THE DAILY BEE.
Published at
C. F. WELSH, C. F. WEBSTER & CO.
J. C. DUVERGES, F. HARRY, N. DUFOUR.
Daily paper, (one copy in advance)..... $12
Weekly paper, (one copy in advance)..... 5
Subscribers must give one week's notice of any change of residence, or they will be held responsible for the paper. Any person receiving the paper through the agency of carriers, or otherwise, will be considered a subscriber, and charged in pay, unless due notice is given of the fact of the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

Rates of Advertising
One Dollar per square (10 lines, in nonpareil) for the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per line for each insertion.
Other Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged at the rate of One Dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
The Proprietors of Annual Advertisements are limited to the actual space they occupy, and will be charged only for the space they occupy, and in extent to one square every other day.
No contract for less than one year. No advertisement to be interrupted until and unless payment is made, unless at the option of the proprietors.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11472.

THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20.

WHITHER ARE WE TENDING?

The periodical cry of excessive importations is again raised by observant and experienced journalists, who have carefully marked the almost invincible tendency of merchants, the moment a gleam of prosperity shines upon them, to deluge the country with foreign fabrics. Nearly every commercial revulsion which has visited the United States was brought about by this mysterious system of incurring a huge foreign debt, which is only to be liquidated in blood. A New York sheet—the *Tribune*—which, when not engaged upon its monomaniacal hobby of slavery, usually reasons with acuteness and plausibility—has an article on this subject, in which it maintains that the people of this country are all wagering with each other to see how great an amount of foreign iron, cloth, silk and finery they can import and use up without breaking. On several previous occasions have we tried the same experiment, and invariably with a similar result—delusive prosperity, being followed by long continued and severe adversity. Our New York cotemporary cites a past history for pregnant illustrations of his argument. The tremendous importations of foreign goods consequent upon the peace of 1815 produced a bankruptcy, the ruin of hundreds of thousands, and the substitution of bank paper for gold and silver.

After years of suffering, the Tariff act of 1842 was passed. Of the effect of this the *Tribune* says:

> Industry immediately sprang forward in a career of high prosperity. The labor of the nation, being fully employed and well paid, was again able to consume whatever farmer produced, and prices of farm products instantly going up. Land rose even above its former value, and this rise, added to the annual profit of the crops, cleared off a world of debts in every direction. But this heaven of wagering to see how much foreign stuffs we could use up without breaking, returned on us in full force at the end of three years. We had had good times long enough. Money flowed in upon us from all sides, the nation was out of debt, everybody was getting rich, and the complaint was that those who worked in factories or forges and furnaces were making more than their share. Spinners were told that Europe would take wheat and pork at better prices, and spun full into the trap by getting in cotton, worked up into cloth and silk and lace to an extent that once more laid the manufacturers on their backs.

The celebrated compromise act of 1832, actually reducing the tariff, wrought its immediate result in the bank explosion of 1837, which destroyed credit, annihilated commerce, drove coin out of the country, and depressed the prices of agricultural products to the lowest possible ebb. Finally, nations grew sick of self-inflicted poverty, and went to work once more to become prosperous. The administration of Mr. Van Buren was overthrown, and a Whig Congress passed the famous tariff act of 1842. Once more the country revived, commerce caused ships, manufactures began again to flourish, our farmers and planters obtained remunerative rates for the products of their industry. We paid off old scores, and were about getting rich. But the ancient leaven commenced its work. The free traders were ready with their dogmas to prove that it only struck off a fair proportion of duties on foreign goods, we would now purchase them at greatly reduced prices. The flattering sophistry again prevailed, and for the third time in thirty years a personal legislation was so modified as to discourage and encourage extravagant speculations. This was effected by the tariff of 1846, which has failed to accomplish the terrible an amount of mischief as its predecessors, only because the evil results have been staved off from year to year by the unusual supply to our market of sixty millions of California gold. This precious metal, which, with a proper system of duties, would to a great measure remain amongst us, rewarding our industry, and enriching our enterprising and the laborious, now leaves the country in *transitu*, and we pay Europe for the silks and the lace, the railroad iron and the cloths we borrow from her. The time may come, however, when even the treasures of the placers will be insufficient to avert disaster. We already had one frightful note of warning in the crisis of 1857; yet even this recollection seems to be nearly forgotten. A season, striving, as it would seem, to see how much of overtrading we can go through with, ere the crash comes. One would imagine that a general financial convulsion once every ten or fifteen years was to be certainly expected by the American people, and that they anticipated such a species of relish as a diversion from the weary uniformity of prosperous times.

Notice by the Custom House reports our indebtedness abroad is increasing rapidly. Excessive importations must be the cause. How? There is no European demand for our breadstuffs, and none likely to set in. The harvests there are as promising as with us. Suppose the gold of California should fall materially short of our calculations! What then? Is not the subject worth consideration?

HAVANA.—By the arrival of the Atlantic we have received files of Havana papers to 17th. They are entirely barren of interest.

The officers of the steamship Atlantic, which arrived yesterday evening, report that the U. S. steamship Fulton, Capt. Williams, went ashore on St. Rosa's Island, about thirty miles from Pensacola, during the heavy gale which occurred on the 16th. The hull is broken up, and the vessel is a complete wreck. Her crew and every thing valuable were saved.

Met the steamship Galveston, Capt. Hutchinson, hence for Havana and Key West, at 4 o'clock on the 17th inst. She had been off and on during the gale, unable to make a harbor, and during which she stove her bulwarks and wheel-houses, and had to throw overboard her deck load to lighten the ship. The Atlantic rode out the gale outside the reef at St. Marks.

The Morehouse *Advocate* says we still hear of a great deal of black tongue in many places in our parish, and on some plantations it has proven very destructive to the stock. The deer are also dying from the same terrible disease. Persons should use milk with a great deal of caution. However, it can be easily discovered if planters will take to examine their stock. A preventive is a sufficiency of alum salt for the cattle to lick whenever they want it.

Mr. A. Cunningham, of Burdell reputation, has next door to the post and editor, Mr. Bryant, in an expensive brown stone house on the 16th street, New York. Whereat Mr. Bryant is excessively indignant. All his efforts to get her out are unavailing, as she pays her rent to the day.

CONTINUED IMMIGRATION.—The number of Coolies dispatched from the East to the West Indies in the season of 1858-9 amounted to 7,342. Of these 4,767 were men, 1,797 women, and 1,297 children and adults. Emigrated to British Guiana, 2,926; to Trinidad, 3,718; to Grenada, 344; and to St. Lucia, 374. Previously to the season 1856-57 the average mortality had been 2 per cent. from Madras, and 1 per cent. from Calcutta; in 1856-57 the mortality rose to 17.26 from Calcutta, and 7.36 from Madras; in 1857-58, 12.22 from Calcutta, and 1.31 from Madras; and in 1858-59, 10.43 from Calcutta, and 1.64 from Madras.

DOUGLAS AS AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.—The indications that Douglas, in case of failure to coerce the Charleston Convention into giving him a regular nomination, will run as an Independent Democratic candidate, are confirmed by the following communication in the Cincinnati *Commercial*. The letter of General Young referred to recommended Douglas to run on his own hook:

> CAPE GIRARDEAU, Sept. 3, 1859.
>
> *Editors Commercial*:—Since enclosing you the letter of General Young, of this place, to Senator Douglas, relevant to the Charleston Convention, I have seen enough of his answer to said letter to learn that the Judge has intimated to his eloquent friends in these parts that if the Convention should select another than himself, he will be an independent candidate. This will not surprise you much, I presume. His recent letters and conversations have exhibited strong premonitory symptoms of this generous resolve. Such is his determined and inexorable devotion to the principle that a strong *three may* be anticipated in the Convention. You are at liberty to make whatever use of them you may see fit. Yours, respectfully, &c.,
>
> A. F. JOHNSON.

The Plaquemine *Advocate* says:

> THE CANE CROP.—Our sugar planters are unanimous in their complaint of a short crop ahead. The long spell of dry weather which we are now experiencing has done great injury to the cane throughout this parish, and will cause the entire crop of this year to fall considerably below that of last year. Hon. James M. Brown, on Manchac, is alone said to have a crop "fresh as can be desired."

Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further News from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PERSIA.

Abrupt Close of the Zurich Conference EXPECTED.

Political Troops Threatening Legations.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The Cunard steamship Persia, Captain Judkins, has arrived at this port. She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 3d inst., and brings our full report of the Liverpool Cotton market, and other items not reported by the Borussia, although the latter steamer brought one day's later dates than the Persia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, September 3.—The sales of Cotton during the week foot up 67,000 bales, of which 4000 were taken by speculators and 7000 by exporters. Fair and Middling qualities have advanced 1-16d.

The market closed steady at the following quotations of the Brokers' circular: Fair Orleans 8d.; Middling Orleans 7 1-16d.; Fair Mobile 7¾d.; Middling Mobile 6 15 16.; Fair Uplands 7½d.; Middling Uplands 6¾d.

The stock at Liverpool amounts to 652,000 bales, of which 556,000 bales are of American production.

Some authorities report an advance of ¼d.; others say that prices are quotably higher.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, September 3.—The Havre Cotton market opened in the early part of the week at a slight decline, but closed firm at the quotations of last week.

The sales of the week amount to 5000 bales. Orleans Tres Ordinaire closed at 113 francs. Orleans Bas 105 francs.

MONEY MARKET AND BULLION.

LONDON, September 3.—The London Money market was slightly more stringent.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has decreased during the week £327,000.

American Securities were generally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision market continued very dull, and prices generally have a declining tendency.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Owing to the difficulties which had arisen in the settlement of the Italian Confederation and improbability of the Plenipotentiaries being able to agree upon the important questions at issue, it was expected that the Zurich Conference would soon be brought to an abrupt close, without having accomplished any thing towards a settlement of the Italian question.

Advices from Rome state that the Pontifical troops were threatening the Legations.

The directors of the steamship Great Eastern have further postponed her day of sailing for America to the 29th of September.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.

WRECK OF THE U. S. STEAMER FULTON.

QUARANTINE, September 19.—The steamship Atlantic arrived here this morning, and brings the intelligence that the United States revenue steamer Fulton, Capt. Williamson, went ashore on St. Rosa's Island, about thirty miles from Pensacola, in the heavy gale which occurred on the 16th inst.

The Fulton went ashore in the night, at forty minutes past one o'clock, on the morning of the 16th, and now lays high and dry, with her hull broken up, a complete wreck.

The crew, together with the stores and every thing valuable, were saved.

The steamer Ewing has been chartered to run up St. Rosa's Sound, opposite the wreck, and take the property which has been saved to the navy yard at Pensacola.

[Thanks to the purser of the Atlantic for the above report.]

SCHOONER W. W. HARKNESS ASHORE.

QUARANTINE, September 19.—The schooner W. W. Harkness, Capt. Peterson, is badly aground at the head of the quarantine.

The towboat St. Charles is employed in attempting to save the vessel and cargo.

FIRE AT ATTLEBORO, MASS.

BOSTON, September 18.—A fire occurred at Attleboro, in this State, yesterday, which destroyed the extensive jewelry manufacturing establishment at that place, throwing about three hundred persons out of employment, and almost suspending the business of the place.

The loss is estimated at $75,000.

SAD ACCIDENT TO NEW ORLEANS PEOPLE.

BOSTON, September 18.—A sad accident occurred yesterday at the Worcester railroad crossing, at the south end of the city. Mr. Davis and his wife, of New Orleans, while crossing the track in a carriage, were overtaken by a locomotive, which struck the carriage, breaking it in pieces, and killing Mrs. Davis. Mr. Davis was severely injured, but it is believed he will recover.

Further by the Persia and the Borussia.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN ITALY—SPANISH EXPEDITION AGAINST THE MOORS—THE LONDON BUILDERS' STRIKE.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The Persia's mail contains some further details of interest.

ITALY.

The National Assembly of the Romagna, comprising the northern portion of the Papal States, was still in session at Bologna.

The Governor General of the Romagna, in an address to the Assembly, stated that he had provided for the defense of the country from all sides by the formation of a league with the neighboring States of Modena and Parma.

The election in Bologna resulted in an immense majority in favor of the Liberal ticket, which entirely repudiates the temporal power of the Pope.

The aristocracy of the country are at the head of the movement.

The finances of the Romagna are found to be in an excellent condition, and the Provisional Government will be able, it is believed, to get along without a loan, now that the overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope has been so successfully accomplished in that section.

The bands and smugglers who have so long infested that section of the country have entirely disappeared, and perfect security prevails throughout the Romagna.

The Italians are beginning to exhibit much impatience at the inactivity and want of progress of the Zurich Conference, and the opinion generally prevails that a general Congress of all the great powers must be held, as the only means of settling the great questions at issue.

The Government of the Pope rejects all reforms, and uses its influence and threatening force to prevent the establishment of those proposed in the Romagna.

RUSSIA.

The Russian expedition into Daghestan, in Asia, had proved completely successful, and a company had been formed at St. Petersburg for the construction of a commercial port there upon a large scale.

The Government had ordered the three corps d'armée under Prince Gortschakoff to be placed on a peace footing.

SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain has sent a protest to the various European Courts against the expulsion of her cousin from Parma.

The Spanish Government has determined upon sending an expedition against the Moors, and has appointed General Prim the Commander-in-Chief of the expedition.

FRANCE.

Col. Charras and Col. Barbes have formally refused to avail themselves of the benefits of the amnesty granted by Napoleon, and Col. Charras has written a letter filled with the most furious invectives against the Emperor.

The full triumph of the French admiralty over the English in relation to the New Foundland fisheries is announced in the Paris *Moniteur*.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

The builders' strike in London still continued, but there was some disposition manifested on both sides to compromise the matter, and a satisfactory adjustment of the matter seemed to be approaching.

THE DETENTION OF THE PERSIA.

The cause of the detention of the Persia so much beyond her usual time was the breaking of a crank pin, which made it necessary for her to lay to for repairs.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED OUT.

The Cunard steamship Arabia, from New York, and the City of Manchester, also from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d instant.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, September 3.—Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular says Beef closed dull, and holders are pressing on the market. Pork closed dull, and quotations are merely nominal. Bacon closed dull. Lard closed dull but steady at previous quotations.

Coffee closed firm and unchanged.

American Flour closed very dull, and has declined 6d. Yellow and Mixed Corn is quoted at 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per central. White Corn 7s. to 7s. 6d.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

The ship Golden Star, from New Orleans, had arrived at Liverpool.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The steamship Kangaroo, which left Liverpool on the 31st ult., and was obliged to put into Halifax for coal, has now arrived at this port.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The Cotton market closed quiet. The sales for the week are limited to 800 bales.

Flour closed with a declining tendency. Sales to-day 15,000 bbls. at $4 75 to $5 15 for Ohio.

Corn closed with an advancing tendency. Sales to day 85,000 bushels at 85 to 87c.

Pork closed dryeast, and has advanced 15 to 20c. Eastern Mess closed at $18 20 to $18 37½.

Linseed Oil is selling at 60c.

Sugar closed buoyant. Muscovado 5¾ to 6¼c.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, September 19.—The steamer Medill passed down at 1, and the Tombigbee at 3 o'clock this morning.

MAINE ELECTION.—Boston, September 14. Returns have been received from eighty additional towns in Maine, which increases Morrill's majority to 10,000. The Republicans have elected thirty out of the thirty-one Senators, and three-fourths of the Representatives.

The Late Storm.

The storm of last week was far more severely felt at Mobile and Pensacola than here. The *Mobile News*, of Friday, says:

> The "storm king" ruled the hour from about five o'clock yesterday until about twelve o'clock last night; and now that his reign is over, we have opportunity of looking around and contemplating some of his ravages.
>
> The tide rose in Dauphin street to about half way between Commerce and Water, and up town, above Water, inflicting considerable damage to the proprietors of those stores with only slight elevation above the sea line. So far as we can learn, the stores below Dauphin street were not submerged at all, but in those above St. Louis street, between Water and Commerce streets, the water rose to a depth of from half an inch to eight inches, badly damaging considerable quantities of bagging and rope, sugar, flour, and other dry articles that lay on the ground floors. Our merchants were busied until midnight in removing and elevating their goods, and paid from $1 to $3 an hour for laborers. Notwithstanding all these precautions, so rapid did the tide come in that many of them suffered heavily—how much it is impossible to tell.
>
> Along the wharves there were also losses, but these were mostly of a trivial character, and can easily be repaired. Front street presented this morning a fearful array of drift wood, and its whole length had more the appearance of a ground for the collection of old logs and decayed timber than that of an active business thoroughfare. St. Louis street wharf was lifted up in some places, and a few of the loose planks, of which these portions of it were made, were floated off. What the extent of the damage "down town" is we have not heard, but think, from what we can learn, that it will not amount to much.
>
> The steamer Flirt was caught in the gale since she is leaving the wharf, and was blown upon a log a short distance above Mesher's Mill, where she lay until the steamer Dorrance came to her rescue at about 3 o'clock this morning. Her chimneys were blown overboard and her cabin stranded, but was not further hurt. The passengers were, however, badly frightened—not without cause, though—and her position was at one time an exceedingly frightful one. The steamer James Dellet met the gale at about dark yesterday, and the Hudson met it at Tait's Shoals, but both came through it unscathed.
>
> Across the bay, the destructive effects of the gale are more palpable even than on this side. From Hudson's down to Montrose the wharves and bathing-houses have all been swept away, and nothing now remains to show where they stood except here and there a few solitary and lonely looking piles. The beautiful Bluff steamer Junior and her wood wharf when the blow came up, and was driven with the wharf some distance from shore; the captain immediately ordered steam up, and she came over to the city for safety, remaining at the wharf until morning.
>
> In the vicinity of Point Clear the same devastating influence were at work, and the wharves and bath-houses north of the point, as well as most of those south, are gone, completely gone. All of the hotel wharves and bathing houses have vanished. The Crescent lay, in the meantime, in the bend above the point, and braved the storm manfully.
>
> On this side of the bay the loss in wharves, bathing-houses, &c., was also heavy, and is inferred that Magnolia Association's is the only wharf now standing, and about twenty feet of that are gone.
>
> The only loss of life we have yet heard of occurred near Hollywood, by the upsetting of a sail boat in which were two fishermen. Their names and the details of the accident we did not learn.
>
> At Pensacola the havoc occasioned by this gale was serious. The following disasters are recorded by the *Tribune* of the 16th instant:
>
> The schooner Martha, Captain Brown, was driven ashore, and in a few minutes was a complete wreck, her cargo being rendered worthless.
>
> The schooner Hornet, with her cargo, was thrown ashore, and is now high and dry.
>
> At about 5 o'clock the Pal-fax street wharf, which had during the day, up to the hour mentioned, nobly withstood the storm, succumbed to the combined force of wind and wave, and was entirely demolished.
>
> The new wharf, also, received damages to a considerable extent.
>
> The bath-houses, the property of various individuals, situated along the shore, were all completely destroyed.
>
> It is almost miraculous how the entire shipping in the bay escaped demolition. Considering the violence of the storm, the damage done, though great, might have been, and we fear is, far greater than here reported.
>
> Vessels on the coast must have been greatly distressed, and we shall be agreeably surprised, when sufficient time has elapsed, if we do not hear of a greater loss of life and property than has ever been known on the coast of Florida.
>
> The New Orleans mail steamer due here yesterday has not yet arrived.

Fears are entertained of the safety of the Mobile packet schooner Martha Wolf, whose regular time expired yesterday.

Rumor on the beach yesterday placed the Brooklyn in a critical condition, but as we have received nothing reliable from the Navy Yard, we cannot vouch for the correctness of the report.

During Thursday night the wind shifted round to the northeast, still blowing hard, but somewhat inclined to lull.

At daylight this morning the beach presented an indescribable mass of timber from the different wrecks drifted ashore during the night.

In the city nothing more serious than fences blown down and shade trees lopped have as yet been heard of. On the beach there are numerous different estimates as to the value of the property destroyed. In lieu of authentic information we give the lowest estimate we heard, $10,000.

Tight built the vessel and compact the dwelling in which rude Boreas did not find or make a fissure to drive the angry wave and spling rain. Of course it is our intention to keep our readers posted in whatever further news may come to hand.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION AT HALIFAX, N. S.—Halifax, September 12.—A tremendous conflagration occurred in the city this morning. Two whole blocks on Granville street, numbering fifty buildings, and including thirteen extensive dry goods stores, were totally destroyed. The damage is not estimated, but it must necessarily be very large. It is reported that three men were killed at the fire.

For the information of those interested, we would state that, as near as we can learn from our dispatches relating to the fire at Halifax, the blocks consumed are those facing each other on Granville street, the south side of which are known as Murdoch's corner on the one side, and Roman's corner on the other, and on north ends Duffus's corner on the one side, and Silver's on the other.

These blocks contained the largest dry goods establishments of the city, including Duffus & Co.'s, W. C. Murdoch's, E. Billings, Jr., & Co.'s, the Woolen Hall, Graham's book store, &c. The buildings, with few exceptions, were all of wood. The loss cannot be less than $500,000.

COL. FREMONT IN LUCK—*Great Discovery of Silver on the Mariposa Grant.*—Baltimore, September 14.—The New York *Herald* says: A letter from one of our correspondents at San Francisco, received by the Star of the West, furnishes the following interesting information:

> You will be pleased to learn that silver ore of the most extraordinary richness has recently been found on the Mariposa grant. I have obtained a specimen from the men who discovered it. It is nearly all pure silver, being but slightly mixed with copper. I learn from another source that this silver ore alleged to contains ninety per cent. of silver, and was found forty feet below the surface. The mine is on Col. Fremont's tract. This gentleman will have, in sixty days, on Merced river, seventy-two swamping at work, with plenty of permanent water power, and capacity to work one hundred tons of ore a day, worth from twenty to thirty dollars per ton.

ANTI-SUNDAY MEETING IN NEW YORK.—Baltimore, September 14.—The New York *Herald* says a largely attended public meeting was held last evening in the theatre known as Volk's Gartee, in the Bowery, to give expression to the popular sentiment adverse to the enforcement of the Sabbatarian laws. There were between two and three thousand persons present. Ex-Justice Clarke presided, aided by numerous Vice-Presidents. Resolutions expressive of the tyranny of Sunday and sumptuary laws were adopted, and speeches made in English and German. The proceedings were quite enthusiastic, and concluded with the utmost decorum and good order.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—New York, September 14.—Later advices from the Dominican Government, received to-day, show increasing dissatisfaction with the Government of General Santana, and the probability of a new revolutionary movement at an early day.

Some American counterfeiters had been imprisoned at Santiago, on a charge of counterfeiting the Dominican currency, but had since their escape.

THE LEMON TREES AND PUNCH.—The London correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* writes as follows:

> Next to St. Paul's and the swarming myriads of human beings, and the heavy smoke clouds that ever by day overhang the metropolis, the two leading facts of London are Punch and the Times. They are two national institutions—powers that be—worth studying. The Times is not altogether a pleasing, although an immense fact: you feel as you consider it that it is a slightly foolish, unprincipled intellect; yet not in every sense unprincipled—guided, indeed, invariably by the principle of sustaining and increasing its own wealth and power. Punch, however, indeed, to be guided by a prudent expediency—that being expedient for it (this it does not profess, but is of course) which increases its power and property. Taken altogether, perhaps the Times is a benefactor as well as a gigantic embodiment of literature and intellect. And this is its secret, worth knowing for a literary ability, or skill, or information, in in the market, it buys the best, cost what it may.
>
> Punch is a more pleasing, generous, invisible literary power—for a power it is in London, in England, and, indeed, over the world. Little almost all public characters, Punch occasionally stoops to Bunsomby, but his heart is in the right place. You are not only amused with his talent and wit, but you feel that he is animated with a love of what is manly, good and truthful. There are some things paragraphs in Punch which do more good in this wicked city than all the Sunday sermons, including Spurgeon's. There are some of his illustrations by which the people are benefited more than by all the literature of the Bowery Amphitheatre. If the Times put up the vote, leaving out the lottery interests, I am not sure that London would not as soon go without the Sun as without Punch.

DEATH ON A STEAMBOAT.—Michael Regan is in the Parish Prison awaiting an examination on the charge of having murdered Nicholas Nolan, an Irishman, 35 years of age, on the steamboat Charmer, on the 17th from Natchez to this port. Regan and Nolan were both deck hands, the latter having shipped at Natchez. Joseph Holcomb, another deck hand, says that the two were in a quarrel while taking cotton aboard at Vicksburg, which was renewed at night, when they were eating supper, by Nolan throwing plates on Regan's legs. Nolan then drew a knife on Regan and cut him in the thigh as he warded it off. Some one then handed Regan a knife, and all Nolan standed and fell down. Regan plunged it into Nolan's back-bone through, the cartilage of the lumber vertebra, dividing the spinal marrow. Regan then kicked Nolan in the side and the man died in twenty minutes. Regan denies stabbing him, and says he did not have a knife in his hand and does not know how he got out, though he admits the quarrel and fight with him. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as soon as the Charmer came into port, her officers delivered Regan over to the police.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The seven o'clock train on the Carrollton railroad Sunday evening ran into a drove of cattle at Greenville, which displaced some of the cars from the track. While they were being got on again, the express train, which had started twenty minutes afterward to go to the Lake, came along. The engineer on the express train reversed his engine, but not in time to prevent a collision which smashed to pieces the rear car of the other train, throwing its top over the next car. Strange to say, although a white man and an old woman were in the car broken, they were neither of them badly injured.

PASSING A COMPLIMENT BILL.—A man went into the United States Restaurant, on Common, between Camp and St. Charles streets, on Friday evening about dusk, and got supper. When he had finished, he asked the waiter, Ernest Mayshand, a twenty dollar bill of the Canal Bank. The waiter went to the clerk, who refused to change it, and Maroband then went to the bar-room, and got it changed by John C. Stevenson. The bill was found to be a counterfeit, and on warrant of Mr. Stevenson, Maroband was arrested yesterday by deputy J. Lipman, in Recorder Summers will examine the case on the 24th.

RESCUED BY ST CHARLES.—Jessee W. Robb was remanded to prison yesterday by Acting Recorder Monroe to appear for examination, having failed to obtain the bail bond of $1000 each. His wife, Mrs. Florence Robb, charges that on Saturday night he assaulted, beat and bruised her, threatened to kill her if she did not leave Mrs. Sargent's house, go home with him, and also stabbed and cut Livius R. Fuller with intent to kill her. Mrs. Amanda C. Burgess, who keeps the Western Varieties house, on Chartres street, corner of Conti, alleges that on Saturday night Robb came to her house, disturbed the peace, destroyed and broke at least $100 worth of her parlor and dining room furniture, drew a knife and beat her and stabbed at her with a dirk. Mrs. Helen Martin accuses Robb of having, on the night in question, committed an assault and battery upon her, and an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill and threatened her life.

THE NEW DRAWING MACHINE.—The new drawing machine erected at the corner of Claiborne and Melpomene streets, under the supervision of Mr. John Comyns, commenced operations last evening, in the presence of the contractor, several members of the City Council, and gentlemen of the press. It proved an entire success, and the works called forth the admiration of all present as well as many deeming sympathetic to those who have been engaged in its erection and construction.

The machinery was manufactured at Leads' foundry. It is neat, handsome and compact. The engine is forty horse power. The wheel is thirty-six feet in diameter, with a dip of eight feet and a stroke of four feet, making three revolutions per minute. It has the capacity of a million of gallons of water every twenty-four hours. After a thorough inspection of the machine the whole company joined over a friendly bowl, where thoughts and sentiments were cordially mingled.

SEAMEN'S SUNDAY'S COURT.—John Walton and George Steves gave $250 bail each to answer the charge of striking Peter Brady over the head with an oak stave before the Criminal Court.

B. H. Sehora gave $250 bail to appear before the First District Court for trial on the charge of assaulting Jordan Barker, and assaulting and robbing Antonio Lopez of $40.

Edward Thomas, slave of B. L. H. Jerolman, was remanded, without benefit of bail, to answer the charge of setting fire to the Lafayette building, Friday evening.

Thomas Cahill was remanded to answer, on the 23d, the charge of getting drunk, abusing and striking his mother.

Henry, slave of Albert Rosa, of Bayou St. John, was remanded until the 23d, without benefit of bail, on the charge of striking a white man named Antoine Alho.

William Burke, arrested by officers Boylan and Hunt, on a dangerous and suspicious character, was sent to the Workhouse for six months.

Thomas Amos, mate of the ship Manco, who assaulted Capt. Joslyn, had to give bonds in $500 to keep the peace.

Peter Gorman, who has been charged by Joseph Rich, with robbing him, was discharged, Sam not appearing in court.

Edward Hall, who stole a box of candles off the steamboat Republic, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

John Anderson and Fred. Crom, charged with stealing goods from the levee, by broaching them underneath the wharf, were remanded for examination on the 23d.

BY AMONG THE MANY PREPARATIONS now before the public as certain cures for the Fever and Ague, none have been received with such great favor as it is known as Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED "STOMACH BITTERS." The tonic has been circulated, and its many virtues proclaimed throughout the State, and every day the proprietor is pleased with the intelligence of some dreadful case vanquished by the use of their celebrated "Bitters." In our principal cities there are but few families who neglect the "Bitters" for, combining their medicine-chests. An tonic, it is both mild and agreeable to the taste, and stimulating in its action upon the system. For a certain cure for Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dyspepsia, and all other morbid diseases, it is every where unrivalled. For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. sept19 4t

Starling Discovery

Have been made within the last few years by eminent French and German chemists concerning the great difference in the quantity and quality of iron in the blood, and it has been found that prevalent cases of female debility, loss of appetite, nervous ness, (chlorosis, fear often, &c.) insertion of the blood, and general prostration, were occasioned by the diminished quantity of iron in the blood. The most eminent physicians of Paris, London, Vienna and recently of New York, have adopted Dr. HOTTE'S CHALYBEATE PILLS, and Apothecary and Homœopathic preparations of Iron by Brandreth are now preferring them with most extraordinary success. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow their use. As a grand stomachic and general restorative, it has no superior and not a substitute.

For sale by all Druggists. Price 50 cents per box, containing 200 pills each; free by mail on receipt of the price. Prepared only at 228 Broadway, N. Y.; R. B. LOCKE & CO., General Agents; wholesale and retail in New Orleans by J. WEBSTER & CO., 21 and 101 Chartres street. sept 20 1m

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—While conscious that the remarkable success of these celebrated medicines is due to their intrinsic merit, the proprietor cannot but feel gratified by the unanimous testimony of the medical fraternity. Also Tremor mentioned Holloway's Ointment and Pills, recommended by many years' experience. Bandages for Piles; several varieties of Bandages for the relief of Rupture; Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Valentine's Hygeia Silk, Thread and Cotton Hose, Suspensory Bandages of various sorts; Ant Corset Steels, Ladies' Shoulder Braces, Ant Corset Steels; Edentine Leg Bandages for the cure of false Anchylosis of the Knee; &c. &c. for the relief of Deformity. Also, Dr. Dixon's Celebrated Compound Sarsaparilla, &c. &c. &c. Prices moderate. Depot 344 Broadway, N. Y.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS IN VARIOUS KINDS. Injecting Fluid, different principles, by lever power, with constant stream, with single or double pipes; Pulse Glasses, for the Pulse; Cupping Glasses; Dr. Patterson's Injectors, of various sizes, and vibrating syringes, adapted to every question; Ladies' Syringes; Ear Syringes; Gum Syringes, together with a large supply of Glass pumps of different models.

Trusses, Bandages, &c., applied to the satisfaction of customers. All the instruments and appurtenances of esoteric cures. Surgical and other instruments made to order promptly and neatly.

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES will find a large assortment of Bandages, Trusses, Surgical Instruments, Glass pumps, of every description, for sale, at wholesale and retail, at DR. S. PRADEL, 44 St. Charles st.

G. A. HARRISSE & BROTHERS, WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are now opening their full stock of

FRENCH AND GERMAN GOODS;
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, CRAVATS;
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS;
FRENCH CLOTHS, NAPKINS AND TOWELS;
FLANNELS, FRENCH DOESKINS;
BLANKETS, FRANCE AND LIGNETS;
Low-priced CILKA, VERY CHEAP;
LINEN DRILLS, &c.

Also a full assortment of GLOVES and GARTERS, which they will sell at great bargains in exchange for cash.

G. A. HARRISSE & BROTHERS,
Old Canal street, Three Buildings.

WHITE WINE.—500 bbls. Sweet Catawba, in store, and for sale by
JOHN A. BOHNEN,
sept 20 Opposite Old Levee.

WHITE WINE.—500 bbls. Sweet Scuppernong, in store, and for sale by
JOHN A. BOHNEN,
sept 20 Opposite Old Levee.

CLARET.—100 cases Claret, 50 do old Bordeaux, 50 do Sauterne, 50 do Hock, in store, and for sale by
LAMBERT BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

CLARET.—100 cases Claret, 50 do old Bordeaux, 50 do Sauterne, 50 do Hock, in store, and for sale by
LAMBERT BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

WHISKEY.—50 bbls. Old Bourbon, in store and for sale by
JOHN A. BOHNEN,
sept 20 Opposite Canal and Old Levee.

WHISKEY.—50 bbls. Old Bourbon, in store and for sale by
JOHN A. BOHNEN,
sept 20 Opposite Canal and Old Levee.

COMPLIMENTARY AND
Grand Fancy Dress Ball
For the benefit of the
WIDOW CHARLES W. HENT AND CHILDREN,
to be given
On Tuesday, October 25th, 1859,
At the MASONIC HALL, on St. Charles street.

MANAGERS.

Rev. Gerard Ditto, E. D. Thibaut,
E. M. Lamanna, Jos. Fabre,
M. C. Bacon, E. Bigarde,
J. Pomelli, Geo. F. White,
C. W. Collopy, J. Bayerlein, Jr.,
Geo. J. Mahl, J. P. Gaze.

COMMITTEE ON INVITATION.

E. M. Lamanna, Geo. J. Mahl,
M. C. Bacon, C. W. Collopy,
A. Sambola, Geo. F. White.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Geo. J. Mahl, E. D. Charbonnet,
E. L. Thibaut, A. Sambola.

TICKETS, two dollars and fifty cents, to be had of the different managers, and at the music store of Mr. Gabici, on Canal street, No. 216; Mr. Wise, the Royal street, No. 116, and Mr. Tassinari, on Bourbon street, No. 46.

C. W. COLLOPY, Treasurer.
GEO. J. MAHL, Secretary.

Benevolent Association of the State of Louisiana.

A SPECIAL MEETING of this Association will be held on THURSDAY, September 22d, 1859, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at Perfect Union Hall, on Bouquet street, between St. Philip and Dumaine streets.

Members are requested to be punctual.

By order of the President.

sept 20 1t AUG. LEONIS, Secretary.

New Louisiana Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

EXTRA GENERAL MEETING.

A GENERAL meeting of the above Association will be held at the Hall, No. 240 Old Levee street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 21st inst., at 8½ o'clock, P. M., to consider the propriety of the Association's participating in the approaching anniversary of the society, and to inaugurate the new Hall. The attendance of every member is hereby solicited.

By order of the President.

ANTHONY BARBOLA, Secretary.

DR. HEARD'S
EYE INFIRMARY,
Nos. 124 and 126 Lafayette (late 99 and 101 Marais) street,
Between Dauphine and Bourbon streets,
NEW ORLEANS.

THIS Institution is open for the reception and cure of patients from thousands of the lips.

The Beginning of the Year has been very satisfactory. Every attention will be paid to the cultivation of Patients.

Works devoted to the treatment of Diseases with the Affections.

A competent Physician resides in the house.

TERMS—

Whites, from ..... $2 50 to $5 per day.
Negroes 2 50
Operations charged extra. sept19 1y

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the schooner "NEGRESS" are requested to present the same in the undersigned previous to the 15th of October next, after which said schooner