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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1855.
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THE DAILY BEE.

New Orleans, Friday Morning, August 24th, 1855.

Mail failed yesterday from

NATIONALITY.

...y and partizan zeal have ...ir full share towards the ...stortion of the genuine ...of nationality which ...ation of the great move... ...gress around and amongst ...it, however, of adventitious ...issues, stripping it of the ...which sectional and reli... ...has labored to encumber ...attractive simplicity the ...political system. It is a pure ...American nationality which ...seeks are striving to secure ...nationality that dates its ...revolutionary struggle, ...life and vigor from the result... ...contest, that has ever since, ...party, and the divisions ...they have created, dwelt ...the people, and that is ...period in the history ...asserting its power, ...sentiment to the paramount ...every patriotic American. ...the nobility of our ...political. We differ ...ordinary and oligarchical ...world. We have a ...unprincipled elsewhere ...America, fitted for ...such distant nations, ...spasms of revolutions, have sometimes, but ...imitate. We enjoy ...advantages of republican ...institutions, and law-regulated ...precious heritages ...our breathers, can ...elate by preserving ...their repose. These ...suffrage, and popular ...land in hand, or ...easy to the other, ...maintain our institutions ...the pollution of vicious ...ignorance, venality ...control the ballot-box—if ...not comprehend the genius of ...system, and who have been ...movements wherein force ...enlightened public ...and who have been ...and cherishing ...the sacrifices by ...were secured."

...—Every body has heard ...rers lately, amusing, ...on Americ, but ...because it was unwritten ...a second book to half ...With a view of enabling ...to judge rightly their curiosity ...Henri E. Wharton has pub... ...translation of Madame De ...is entirely faithful, and ...the lady's descriptions of ...Creole society, &c., though ...of misrepresentation and prejudice ...plain and interesting. Mr. ...has brought up in quite a credit... ...capacity. It is for sale by the ...

...the insurance are plain... ...statement of the Mutual Life ...of New York, for the last ...published. We noticed in the ...of premiums from Newark, which ...paid $1,000 each One, ...$27.75, received $1,000; ...paid $1 50, received ...premium from the profits of ...mechanic paid $134 30, and re... ...clerk paid $145 80, and re... ...A clerk from Paterson, who ...received $1,000 51, and another ...paid $115 50, and received

...Hearing verdict against Railroad Com... ...to be rendered by jurisprudence ...probably attributable chiefly ...of impurity raised by railroad ...the Court of Common Pleas at ...

Friday last, several parties re... ...verdict of $30,675 damages against ...York and Boston Central Railroad ...most cases hitherto, where such ...been rendered, they have been ...a useful purpose in admonishing ...corporations that they cannot exer... ...over all their arrangements ...defiance of business.

...Emperor of Austria seems, for the ...the succession to the throne, ...negotiate himself with the Polish ...of inspection in Galicia, he had ...Lubomirski and Count Adam Po... ...compromised, and even im... ...invited to his table. The ...Napoleon and Lord Palmerston's de... ...attempts to make use of the Polish ...Still Lord Palmerston and Lord John ...have both made a clean breast of it, ...declaring in Parliament that they ...promises whatever to Poland.

...A Good Cause.—The Louis... ...Journal says: Within the last seven ...the increase of our subscription list has ...between one and two thousand—never ...time since.

AID FOR THE SICK.—Doctors Baird and Kenner, of this city, passed through Mobile on ...for Texas, Ch. Vs.

...of the sum's ob... ...thousand million, which would be twenty times the number in proportion to its radius than that of the earth, the least would be seven thousand times the number best on our globe—at least four times that of Parker's barometer, which, according to Sir John Herschel's statement, melted corundum, agate and rock crystal.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—The Nashville *Banner* gives a list of the members elect to the Legislature, and says:

The Senate stands 14 Americans to 11 Antis. The House 38 Americans to 37 Antis. It is proper to add, however that Mr. Colburn, of Blount, who is placed in the list of Americans, and who beat Mr. Wallace, a leading Democrat, is claimed by the opposition; and that Mr. Keney, the member from Jefferson, &c., placed in the list of Antis, is claimed by the Nashville *Times* as an American. Cloud, Opposition, we are informed, is a Whig, but was elected by the opposition. We cannot vouch for the correctness of all the names, but the political complexion, with these explanations, we believe to be correct. If there be any errors in the names, we will take pleasure in correcting them.

KENTUCKY.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 17th inst. says:

We shall not encumber our columns any longer with election returns. We shall publish the full official vote as soon as it is received. Returns from 93 counties official show the following result:

Morehead	67,854
Clarke	59,507
Morehead's majority	7,447

The remaining ten counties are reported to give Clarke a majority of 3,249.

The Frankfort Commonwealth adds:

The returns and reports from the mountain counties are generally very strong against the American party, of which little was known and against which the grossest slanders had been circulated in that region. The majority for Mr. Morehead is thus reduced far below our anticipations when the returns first began to come in. We do not think, however, that the reported majority of 700 for Clarke in Carter can be correct, for we have a letter from an adjoining county saying, "the contest in Carter is close." The reported majority of 1,850 in Floyd, Johnson and Pike seems extravagant, for those counties together only polled about 1,200 votes in 1852. We also think some other majorities reported must be beyond the mark.

☞ Here is a capital political squib. Read it:—

Head Notes of Recent Decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States of America—Frank Pierce, Chief Justice—William L. Marcy and Forney, Associate Justices—The Administration *vs.* John Wilson, late Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Opinion by Pierce, Chief Justice.—Being a member of the American party, and *entertaining* the opinion that Americans should rule Americ is a sufficient ground, per *se*, for prompt removal from the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, the incumbent having faithfully performed his duties, and never having brought his individual or official influence to bear against Southern institutions in favor of Freesoilers and Abolitionists.

Democratic Party South *vs.* Reeder, Governor of Kansas.

Opinion by Pierce, Chief Justice.—Being a Freesoiler and Abolitionist, is no valid objection to appointment to office under this administration; and a *fortiori*, is not good cause for removal from office of one hitherto appointed.

Neither does the fact that the party holds the office of Governor of a Territory in which the question of slavery is not yet settled, and in the elections uses his personal and *official* influence against the slavery party and in favor of Freesoil, make a sufficient cause against him; as this is to be regarded as but the natural consequence of the sentiments entertained by him when appointed to office.—*Southern Mercury.*

On rehearing of the case it was urged by counsel suggested that the continuance of the incumbent in office would operate injuriously upon the elections now approaching in the South and Southwest, the Court decided that there was good cause for removal outside the record.—Pierce, Chief Justice, observing that the incumbent might be provided for after the elections should transpire, to which the Associate Justices assented.—*Ed. Am. Organ.*

THE SOUTH OF OLDER TIME.—In Mr. Benton's forthcoming volume of his Thirty Years in the Senate, occurs the following passage:

"It is a tradition of the colonies that the South had been the seat of wealth and happiness, of power and opulence; that a rich population covered the land, dispensing hospitality, and diffusing the happiness which themselves enjoyed; that all was life, and joy, and affluence then. And this tradition was not without similitude to the reality, as this writer can testify; for he was old enough to have seen (after the Revolution) the still surviving state of Southern colonial manners, when the traveler was allowed to go to a tavern, and was handed over from family to family through entire States; where holidays were days of festivity and expectation, long prepared for, and celebrated by master and slave with music and feasting, and great concourses of friends and relatives; when gold was kept in chests or coffers, (after the downfall of paper) and weighed in scales, and lent to neighbors for short terms without note, interest, witness or security—and the bond and land security for long years and lawful usance; and when petty litigation was at so low an ebb that it required a fine of forty pounds of tobacco to make a man to serve as constable."

☞ Under the head of an incident, the New Albany Tribune relates the following:

A gentleman of this neighborhood, who has always voted for Democratic tickets, was in Louisville on the day of the late election, and saw peaceable American citizens brutally murdered by foreign affiliated ruffians, came home a changed man, and declares that in the great the last Democratic vote of his life, should he live to be as old as Methuselah.

From the Congressional Journal.

Position and Influence of the Jews.

The existence of the Jews is the living miracle of the world. They are scattered and dispersed in the trades, and yet, according to the most accurate statistics, are as numerous as they were when they left the land of Egypt, the record made in Hungary giving about three millions. Expatriated, they become citizens of the world; and wherever tolerated they commence traffic, and become thrifty. Everywhere they are at home. They may be banished, but cannot be expelled; be trodden down, yet cannot be crushed. Only in the United States, France, Holland, and Prussia, are they fully citizens, but in spite of British statutes, the Russian ukase and Turkish curse, they prosper. The fire, and sword and inquisitions, the Egyptians and Assyrians, the Romans and Saracens, as well as the modern Turks and Christians, have attempted to destroy them, but in vain. While pagan and Christian nations have only served to increase their numbers and reinforce their obstinacy.

But the Jew is a man, not only as a monument and a miracle; Jewish mind has exerted a powerful influence on the world. Favored by Napoleon, the Hebrew race at once developed power which astonished friend and foe. Spain, Navy, and Massena, who then altered his name from Manasseh, to escape the odium of being an Israelite, were all Marshals of France under the eye of the greatest warrior of his age. In politics the Jews have Metternich in Austria, D'Israeli in England, a convert to the Christian faith, while the Autocrat of Russia has had a Jew for his confidential counsellor, and Spain a Prime Minister of the same stock, and Russia her Minister of Finance. In the United States, Jews begin to figure in our national councils; Mr. Yulee, late member of the House, and Mr. Benjamin, Senator from Louisiana, being of the Hebrew stock. Mr. Cremieux, one of the most eminent lawyers of France, was what we should call Attorney General upon the flight of Louis Philippe.

In money power the Jews hold in their hands the destiny of kingdoms and empires, whose governments become bankrupt, and their sovereigns turn beggars at a Hebrew's nod. Half a dozen Jews can do more to preserve the peace of Europe by drafting their checks and persistingly saying No! to the royal applicants for money, than all the Peace Congresses and Conventions in Christendom. The Rothschilds, the Barings and Sir John Montefiore, are all Jews, and with their banking establishments scattered over Europe and Asia, wield a despotic more powerful than monarchs hold.

Coming to the literary profession, and inquiring into the lineage of many of the most distinguished scholars and men of science, we find the Jews prominent here, as well as in active life. The most renowned in Astronomy have been the Jews, as the Herschels in England and Arago in France; Humboldt, Astronomer royal under Louis Philippe, and who has filled the world with his fame. These German works which are delaying the world are for the most part the production of Christianized Jews, as those of Herwstenberg, Tholuck, Schleiermacher, Gresenius, Neander, Hiubahr, and others, whose learned treatises, Biblical criticisms, didactic theology and general sacred literature, are found in the library of every Theological Seminary, and to be the hands of every theological student. Spinoza, the famous infidel, was a Jew, and so are Benge and Cserski, who took the lead of a new religious reformation in Germany in our day.

Seen have been and are the Jews. Mysterious nation! Inexplicable origin! Living, perpetually conspicuous miracle! The race so indomitable, so imperishable, must have been raised up and preserved for some grand purpose.

Incident at a Paris Opera.

A French paper has the following account of an incident which occurred recently at one of the opera houses in Paris:

"A few evenings since at the opera, a box in the first row was observed to be empty, though the entire house, with this exception, was crowded to excess. Two spectators who had not made to their hiding, went to the door of this box, but could not obtain admission. The conveyer or women who be charge of opening and shutting the box door, instead that the box held but five, and that the five were already within.

"The gentlemen regained their seats, fully determined to lay their complaint before the *Jeu de centrale*. With this view they begged those around them to observe that the box was empty.

"Perfectly empty," cried all unanimously.

But all at once, as they were gazing, what was their terror at beholding a white hand, apparently disjointed from the body, appear on the edge of the box, and holding an ivory opera glass. This hand, isolated and floating about in the darkness, produced a terrible effect. The two gentlemen, pale with surprise and terror, remained immovable and speechless. Presently, a rather white hands made their appearance, one of them holding a pocket handkerchief, and going through the motions as if wiping a forehead.

The house was but dimly lighted at the time, which added to the horror and the illusion. At last, those near the apparition have related to the company the strange sight. The occupants of the box, the gentleman, completely dressed in black, with their white, Hidden by the elaborately dressed in matched lustrable until the end of the world their "lags" or opera hats!"

☞ The statement in the Northern papers that the President intends visiting Canada is untrue, though he has probably received invitations to do so.

MATRIMONIAL INFIDELITY—SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY.—We have in the following case, reported by the Rochester Union, a fair exhibition of the fruits of general philosophy inculcated in "Mary Linden:"

A somewhat singular case came up at the police office yesterday. A man about forty-five years of age, named Patten, was brought up, charged with deserting his family, his wife appearing and the complainant. The family consisted of the wife and three children, one an infant. The wife stated that Patten had left her without support, and was cohabiting with another female, somewhat her junior. Patten did not deny that he had ceased to live with his wife, and had taken to his bosom another woman; but he attempted to show that his conduct had been proper. He then went on to state that many years since—when first married—he and his wife lived together in harmony, because their views on spiritual matters coincided. He said, when the second advent doctrine—which the vagar called Millerism—was promulged, he and his wife both embraced the faith of the Saviour. In later years, he became convinced that the seventh tenent of the fifth day of the week was the Sabbath, and on this point his wife harmonized and all went on smoothly.

About a year ago, a question came up as to the resurrection, and on this point they could not agree. He concluded, after closely consulting his Bible, that the resurrection was only a spiritual one. His wife insisted that the body was to be raised also. Here there was an irreconcilable difference, and one that Patten thought was sufficient to lead to a separation. He said he could not live with a woman who did not harmonise with him in his views on spiritual matters, and had, therefore, forsaken his wife, and found a female who thought as he did on this point. Here the wife, who had listened to his statement very patiently, interrupted him by saying that she thought the newly found female agreed with him quite as well on carnal as on spiritual matters.

Patten said that could not be shown by evidence, and went on with his narrative, concluding by asserting that there must be harmony on spiritual things between man and wife to enable them to live together. He said he would not live with a woman who did not think as he did on religious questions.

The magistrate required him to give bail for the maintenance of his wife and children, and threatened him with another kind of punishment if he violated the law in order to live in "spiritual harmony" with a woman not his wife.

SINGULAR FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.—On Friday afternoon last, about 3 o'clock, as three negro men belonging to Mr. W. E. Lowry were engaged in hauling up and stacking oats, the pole, around which one of the stacks was being formed, was struck by lightning and shivered to atoms, some of the fragments being buried over one hundred yards from the stack yard. The negro man who was pitching to the stack, had his arm around the pole at the time—but, though knocked several feet from the stack and severely burnt, strange to say, he survived the shock, and, we understand, hopes are now entertained of his recovery. The electric field, in passing down the pole, set the stack on fire, whence it came in contact with a negro who was leaning on the back of one of the wheel sleeve attached to a wagon, some 4 feet from the stack, setting the ground under his feet.—The negro, of course, was severely injured by the shock, which killed the two wheel-steers, and knocked down a third one, in the lead. The latter, after lying some 15 or 20 minutes, recovered. A negro man who was standing in the wagon, throwing out oats, was knocked entirely out, and sustained considerable injury. No permanent injury, we are happy to learn, is likely to result to either of the negroes shocked.—*Bedford Sentinel.*

TRAGIC AFFAIR.—We learn from the Baltimore American the particulars of an event which transpired last Friday morning, on the Franklin road, about two miles from that city. A negro entered the residence of Mr. J. S. Morris, with the intention of committing a robbery. He was discovered, and Mr. Joseph Owings, a constable, who happened to be passing, was requested to arrest him. He attempted to do so, when the negro turned upon the officer, deliberately aimed a pistol at him and discharged the contents of the weapon, which was loaded with shot, in the face and left arm of Mr. Owings. Immediately after discharging the weapon, the negro attempted to make his escape by running off at a rapid rate, when the officer, seeing that there was to be a desperate one, drew a revolver and fired at the negro, the ball taking effect in his back, passing through the body and coming out at the breast, killing him instantly. The injury sustained by Mr. Owings is of a very serious character, although not likely to prove fatal.

☞ Dr. Parke, late a missionary and Secretary of Legation to China, accepts the appointment of Commissioner to that country and will soon return thither.

☞ The office of the War Department came near being destroyed by fire on the 17th instant. Some loose papers in the attic were discovered ignited, causing intense alarm among the officials, but the flames were suppressed before any material damage was done.

COTTON ON THE RAILROAD.—The Mobile *Register* says:

Out of the ninety bales brought by the train of yesterday, sixty were of the new crop. This is the third time the trains have brought down some of the new cotton and more will be coming now tri-weekly. Hereafter, when the road is completed, there will be no such sights as new cotton in the regions where the iron horse travels, overtaking the old crop and beating it to market.

Russian Estimate of Lord Raglan.

The following extract from a letter, dated St. Petersburg, published in *Le Nord*, shows how Lord Raglan was appreciated by the Russians:

"Lord Raglan," says the letter, "has died—During the entire period of the command of this noble general he succeeded in conciliating the esteem and respect not only of those with whom his relations were allied, but also of the enemy to whom he was opposed. He was one of the last of the heroes of that glorious English army which, under the command of the Duke of Wellington, illustrated the English name on so many battle-fields, and of which the few remaining veterans bore on their breasts, till lately, the honorable tokens. Lord Raglan was one of several occasions distinguished by the late Emperor Nicholas, as also by the reigning Emperor. He will be personally regretted in Russia by all who had an opportunity of knowing and appreciating the noblesse of his sentiments and the uprightness of his character. As a subject, he performed his duty by obeying the command of his sovereign, and as a soldier, by valiantly defending the honor of his flag; but even in the exercise of his duty he always manifested his humanity, and in the hour of his death he showed his generosity and that of his country. He has fallen, like so many others, a victim to this disastrous war. Honored be his memory! Honor be to his grave, which will be as sacred on the soil of Russia as on that of England; and, when pointing to it, no Russian will cease to say—"*Siste, viator, heroem calcas.*"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RELIEF FOR THE PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK SUFFERERS.—There was a meeting last evening at the office of D. L. Rendo, Esq., for the purpose of devising means to relieve the sufferers by yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., at which a large number of the natives of Virginia, resident in this city, were present. The meeting was presided over by Dr. R. M. Stewart, Mr. Perkins, Esq., was appointed Vice President, and D. L. Rendo and J. M. McCandlish Secretaries.

Dr. Barton briefly stated that the purpose of the meeting was to devise means to send assistance to the inhabitants of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., who are now suffering with that dreadful scourge, the yellow fever.

It was then moved that a committee on resolutions be appointed by the President, which was carried.

Messrs. Cloch, North, Captain Robinson, W. De Lacey and W. M. Perkins were appointed the committee, and shortly after reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of eleven be appointed by the chair, to call upon our fellow citizens on behalf of those suffering from yellow fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth, and that such committee present our efforts for the same object.

Resolved, That the committee of eleven, or three gentlemen, be despatched as soon as possible to Norfolk; their expenses to be borne out of the funds raised for the purpose.

Resolved, That this meeting appoint a permanent Treasurer, to whom the subscriptions collected are to be paid over, and who is hereby authorized to honor the drafts of the committee appointed under the second resolution.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee on subscriptions: W. M. Perkins, Esq., Capt. R. L. Robinson, W. H. Dameron, Esq., S. B. McCosico, Esq., J. O. Selly, Esq., J. M. McCandlish, Esq., J. R. Wingfield, Esq., H. M. Robinson, Esq., J. P. Patten, J. F. A. Boyle, Esq., and H. G. Paynes Esq. W. M. Perkins, Esq., was appointed Treasurer. Capt. Ivy, D. L. Rendo, Esq., and W. H. Cloch, Esq., were appointed to accompany the nurses to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and they will leave by the mail boat to-morrow. In the interim the committee will call on our citizens, and it is earnestly to be hoped that they will subscribe liberally in aid to this good work. Those who feel hesitant to contribute can also do so by calling at the office of Mr. Rendo, Camp street, near Gravier, or at that of Mr. Perkins, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street. After an impressive prayer by the Rev. Dr. Barth, the meeting adjourned.

THE ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.—Peter Reynolds, charged with the murder of his wife, Catherine Reynolds, by P. S. Bugnet, was yesterday brought up from the Parish Prison to be examined by Recorder Bright. The accused and the deceased, who were Irish laboring people, lived on Delord street, between Baronne and Dryades streets, and on Sunday, August 12th, the wife died. The same day an inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that she came to her death from intemperance and exposure. The following day Mr. P. S. Bugnet made an affidavit before Recorder Bright, in which he alleged that he believed death was occasioned by a beating she received from her husband on the day thereof.

The first witness called was John Fordan, Coroner. He testified that not a single mark of violence was found on the body of the deceased at the Coroner's inquest, and that, in the testimony given by the jury, he believed she had died from intemperance and exposure to the sun. P. S. Bugnet, a gentleman who was formerly a member of the Legislature, testified that he was informed by a neighbor that the deceased had died from the effects of a beating received from her husband on the day thereof.

Mrs. C. Johnson, owner of Magazine and Erato streets, was called to the stand. She swore that she had seen the deceased on the morning of the day on which she died, and that she was then in good health. At about 9½ o'clock that afternoon, she saw her again at Reynolds' house, she was then in a helpless condition, and was bleeding at the mouth and nose. She testified to the following:

Deceased said by accident I fell on my head "after giving Bob (the prisoner) a good thrashing in the yard." The prisoner had known deceased for three days, during which time he had frequently beaten her. The deceased had been in the habit of drinking very hard. The prisoner had not been sober since the day of her death. The deceased had two children by a former husband, who were present. Witness thought the deceased had died from the effects of a blow on the head