama papers to the 25th ult, with later intelligence from Central and South America.

In Salvador government affairs are in a quiet state, although great feeling and disgust have been displayed, regarding the arbitrary decree of the President, declaring the importation of liquors and their distribution. It is said that the French and other Consuls have entered strong protests. In Costa Rica and Nicaragua every thing remains passive.

CHILI.—Congress continues in session, and the reports of the Ministers of the different departments of State have been published; the Treasury report shows that the national income during 1859 has been $6,264,165, being upwards of $300,000 over 1858. The value of foreign merchandise imported into the country during the year is $24,761,866, and exports $19,539,254.

During the year the mint coined $3,342,9 3. The amount of the loan of 1822 has been reduced to $9,484,500. It is calculated that the six per cent. foreign debt will be liquidated by 1869, and the three per cent. debt in 1877.

The report on public instruction is highly satisfactory, and speaks well for the progress of Chili. The total number of pupils now receiving instruction at the various Government, municipal, private and convent schools is 39,657.

The Araucu Indians are suing for peace, and soliciting to be again permitted to enter the towns in the South with their produce.

New and valuable mines are being discovered in the mineral districts of Copiapo and elsewhere.

BOLIVIA.—Rich saltpetre mines have been discovered in this country by Dr. Reid, which are likely to prove of great value. Our Arica correspondent, under date of August 8th, writes as follows, regarding Bolivia's revolution:

Belzu arrived here from Valparaiso on the steamer of the 3d instant, and went on to Tacna the same day. His intention is to invade Bolivia with a few men, in the hopes that the whole country will turn over to him as soon as he puts his foot in that Republic. If the army remains true to Linares, he will have but a poor chance, and runs the risk of losing his neck. His departure from Tacna, it is reported, is to take place on the 20th inst.

PERU.—Dates from Lima are to the 4th. Our Callao correspondent under that writes:

All the efforts on the part of the Government to discover the parties who attempted to assassinate General Castilla have proved unavailing. There is a general conviction that the mystery will not pass without a new revolution. Congress has assumed to itself a new theory, that is to say, there have delinquents in the Ministers of the Executive power, and that no other can exist; their proceedings up to the present time are of little interest.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

ST. JOSEPH, September 6.—Late advices from California to August 25th, and Sandwich Islands to the 8th, reached here this morning by the Pony Express. Dying into the market has much the excitement that characterized it the previous week, and the country trade appears to have been checked by the advancing tendency of prices. The crop is a good, steady business doing—at last quotations prices throughout being well sustained. Wheat comes in heavily, and is taken freely for export at about $1 50 per 100 lbs. The supply of corn now has been increased by yesterday's arrivals, but every thing unengaged is readily taken up. The ship Ganges has cleared for New York with 3000 sacks of wheat, containing 100 lbs each, 700 sacks of wheat, 1000 sacks of wool, an assortment of rosewood, &c.; the whole cargo is valued at $70,000. The bark B. F. Shaw cleared for Australia with 500 sacks of wheat and 3000 quarter sacks of flour.

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HONOLULU.—A bill before the Legislature for the establishment of a bank, with paper currency, was warmly discussed, with considerable prospect of its passage. The paper circulation was not to exceed $150,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the steamer Palestine, via Father Point, we have accounts from Liverpool to 23d ult.

The most important intelligence relates to the crops. The weather continued unfavorable both in England and France. In the latter country wheat is to be admitted free of duty. At Liverpool breadstuffs closed with a generally advancing tendency. Cotton was slightly dearer for middling qualities, but the bad weather had checked business. The sales of the week were 52,000 bales.

The French Government has made known to the European Governments that its proposal for raising Spain to the rank of a great power having given rise to objections, it will not endeavor, for the present, to carry it out.

The *Nord* states that the suggestions made by Prussia for the reorganization of the army of the Confederation are strongly disapproved of by the secondary German States, who consider that the giving up of the command of the military forces of each state to the great powers would be the first step towards their political extinction. The smaller States have refused to abdicate so much of their independent sovereign power.

Alarming accounts have been received in St. Petersburg of the appearance of locusts in some of the southern provinces. An English paper says:

The accounts given in all the Russian journals of the prospects of the harvest are very unfavorable. Violent storms of rain and hail, floods and high winds have damaged the crops in many localities; and, in addition to these causes of destruction, some of the southern provinces have been visited by that scourge, the locust. In Bessarabia the population has been called out against the advancing swarms of this insect as against an invading army. A cordon of twenty thousand men, under military orders, was drawn round the district in which the locusts appeared, and the measures taken for the extermination of the pest had to some extent succeeded, when another band appeared in the same district, and in the government of Cherson. This insect army spread over the country till it covered an area of sixty werste in length by twenty broad. It crossed the Dniester, and settled down on the forests and fields, devouring every blade of corn and every leaf. The cordon of defense extended along fifteen versts, and no soldiers' war was carried on against the insects, but by the last accounts the result was doubtful, as the locusts had broken through the line and advanced into the interior of Bessarabia. They have also appeared in the vicinity of Odessa.

The Times' Paris correspondent writes that he learns from semi-official sources that Russia is concentrating fresh troops in Bessarabia, and increasing her naval forces in the Mediterranean.

The London Times says that preparations are being entered into by the Spanish Government for the construction, in England, of seventy-eight flat-bottomed steamers, which are expected to cost £200,000 sterling.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that commercial men are becoming more and more alarmed at Garibaldi's progress. They fear that the Emperor of France may again be induced to assist the Italians should the success of the revolutionary party produce conflict with Austria in defense of the Italian possessions. The London *Times* of the 24th alluses thus to the speeches of Garibaldi and his projects:

"From the subordinate position of a partisan leader, clearing the front of the French and hunting up the quarters of the Austrians, Garibaldi has now raised himself by the gallantry and enterprise to a position in which he may fairly be ranked among those influences which dispose of the destiny of the country which has been loved so well and served so truly. He is tempted by no treacherous allurements, by no dynastic traditions, by no ambition which can tempt him from the necessity of following any thing except the dictates of his own judgment and the acquaintance of his own genius. Kings and Emperors are small indeed beside a man who, with nothing to rely on but his name, his intelligence and his courage, has found means to raise himself to a position which Europe has published; the Treasury report shows that the national income during 1859 has been $6,264,165, being upwards of $300,000 over 1858. The value of foreign merchandise imported into the country during the year is $24,761,866, and exports $19,539,254.

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The Araucu Indians are suing for peace, and soliciting to be again permitted to enter the towns in the South with their produce.

New and valuable mines are being discovered in the mineral districts of Copiapo and elsewhere.

BOLIVIA.—Rich saltpetre mines have been discovered in this country by Dr. Reid, which are likely to prove of great value. Our Arica correspondent, under date of August 8th, writes as follows, regarding Bolivia's revolution:

Belzu arrived here from Valparaiso on the steamer of the 3d instant, and went on to Tacna the same day. His intention is to invade Bolivia with a few men, in the hopes that the whole country will turn over to him as soon as he puts his foot in that Republic. If the army remains true to Linares, he will have but a poor chance, and runs the risk of losing his neck. His departure from Tacna, it is reported, is to take place on the 20th inst.

PERU.—Dates from Lima are to the 4th. Our Callao correspondent under that writes:

All the efforts on the part of the Government to discover the parties who attempted to assassinate General Castilla have proved unavailing. There is a general conviction that the mystery will not pass without a new revolution. Congress has assumed to itself a new theory, that is to say, there have delinquents in the Ministers of the Executive power, and that no other can exist; their proceedings up to the present time are of little interest.

Violentcides of an Author.

A Portland (Maine) correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes:

Speaking of authors, I saw one to-day who had filled a large place in early American literature, and with Irving and the late Robert Walsh, was among the first natives of the United States who, by their writings in English magazines, and reviews, first made the name of American respected in literary circles abroad. I refer to John Neal—a Portlander. What a career he has been! Born Quaker, but emancipating himself at ten by knocking down a young "broad brim"—when a boy of twelve, passed in a day quite a miscellaneous fight in Portland and Portsmouth—teacher of penmanship in the principal Eastern towns—"clerk, shopkeeper and speculator in general" in Boston and New York—speculator and partner with John Pierpont (who has also run a singular career, but has not some oat as well as Neal)—half a year in a dry goods store in Baltimore—end of and of two of the same kind and one retail establishment in Baltimore—great business—crash—failure—Peregrine Pickle published; and Neal law—the lawyer becomes author—turns editor—in 1817 writes a book entitled "Keep Cool," a novel, written in hot weather, (author's subsequent description of it) in 10 days, fiery thing, with a good deal of nature and originality and much more nonsense and flummery in it"—writer quoted—book sold—Neal's name in the world—becomes a lawyer—turns author—goes to England and becomes a regular contributor to the leading English reviews and magazines—is sought by Jeremy Bentham, and a warm friendship ensues, and Bentham's house is Neal's home as long as the latter remained in England—travels on the continent—after four years' absence returns to the United States, and again becomes editor, lawyer, and finally settles down in his own beautiful "Forest City." The greatest and noblest change I have not met mentioned. A few years ago John Neal became a Christian, and as such may now often be seen in places not in taverns which years ago were furthest from his thoughts. He is now to-day, who once him at the head of his Sunday School class in Dr. Chickering's lecture room, would dream that the animated, smiling countenance, which looks the very essence of perennial youth, has been alone upon by sixty six summers. Authorship has not entirely laid aside, for during the past year Tickner & Fields have published his "True Womanhood," which embodies certain phases of the revival of 1858. He now lives in one of the pleasant streets of Portland, and employs a portion of his leisure time in writing literary notices and reviews, under his own initials, for the Portland *Transcript*, a family journal which has a subscription list of eleven thousand.

AN AMERICAN TRAGEDIENNE.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* says:

One of our fair country women, Miss Binda, a daughter of our Consul at Leghorn, carried off the prize at the Conservatory here last year. She has been studying under Mme. Rachel, of the French Comedy, and really possesses great talent for tragic scenes. Mme. Rachel has as high an opinion of her histrionic talents as Mons Beauvallet, which is saying a great deal. Our accomplished country woman plays the Italian tragedy, Medea, and thinks of appearing on the stage here next winter. It would be odd if she were to prove a star of the first magnitude, and so worthy heiress of Rachel's mantle.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Great Excitement in a Boarding-House—Capture of a Rival Lover.—Some time ago we published the attack of the notorious Jim Walker, a wealthy professional boxer, in the Second District. He was tracked on board of a steamboat, and caught just as he was about to leave the city, when he was taken back to New Orleans and sent to jail. Yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, he broke into O'Brien's boarding-house, No. 111 Julia street, and was running the house for articles worth carving off, when one of the boarders awoke, and finding a strange man in his room, immediately jumped out of his bed, when each body rolled on around the whole house, and as the scuffle sprang Samuels had to run the gauntlet of a score of individuals who intercepted once rushed, but to no purpose, it is said, to attack him. Samuels, however, had a knife in hand, with which he managed to cut through them, leaving some of them. On gaining the street, however, he ought Corporal Kennedy coming up, and ran across and into Kennedy's arms, where he was finally bagged by the Corporal.

Leaping across like a Zouave, he came down upon Dryades street, and supposed he had now a safe retreat, but the moment after Corporal Kennedy jumped the same fence and overtook the fugitive, who was endeavoring on him to halt or he would blow his brains out. Still Samuels hopped his rapid way, and the Corporal fired two shots into the air, when Samuels thought the chief or his men were firing at him, and he immediately halted. The knife he had wielded to such purpose in the hand-to-hand was not found upon him, as he must either have dropped it or thrown it away, but the sheath of it was still in his pocket. If he had succeeded in taking any thing in the house he must have thrown that away also. He was brought to the lock-up, and will inevitably be convicted of burglary, crime with a dangerous weapon. Corporal Kennedy deserves the thanks of every citizen for being the means of ridding us, for several years at least, of such a dangerous thief.

A Man Arrested for Breaking into his Own Boarding-House.—Some days ago, shows of which on Saturday night, the people living in one of our back streets were aroused from their slumbers by the window of a house being thrown open, and a gentlemanly man jumping out to the ground. He ran to the adjacent house, and knocked up the inmates, who, in their alarm, thought it was a "thief!" another "thief!" Thinking, I suppose, that a pot-shot had been thrown open, and a man rushed out without hat or boots, and disappeared up an adjacent alley. The man who had thrown himself up on finding the female screams, that he passed to be redoubled in intensity on knowing that there was no longer any danger because the cause of the alarm was a "thief" and the man shrill voice of the female taken by the footfall, who was now had footed it out of every thing of value she had possessed. The other ran up the alley way into the back yard of the house, and was there, just in time to see the man shinning in through the window. Catching him by one leg he speedily drew him out, and marched him off to the station house, and thence to the lock-up. "Why, I—I—I—" said the man, "this is my own house." "Well, that is a pretty good dodge, but won't do with me, you know," replied the captor, "you don't look like a man who lives here," said the man, "I think I had better tell you the whole story, if I am arrested." With that he told a singular story to the following effect:

He lived in his house with his wife and children, and having some house I little lonely, he had made a clear perpetuing between right and wrong, he was so sober that he was called a "Methodist." At a certain place, he was in the habit of the same house, he was drawn into the vortex of the whirlpool, and was ruined, he was ruined, he was drawn into the vortex of the whirlpool, and was ruined, he was drawn into the vortex of the whirlpool, and was ruined, he was drawn into the vortex of the whirlpool, and