THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. P. WEISSE & CO.
Editors and Proprietors,
G. P. WEISSE, H. HARBY,
E. DUVERGER, N. DUFOUR.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $10.00
COUNTRY PAPER, (semi-weekly, (one year in advance)) $5.00
In all cases, discontinuance must precede week's notice in writing—fractional year can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1854.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Square of ten lines, in each large or small type, first insertion $1 00
Each subsequent insertion 50
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every FIVE lines for both insertions.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers will not allow advertisements entirely within the line of their business, and in contract to also regulate every other day

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 30, 1854.

☞ The NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

The New York Whigs Again.

The Whig press in New York—we refer particularly to such conservative and national Whig journals as the *Express* and *Courier & Enquirer*—appears to rejoice with exceeding delight over the resolutions adopted by the Whig State Convention. These papers seem to have anticipated something so truculent and fanatical, that any thing short of an absolute recession of abolition madness fills them with contentment. The times are out of joint when Whig assent to age, and subject of exultation in a batch of anti-slavery resolves, and can allude to the sentiments they embrace as the unquestionable doctrines of the Whig party.

The *Courier & Enquirer* attempts to draw a nice distinction between the action of the Whigs and that of the Saratoga Anti-Nebraska Convention. Says the *Courier*:

"That (Convention) in its ninth resolution took its stand distinctly on the principle that all territory of the *United States west* henceforth be free territory, and all States hereafter admitted come in as free States." The Whig Convention simply asserted the right, now that all compromises have become extinct, to take this action, but in no way pledged themselves to exercise the right. In fact, in the case of Cuba, a large portion, perhaps a majority of the Whigs of that State, would be in favor of her admission, without other objection than that of her slave holding existed. Again, the Fugitive Slave Law was not in the least alluded to in the resolutions, and an attempt by an individual to treat it upon the notice of the Convention was received with hisses, and failed utterly.—Throughout all the proceedings of the Convention there was an entire abstinence of denunciation against the South, and of every thing calculated to foster mere sectional feeling. The preceding tone of the resolutions and the speeches, is a genuine Whig tone—that of high principle, settled conviction, and firm yet moderate spirit. Not a trace of clamorous, vituperative, red-mouthed Abolitionism is to be seen about it. Not one of the destructive Abolition doctrines is favored with even the cold respect of a passing notice.

These are extraordinary conclusions, indeed. The Whig State Convention, with the exception of an endorsement of the Canal policy, and a protest against the veto of the Rivers and Harbor bill, confined its actions exclusively to the Slavery issue, and in earnest, though we admit, not violent language, proclaimed hostility to slavery in every form, save that guaranteed by the Constitution, formally released the Whig party from all obligation to admit any more slave States into the Union, abandoned the Compromise of 1850, and proclaimed a platform of which not a single plank is hewn from Southern timber. We acknowledge that a resolution in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law was hinted and hooted down, and we frankly bear testimony to this great fact—the solitary flash of expiring nationality in this humiliating manifestation of sectional animosity. And because, forsooth, the Whig Convention did not initiate the insane folly of the abolitionists proper because they refrained from making war upon the Constitution, because they denounced southern institutions in language untainted with vulgar abuse, yet terribly plain and semi-treasonable, we of the South are to credit the aggressive declaration that "the pervading tone of the resolutions and the speeches is a genuine Whig tone." We are, it is to be presumed, to be highly gratified that the Whigs of New York, instead of saying that no more Slave States shall be admitted into the Union, only add that they were pledged from all obligation to admit any more Slave States; that instead of fawning upon the South with gross vituperation and foul abuse, they merely let us know in firm and decorous language, that we are hereafter to expect nothing from them but opposition; that instead of hatching absolute treason, they simply plead a sectional platform. For this we are to be duly grateful if such resolutions are the genuine Whig tone, our fifteen years of acrimonious experience has failed properly to attune our ear. To us the tone is harsh and false. It has the nasal creak of abolition cant, but is destitute of that full, broad and harmonious swell of voice which reaches the ear, and was echoed by the voice of every Whig in the land.

But argument on the subject is superfluous. No honest journal of the Whig party in the North can expect that Southern Whigs will either accept such a platform, or desire the success of those who plant themselves upon it. If Northern Whigs are desirous of breaking up the party, and drawing a line deep and broad between them, and their quondam Southern brethren, they have only to pursue the policy so inaugurated by Massachusetts and followed by New York. It matters not a jot whether the resolutions of one convention are a trifle less, or well with anti-slavery than those of another—the purport, tenor, and evident aim are identical. Southern Whigs cannot affiliate with such men. If they cannot find a national Whig party north of MASON and DIXON'S line, they can at least remain neutral, and avoid the contamination of an alliance with those who are professing the catholic spirit of Whiggery, are actuated only by the mischievous inspiration of sectional discord.

☞ We trust our readers will pardon the somewhat frequent reference to politics in our leading articles. We are well aware as they are, that the subject is unpalatable, and to most persons a bore. But *qui sowles nous?*—It is incumbent on us in these days of political perplexity to define our position. It is a moral duty of the Southern press to take a manly stand on questions vitally affecting the welfare, if not the existence of the South. If the intrigues of the Nebraska men in the disheveled party is the fault in none of ours. That bill owes its origin to a Northern man. It has wrought its chief enough to satisfy the Prince of Darkness and one of its worst consequences is the revival of an exclusive sectional spirit in the North. The exhilarating influence of this spirit, pervading and possessing both the great parties in that region forces upon this Southern party press the task of explanation, and the duty of stating clearly and resolutely why it cannot fraternize with the North. When this is accomplished, we shall have less to say about politics.

THE WASHINGTON ANTI-KNOW NOTHING DEMONSTRATION.—The meeting to organize a free-trade Association in opposition to the Know Nothings, and which had adjourned on the 26th to the 23d, in consequence of the turbulence of the outsiders, was held at Carusi's Saloon, on the appointed evening. The Hall was crowded to overflowing, and there were large numbers outside. Messrs. Florence and Garrison of Philadelphia and Stanton of Kentucky addressed the meeting, and there was no disturbance beyond the usual interruptions of a promiscuous gathering.

The theme of each speaker was laudations of the Democratic party and bitter denunciation of the Whigs and Know Nothings. It was apparent from the first that the audience was composed of three-fourths adherents to the stated objects of the meeting, and the fact was demonstrated when the regularly organized body assembled, in the forming of a counter-meeting of those opposed to the proceedings. When the meeting dissolved, the opposition moved to the stand, and something of a rush occured in the efforts to keep them off. Confusion reigned here with the objects of the regular meeting. Order was, however, restored in a few minutes, by Postmaster Barrett's stating that the regular meeting had dissolved, and there was opportunity for those to be heard who desired from the views of the preceding speakers. He was greeted with hearty cheers, and the counter meeting was quietly and orderly organized. It was addressed by Capt. Cutter, of Kentucky, and Capt. Carrington, of Washington, whose remarks were received with much enthusiasm. There appeared to be but little diminution in the number in the hall during the last meeting, and after voting to adjourn to Tuesday evening the vast crowd quietly retired.

On this occasion there can be no complaint on the either side that liberty of speech was abridged in the least. As a demonstration of the Democracy against the Know Nothings, it must be set down as a complete failure, not withstanding the distinguished talent engaged and the favorable auspices which seemed to smile over it. The great number of Government employees present and appointed as officers gave it the appearance of being an Administration move, and contributed much to defeat it.

THE HAVANA LOTTERY.—A number of our citizens were particularly fortunate in winning prizes in the last Havana Lottery. No less than seventeen fell to tickets held in New Orleans. The following is a list of the prizes sold here: No 628 $2000; 2102 $800; 2309 $400; 4636 $1,000; 5413 $16,000; 5467 $200; 6231 $200; 7119 $400; 12,681 $200; 17,981 $200; 18,905 $400; 20,692 $1000; 20,726 $200; 21,209 $200; 23,011 $30,000; 24,793 $200; 25,607 $200.

☞ The Secretary of the Navy has given the following names to the steam frigates now in course of construction: Roanoke and Colorado at Norfolk, Minnesota at Washington, Wabash at Philadelphia, Niagara at New York and Merrimack at Boston. The Naval Board have awarded the contracts for their machinery, and reported the results to the Secretary of the Navy.

AN OPERA OUTRAGEOUS.—The St. Louis papers say there is now on exhibition in that city a German baby, only three years and two months old, that weighs 136 pounds! It is a great curiosity. His father is a 6 pounder, and his father less than 12lb.

SALES.—SATTERLEE.—The Premium sessions of buyers is called to the sale of Foreign and American Dry Goods, This Day, at 10 o'clock, by Thomas & Co., at their Auction Rooms, No. 57 Magazine street.

MR. SOULE.

It is known that Mr. SOULE has left Madrid for France. But the New York *Herald* will have it that he has demanded his passports, and has quitted Spain in disgrace. Where the *Herald* gets its news from will perplex many to inquire. The fact of that journal are not unfrequently pure inventions. Such may be the case now. All that we have seen in the foreign papers relative to Mr. SOULE'S movements, and motives is the following from the correspondence of the *London Times*:

"Yesterday I had not completed my investigations of the grounds for the various charges the following article from the Diario Espanol brings against the Minister of the United States at Madrid. These charges have been talked of for some time, and especially since the affair of August 28th, which it is generally thought Mr. Soule had much to do with. I have reason to believe that the subject has occupied the attention of Ministers, but that they have been unable to obtain positive proofs of the American envoy's alleged misconduct as complicity with the disaffected. The presumption, however, is very strong that for some time past he has been conspiring against the tranquility of Spain—indeed, the information I have received from most respectable sources is such as to leave in my mind but small doubt on the subject.

"The Minister of the U. S. generally believed that he does not like Espartero. . . . Among other facts which give probability to the charges made by the Diario Espanol, I may add a positive knowledge of, is the circumstance that two half-pay officers in the army—men of wild and reckless character, and who are intimates of Mr Soule—were prominent in the affair of the 28th. One of them, when he saw the thing likely to go badly, prudently withdrew; the other remained and was made prisoner. . . . There are persons who doubt if Mr. Soule will return to Spain. It is perhaps desirable that those persons should prove to be in the right.—His presence is an additional element between Spain and the United States, and he himself, I should think, would hardly regret abandoning a capital where the embarrassments are so many, with which he must feel that he is regarded, have not yet been compensated by any very brilliant diplomatic successes."

A letter from the same correspondent dated September 1st, says:

"I fully confirm all I wrote respecting Mr. Soule yesterday, and am enabled to add that strong evidence has been obtained, of his having stimulated the attempt of the 28th. He began his action a very few hours after Maria Christina's departure; he had his agents among the barricaders and supplied money. From the manner in which the evidence on this has been got, it may very probably not be brought forward, nor is there any necessity that it should be. Mr. Soule will hardly have the assurance to return to Madrid. There can no longer be any moral doubt of the line of conduct he has thought proper to adopt."

The article from the *Diario Espanol* referred to, above is appended. It is generally attributed to Mr. Soule, and is the former Secretary to Gen. CONCHA in Havana, and the paper in which it appears is considered as enjoying the favor of the Government.

[From the Diario Espanol of Aug. 30.]

"In some of yesterday's papers we read the following: 'Report from Spain, the reporting of that Mr. Soule has resigned his post as representative in Spain of the United States. We believe this statement to be premature, and that the truth is that Mr. Soule starts this week on a journey to a foreign country. Some suspect that he does not wish to be in Madrid when the news arrive of yesterday's invasion of Cuba.' This last rumor also reached us through very various channels, and for this reason, and because we see it published, we now think fit to say a few words concerning it.

It appears, in effect, that, by this time, an expedition of filibusters, organized and prepared with the knowledge and before the eyes of the agents of the Federal Government, will have left the American territory to invade Cuba, notwithstanding the efficacious measures adopted by the President in his proclamations. But, although this expedition may have been realized, although, with a full knowledge, we learn that the United States have poured into Cuba fresh bands of incendiaries and freebooters, we do not know why Mr. Soule should abandon his post. Does the Minister of the United States, perchance, harbor the slightest doubt of his safety, let whatever may occur beyond the limits of his duty? In no case, occurred to him that the escutcheon and flag of the United States had not here the respect and consideration due to it, which was desired to the flag of Spain in that city of the American Union which Mr. Soule, when he renounced his own country, adopted as his new one?

"The Minister of the United States would be greatly mistaken; and does not the whole people, in the name of this loyal and honorable people, protest in the highest degree against the national decorum, that if Mr. Soule should desire to put forward, as the pretext of his journey, the slightest doubt of his safety here, that doubt would be completely fictitious, unfounded and calumnious.

"Although Mr. Soule should have been wanting in the respect due to this nation to-day, and have used every kind of means to favor projects tending to separate from Spain the most important colony, we retract not, although it were certain that he had sought to take advantage of the degredation of the Government, now fortunately past, seeking to avail of the inevitable victory of high and low influences; although it were certain that he had striven to profane the sanctity of our revolution, to sow dissension among our people, seducing the nonary, and distributing by the medium of the evil arts of a base intrigue, money and promises of arms to destroy the power of the honorable and patriotic men who now direct the destinies of the country; although he had succeeded in winning over a few deluded persons, who failed to discover, in his arrest and flattering words, the latent idea of keeping up agitation and disorder in the Peninsula, with a view to deprive Cuba of assistance from the mother country, although the people of Madrid know that he had sought to profit by a moment of effervescence treacherously to excite its indignation, and to draw it into a conflict with forces which to crown a certain catalogue of supposed insults,—even if all this were certain, the Spanish people have enough sense, prudence, and manliness to despise such stratagems and miserable schemes; and Mr. Soule might remain in Madrid completely unmolested, if her Majesty's Government did not think proper to send him his passports.

"The people of Madrid have done nothing and will do nothing which can in the slightest manner with respect to the safety of the foreign Ministers; they have done nothing and will do nothing against the representative of the United States, because they are interested that each day should be greater and more honorable for them—the more that naturally appears between nations who know how to maintain their rights, respecting at the same time those of others, and those other nations which pretend to mould their own and foreign rights to their convenience, to their will, and even according to the caprice of a few of their influential men, for whom right and peace between nations are converted into a game of popularity and of personal aggrandisement."

☞ Mr. T. P. Shaffner, the agent of the Atlantic and Pacific Foundland Telegraph Company, has obtained a patent for the construction of a line of telegraph from the coast of North America, via Greenland, Iceland and the Faroes, to Norway and Denmark. This route, we understand, does not involve the necessity of laying any submarine wire for more than 500 miles in any one section, and on that account will probably supersede the line projected to the coast of Iceland from St. Johns.

☞ We learn from a late copy of the *Echo Universal*, published at the Hague, that Mr. A Dudley Mann was the bearer to Mr. Belmont of instructions to act more energetically in the case of Captain Gibson, and also that orders have been sent to two vessels of Com. Perry's squadron to remain in the Eastern waters, to be ready in case the American Government should determine on reprisals against Netherland's India for the injuries there done to Capt. Gibson. All of which is more possible than probable.

☞ The Maine Law in Canada.—The *Montreal Pilot* says that on Monday next W. Lyon Mackenzie will move to the Canadian Parliament for leave to bring in a bill analogous to the Maine Law, for the suppression of intemperance.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—Morgan, of Exchange Place, has sent us the October number of Putnam. We have examined it somewhat carefully, and find it free from the anti slavery diatribes which polluted the preceding number. Otherwise we are bound to acknowledge that Putnam contains a vast amount of interesting and instructive matter.

☞ Lieut. Alonzo Davis, U. S. Navy, late commander of the U. S. brig *Perpetua*, attached to Commodore Ringgold's North Pacific Exploring Expedition, and who had but a few days since returned, died at Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday, of a disease said to be cholera. He leaves three orphan children.

☞ A correspondent of the Oswego *Times*, writing from Laport, Indiana, says that from 5,000 to 7,000 bushels of wheat per day, are being received at that place, and that there cannot be less than $1,000,000 worth of surplus grain marketed in that county during the present season.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.—The tow, ers of the suspension bridge across the Mississippi, at St. Anthony's Falls, are now nearly completed, and the workmen are busy twisting the wires preparatory to stretching them across the river. The bridge seems likely to be completed in time to receive cars in income the present season.

☞ The Provincial Parliament have passed an act granting to aliens the right to purchase and convey lands in the Queen's Provinces to the extent of 400 acres each. The government have put large tracts of land into market at $1 40 per acre.

SAVANNAH.—The disease is slowly abating in Savannah. The deaths on the 22nd last., were 26, of which 16 were from Yellow Fever.

KANSAS EMIGRATION.—The second party of emigrants have set in Kansas (property by the State Register) AS A body of about 70 from the destination all in good health and spirits, and pleased with the prospects. A second train was purchased at Rochester, and has been sent off by steamer. The third party will leave Boston on the 20th inst.

FURTHER BY THE ARABIA.

Black Sea.—The Crimean Expedition.

Accounts from Bucharest, September 20, state that all the vessels with troops left Varna on the 2d for Eupatoria, the rendezvous of the Crimean expedition. Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud had issued an order stating that Sebastopol will be taken and held as a guarantee of peace. Supposing the siege began by the middle of September, it is hoped the place will be taken by the end of November.

The strength, for land service, of the expedition, is 58,000 Englsh, 56,000 French and 30,000 Turks. General Sir Burgoyne has arrived to take a command. Prince Napoleon and the Duke of Cambridge have gone to Varna to join their regiments. The troops are described as animated with much enthusiasm. Cholera has almost disappeared.

The Principalities, &c.

The Russian embassy at Vienna has received notice that the great part of the Russian army will have quitted Moldavia by the 20th of September, and the remainder by the beginning of October, unless hostilities shall render a new concentration necessary. The Austrians entered the Principalities at four points.

On the 21st August, a strong force of English and French gunboats entered the Sulina channel of the Danube, and another is to enter by the Kilia mouth, with the view of keeping the navigation open.

The Russians are making preparations to burn the cities of Odessa, Ismi, Brailow, Galatz and Ismail, should they be forced to abandon them. They have prepared combustibles, and have out off the supply of water, and burned the fine engines.

Orders are issued that wherever the enemy appears in superior strength, towns and villages are to be reduced to ashes. Unceasing preparations are being made in Sebastopol for defence. All criminal prisoners are liberated and enrolled in companies to work the port batteries. The gang of 900 of the worst convicts are still in irons, to be employed in carrying ammunition.

The Governor of Sebastopol, taking advantage of the insufficiency of the French, took the waste out of some steamers to render them less easily discovered, and has been sending to and from Nassiloff, at the mouth of the Black Sea, whence they have brought considerable quantities of stores, ammunition, artillery and even troops. One of the new inner forts of Sebastopol is mounted with guns conveyed in this manner.

The bomb-bascules, including those in the pay of the allies, have been attacked by a general order from Omer Pasha, the rascals being quite incorrigible.

Two Paixhan guns, taken from the Tiger frigate, were tried at Odessa, the other day, in presence of Governor Annenkoff. At the fourth shot one of the guns burst, killing one artillery-man and wounding several others.

A Russian steamer from Sebastopol has captured a Wallachian vessel, and taken her into that port.

ASIA.—Kurschid Pacha (Gen. Guyon) is at length appointed on the representations of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, to the chief command in Asia, in room of Mustapha Pacha. Guyon would long, ere this, have been appointed to command, but he refused, and still refuses, to apostatise from the Christian religion.

According to the Turkish Frontier, the Russian forces in Asia had fallen back as far as Erivan, after having sacked Bajazid.

The Reply of Russia.

The reply of the Czar was sent in duplicate to Austria and Prussia. Each of the points insisted on by the Western Powers is duly set forth, refused, and reasons given for the refusal. Further, the Czar says that he has withdrawn his troops from the Principalities in deference to the interests of the German Powers, and he will await either hostile attacks or pacific overtures, as may be.

The German States.

A NEW BASIS OF NEGOTIATION.

An additional article, of which the contents are as yet secret, has been added to the treaty of the Austro-Prussian treaty of the 20th April.—The proposed alterations and additions to the treaty of 1851 are intended to strengthen the Germanic Diet. At all events the first paragraph of the convention—mutually guaranteeing the territories of the contracting parties—will remain unchanged.

A surmise, formed on the above circumstances, has excited some attention. The Hand, it is supposed, will not long remain vacant. In short, cess, proceed, at the invitation of Austria and Prussia, to pronounce the treaty of April 20th passed, as regards the additional articles. Then, taken under consideration the affair of Neufchatel, that Austria has made with the Western Powers, a new scheme will be drawn up on this basis for a peace, which it is believed that Russia *will accept*.

Poland and the Pope.

Active secret negotiations have been going on for some time between Nicholas and the Pope. It now transpires that the Czar holds out a prospect of a changed towards the Roman Catholics in Poland; and of concessions to the Latins of Jerusalem. He is thus intriguing against the French. According to the Czrrare bishop, the Czar has the intention to declare his third son, Nicholas, King of Poland, as he is a member of the Greek Church, it was considered necessary to give the Pope some treacherising assurance respecting the Polish Catholics.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A return, just issued, of the population of Ireland, show that the number of inhabitants has fallen off two millions in the past five years. In the year 1841, the population was over five millions; in 1814, six millions; in 1824, seven millions; in 1837, eight millions; in 1846, 8,386,960; and in 1851, only 6,551,970.

A sub marina telegraph has just been completed from Holyhead to Howth, Ireland.

Bread riots have occurred at Nottingham and Kiddermeister. The military were called out.

Archdeacon Wilberforce, a man of some standing in the English Church, has resigned in consequence of his scruples to recognize the Queen as the head of the church spiritual.

FRANCE.—From the camp at Boulogne, we have a flood of accounts of dashing military manœuvres executed by the troops, in presence of the Emperor and Prince Albert.

Gen. Bodisco, late consul-general of the fortress of Somaround, has arrived, with his family, at Havre, along with some other Russian prisoners.

Preparations are being made at Brussels for the reception of the Emperor Napoleon, on a visit to the King of the Belgians.

SPAIN.—The ministers of France and England have complimented the Spanish government on the firm attitude maintained by it during the recent disturbances, and have assured it of the sympathy of their respective courts.

☞ The Munich Exhibition has been opened with the ceremonial by the King of Bavaria. The number of exhibitors amount to 6,566, of which 2,331 are Bavarians, 1,477 Austrians, and 767 Prussians, Wertemberg gives 443, and Saxony 446.

☞ A Shawl is in the N. Y. Crystal Palace exhibition which is invoiced for duty at $2,700. If offered for sale, it would, no doubt, soon be on the back of some lady, even if her husband found it difficult to get his note discounted at two per cent. a month.

HEALTH OF AUGUSTA.—The deaths of Yellow Fever in August average about 5 a day.—The people are getting ashamed of their recent panic, and are returning to their homes. It is now stated that the Post Master did not runaway, but that having been deserted by his clerks, it was next to impossible for him to assort and distribute the mails.

DEATH BY FRIGHT.—A Mrs. Magee, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was lying upon a sofa at night waiting the incoming of some domestics. About midnight, her son-in-law, John A. Walker, hearing a noise, went below and found Mrs. Magee dead on the floor, the outside door open, and the house one running from the house. A gold watch and $20 in money had upon her neck when Mr. W. retired, and the silver goblets which had been locked in a cupboard, the keys of which Mrs. Magee carried in her pocket, were upon the table. The supposition is that thieves entered the house, compelled Mrs. Magee, a very aged lady, a man to take off her watch, open the cupboard and get the goblets, and that the fright caused her death, and the thieves becoming frightened at her death, fled without their booty.

☞ Hon. John W. Taylor, for many years a leading and prominent statesman of New York, died at Albany on Sunday. Mr. Taylor was born in Saratoga county in 1784. Mr. T. was a law student of the late Abraham Van Vechten, of Albany. In 1811 he was elected a member of the Legislature of New York, and while thus a member was elected to Congress, and was continued a member of the House of Representatives for twenty successive years. Mr. T. took an active part in the "Missouri Question." Mr. Taylor was afterwards elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.—During the campaign of 1840, Mr. Taylor was an active participant, and presided at the memorable Saratoga Convention. In 1841 he was a member of the New York Senate, and in November of that year, was attacked by paralysis, from the effects of which he never recovered. In September 1843, Mr. Taylor removed to Albany.

☞ Jesse E. Scarry and servant, of New Berry district, were shot on Tuesday last and killed by Dr. Edwin L. Gaster, and his brother Edward Gaster, of the same District. The Gasters have fled, and have not since been heard of. In our advertising colums this morning, a reward of $2000 has been offered by Messrs. Drury Scarry and James R. Scarry, of Newberry, C. S., for their apprehension and lodgment in any jail of this State or of the Union and Benton, or a reward of $1000 for either. We learn from a friend that as old feud had existed between the parties, and that a fracas had occurred some time since, in which Dr. Gaster was wounded.—*Charleston Courier.*

The KNOW NOTHINGS will be deeply grieved to learn that the *London Times* is decidedly opposed to their organization and objects, and abuses them quite as heartily as it did Dr. CUMMING for ejaculating to say that the Emperor of Russia was a gentleman.

☞ The seats of the Bank of England, under a new process not long since adopted, are signed by machinery. The engraving of the whole note is complete. Formerly the Bank employed twenty clerks, at a salary each of £300 per annum, who did nothing else but sign their names to notes. The new mode of signing, it is supposed, will prevent counterfeiting.

☞ Three hens have come hatched them on Saturday last. Large assemblages of the neighborhood to the strange, and the "hatch of hens" did not disappoint the curiosity of the beholders. The hens were all in the enjoyment of health and spirits, and pleased with the prospects. A second visit was purchased at Rochester, and has been sent off by steamer. The third party will leave Boston on the 20th inst.

TELEGRAPHED ITEMS.

GRAND TRIAL OF ENGINES.—AWARD OF PRIZE.—Hartford, Conn., Sept. 21.—A great firemen's celebration and a trial of power of their engines took place in this city to-day. Twenty companies were present from abroad, and contended for the prizes, which were three trumpets, valued at three hundred dollars. The Pacific company, of Chicopee, Massachusetts, took the first prize, playing one hundred and seventy-four feet high. Holyoke company, No. 1, of Holyoke, took the second prize, playing one hundred and seventy-two feet. Dubuque, No. 2, of Northampton took the third prize, playing one hundred and sixty-three feet. The Williamsburg company, upon reaching one hundred and twent-eight feet, burst her hose.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA AT PITTSBURG.—ARVIVE HOSTALET, &c.—Pittsburg, Sept. 22.—The Dispatch issues an extra this afternoon, and gives seventy-four deaths of cholera yesterday, and up to noon to-day twenty-two deaths. The total number for eight days since the commencement of the epidemic is five hundred.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Pittsburg, Sept. 22, 9 P. M.—There have been sixty deaths of cholera to-day, and there is no abatement in the disease visible yet.

THE KANSAS GOVERNOR.—Tuesday, Sept. 26—Gov. A. H. Reeder left to-day for N. York, on his way to Kansas, to fill the post of Governor. He was executed to the care by a large number of friends, and will remain in N. York until Tuesday, when he will leave for Fort Leavenworth, which will be the seat of Government.

YELLOW FEVER AT THE LAZARETTO.—Philadelphia, Sept. 22.—The steamship Gates of Georgia, from Savannah, has been at quarantine for nearly two weeks, in consequence of the fever among the crew and passengers. Eight deaths are said to have occurred on board.

CANADIAN RATIFICATION OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—Boston, Sept. 22.—A Quebec despatch says that the Reciprocity Treaty has been confirmed by the Provincial Parliament on Wednesday. Sidney Webster was on the floor when the news arrived.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER SANTA ANNA.—Philadelphia, Sept. 21.—The new steamship Santa Anna was at the Delaware breakwater this morning, repairing her machinery, which somehow damaged the same day she left New York.

INTERESTING TO FORWARDERS.—Macon, Ga. Sept 20.—The railroad lines between Savannah, Macon, Atlanta, Chattanooga and Nashville, are in full operation. Freights are forwarded through to Savannah without delay.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—VESSELS BURNT, &c.—Boston, Sept. 22.—At Somerset last night a new ship of about 1,000 tons, on the stocks, in the yard of Mr. Samuel Hood, was destroyed by fire, with the dwelling of Mr. Hood—loss $60,000.

MAINE ELECTION.—Portland, Sept. 22d.—Returns from all the towns but three show that Morrill, the fusionist candidate for Governor, lacks about 900 of an election by the people.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—Philadelphia, Sept. 22.—The democrats of the Ninth Congressional District have nominated James B. Whitney as their candidate for Congress.

☞ The great Chemist, Chas. Enderlin, is dead. He came to this country in October, 1850, and established himself in the city of N. Orleans, where he died on the 16th of April, 1813, studied pharmacy in Heidelberg and Wurtzberg, and chemistry in Giessen under Liebig, who professed him to be eminent chemist in Germany. To have such a man among us was certainly a compliment to the scientific acumen of the community, and at this point it is not to be estimated by any modern standard of dollars and-cents, for the great chemist has now become the great agriculturist, the great artificer of fertility, and the great benefactor of mankind more precious than the "wealth of Ormus or of Ind."

Mr. Enderlin left New York in good health on Friday, Aug. 11, for Canada on a mining excursion. Returning, when at Hamilton Rail road Depot, C. W., he fell down senseless and speechless on Saturday, September 9, and died of a congestive chill on the following Sept. 16, at 7 o'clock in the morning at Hamilton, where he was buried.

Following millions in this country, science only by thousands. A greater man therefore than any politician may die, and few think of his fall, or estimate the loss to his country and humanity.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The *Evening Post* (Dem..,) lashes the Administration, for sending to Madrid such a hair-brained diplomatist as M. Soule.

"It we must send abroad representatives of our country, why cannot keep them out of the intermeddling with foreign politics, (says the Post) let them at least be men of sufficient sanity not to be the accomplices in petty revolutions, which the appearance of a company of soldiers or a dozen police officers is enough to put down. Tavern conspiracies, rebellions brewed in an Espartero grog shop, and effervesced by a dozen fellows who rush into the streets, raise a feeble hurrah and are picked up and carried off by the police, are little creditable to the American minister who passes for being their instigator, as the retailing of drama is to the importer of wines and brandies"

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—The Cumberland *Miners' Journal of the* 23d inst., has the following obituary:

"We are pained to announce the death of Archibald Cary, Esq., the Editor of this paper, who died last. We published his illness and severe illness of two weeks and a half. All who were acquainted with him editorially and socially will feel his loss and deeply sympathize with his bereaved family."

☞ The Cherub *Gazette* of the 20th instant, says:—

"We are pained to learn that Jackson McNair, a son of Alexander McNair, Esq., of this District, was killed on Monday last, by the falling of a tree. It appears that Mr. McNair and his son were in a field pulling fodder, when the accident occurred."

VERNET AND THE CONNOISSEUR.—Vernet related that he was once employed to paint a landscape, with a cave, and St. Jerome in it.—He accordingly painted the landscape, with St. Jerome at the entrance of the cave. When he delivered the picture, the connoisseur who understood nothing of perspective, said: "The landscape and the cave are well made, but St. Jerome is not in his place." Vernet replied, "I will alter it." He therefore took the painting, and made the shade of the number of the cave to descend a little lower in. The gentleman took the painting, but it again appeared to him that the saint was not in the cave. Vernet then wiped out the figure, and gave it the requisiteness, who he conceived perfectly satisfied. Whenever he saw strangers to whom he showed the picture, he said: "Here you see a picture by Vernet, with Jerome in the cave." "But we cannot see the saint," replied the visitors. "Excuse me, gentlemen," answered the possessor, "he is there: for I have seen him stand at the entrance, and after awards further back; and am therefore quite sure that he is in it."

Died.—On the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., of yellow fever, Captain JAMES MYERS, a native of New York, aged about 33 years, and master of the schooner Imogine. Also, on the same night, Wm. DEVINE, second mate of said schooner, a native of Ireland, jumped overboard and was drowned, aged about 38 years, having previously recovered from the yellow fever.

The Imogine went to sea on the morning of the 28th instant, in command of Capt. HOOPER, the first officer being too unwell to take charge.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

DISCHARGED.—Joseph Madden, a watchman, charged with having challenged a citizen to fight, and before otherwise improperly when in the discharge of his duty, was yesterday called up for examination and discharged, there being no evidence to justify his remand away.

C. Barlow, charged with having beaten a boy, was also discharged.

FAVAGE.—Patrick Holland swears that on Thursday evening Thomas Haman stabbed him to his side, and used very insulting language. Haman answered one of his thumbs. Examination fixed for October 6th.

FINE.—John Wood, for carrying concealed weapons, was yesterday fined $20. John Murphy, Tom Cavanaugh and others, for smaller offences, were fined from $10 to $2 50.

DIRTY WATER.—Martin Lotz, who resides at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Hunter streets, has a neighbor, Mrs. Trumbo, who amuses herself quite frequently by dashing over him, with malice prepense, buckets full of clean or dirty water as the case may be. Mrs. T. has been arrested and held for a hearing.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a slave woman named Mary, aged 45 years, belonging to Mrs. Ann Wilson, who died suddenly on Thursday night, when in the yard of a house No. 186 Julia street. Verdict, "Died of apoplexy caused by intemperance." The woman followed the business of selling cakes.

SECOND DISTRICT.

GROSS OUTRAGE!—Mrs. Laura Ann Wilson who resides at the corner of Julia and Camp streets, was yesterday, on oath, complained that a free negro, named Henry Valentine, had committed indecent provisions on Thursday evening in presence of a coloured woman whom he had been beating. When about to make his complaint before the Mayor, this fellow called her foul names and threatened to murder her with a bible of some kind which he held in his hand. Mrs. W. then procured a pistol to defend herself when Justice Cage on the bench, but getting no satisfaction, she made an indecent gesture and invited him to shoot. For these grave and heinous offences he was sentenced, so soon as caught, will be held to bail.

CONFESSION.—Charles Ansel, whose arrest on a charge of having cruelly beaten a little boy named Anthony Gomez, on Monday night, was previously mentioned, was yesterday examined in relation to the matter, and was sent for trial before the First District Court.

FOUL PLAY.—The Commissary (Lange) of the Vogelsite merchant yesterday procured the arrest of a fellow named Charles Wagner, charged with having stolen and again in receiving stolen goods to the amount of $300. The accused is in custody.

FELONY CHARGES.—We understand that a number of important charges have recently been made in the office of the District Attorney, which will be heard at the next term of the Criminal Court. Among the number are charges against Mr. Hall, the banker, for receiving stolen money, knowing it to be such;