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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. B. Sparks, at 11 o'clock, at No. 13 New Levee, valuable
By C. Pastelli, at 5 P. M., at No. 106 Montegut st. rack, household furniture.
By the Sheriff at the City Hotel, valuable improved property situate in the First and Fourth Districts.

THE MORMONS.

Comparatively little is said now-a-days concerning the Mormons. Since the breakdown of the Administration in its feeble and imperfect efforts to persuade, coerce or cajole deluded fanatics into obedience, they have been practically left to their own government. Occasionally we hear accounts of outrages and excesses. From time to time an indignant voice comes up from some Gentile sojourning at Utah who is cognizant of the atrocious tyranny of BRIGHAM YOUNG, of the degrading licentiousness in which the Mormons live, and of the remorseless fate which he, which they pretend to abhor, and destroy all who shows the courage openly to oppose them. But these isolated narratives excite merely a passing interest, and satisfy a languid curiosity. Whatever may be the disgust and horror excited by the character and conduct of the Mormons, the fact that our Government is either incompetent or unwilling to deal with them, and the additional circumstance of the extreme distance of their haunts from the abodes of civilization, render the feeling of detestation with which they are regarded one of rather an abstract than a practical and active nature.

Nevertheless the people of the United States existed, without rendering themselves amenable to censure, afford to overlook entirely the presence of a community which exists in the midst of our Territory, and whose religious faith, moral precepts and social customs are at once peculiar, antagonistical to our own, and grossly insulting. Events are transpiring which will force the Mormons on our attention, reluctant though we may be to consider this extraordinary sect, or dwell upon their existence. Whatever may be our fancy, we are not allowed the separation and security from them. Many many of our readers are unaware that there is a steady and considerable increase in the numbers of the adherents of the Mormons—that the motives held out to foreigners to unite with the Saints are of the most attractive kind. To the sensual, uncurbed indulgence is proffered, to the fanatic, a faith replete with superstitious wonder, to hold the reason captive to the horse of wood and drawer of water, freedom, ample territory, the possession of land, stock and cattle to the ambitious, power, to the avaricious, wealth. Inducements so various and alluring can surely fail to operate potently upon the minds of the European working classes. Hence we are not greatly surprised at learning that in the 26th inst. a single emigrant vessel at New York landed seven hundred and seventeen of these people on our shores, and that in the course of a few hours they had all started on the house of their religion to swell the ranks of the followers of BRIGHAM YOUNG. They came, observes a New York journal, not as often the emigrant lands on our shores, driven from their homes in penury and in want to seek in the New World under the working of our unrivalled institutions that happiness and prosperity unattainable in the crowded cities and among the overstocked rural population of the old: they came not in sickness and weakness to seek under a more genial sky restoration to health and strength; nor did they come more pinched or unwelcomed. But in good order, neat and cleanly in appearance, robust and ruddy with the glow of health, and welcomed by the open arms of contrasted hands of friend and kindred, they landed at our wharves, and with but a moment's pause in their journey, hastened on to join their brethren on the Great Salt Lake. Linked inseparably together by the tie of a kindred religion, they are upon the already arrogant band of fanatics, to swell their numbers, and increase their pride and the consciousness of their strength. Two thousand have thus landed on our shores within the present year, and the tide of emigration has not yet ceased to flow.

This is only the foreign element. No account can be kept of the numbers of Americans who annually make their way across the Western desert and increase the ranks of Mormonism. The apostasy is probably quite as large in the latter, than that derived from European sources, between the two the population of Utah is soaring formidable; and the time is not distant when it will force itself on our notice, and compel our Government to adopt a fixed line of policy with regard to it. The New York *Courier and Enquirer* says in allusion to the last two months Bronson & Young have been in the East attending to the purchase and shipment of all kinds of machinery and implements for his people. They are augmenting their resources, and at the same time increasing in arrogance from long impunity. As they grow stronger, they will encroach upon the precincts of civilization, and will soon fully prove a source of infinite trouble. The Mormon problem is not the least thorny of those which the next Administration will be required to solve.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.

The Mobile *Register* confidently believes that Douglas will be elected by a large majority. The New Orleans *Delta* regards the Douglas ticket as "a wrecked abortion," and "looks to its speedy dissolution" and "expiration."

The *Picayune* is of opinion that outside of a narrow circle of interested factionists, there will be but one sentiment prevailing in this State—viz: in favor of DOUGLAS. The *Delta* holds that BRECKINRIDGE will carry the fifteen Southern States, and that in Louisiana the electoral ticket with his name upon it will probably be the only one in the State.

From these our readers will perceive that a slight difference exists between the various organs of the Democracy. It would be entirely premature to attempt to decide which of them is most likely to be right. Unbiased minds will infer that in all of them the wish is father to the thought.

I reasonably Calculate, Capt. Smith, smile at you back the morning for New York via Havana, with $ 10,000 in specie for Havana and the following passengers:

For New York—Thos. Martin, 3 Hooper, R. A. Jones, 2 Spencer, Mrs. Spencer & C., Pain, 2 Smith, Mrs. J. Brown, Mrs. Saulsbee, F. C. Armstrong, 48, Mrs. J. Smith and child, Mrs. Rice, 2 Y. Newberry, Mrs. Newberry and child, Mrs. Davidson, J. Anderson and servant, Miss Mary Caldwell.

For Havana—A. Ferrer, lady and child, E. J. Nat—

Correspondents Art Journal.—We acknowledge the receipt of the June number of the excellent and finely illustrated periodical.

Thanks to Mr. M. K. Cohen, of Adams's Express, for papers in advance of the mail.

The Sheriff sells at auction to-day, at 12 o'clock at the City Hotel, valuable improved property situate in the First and Fourth Districts. For particulars see advertisements.

Speaking of the nomination of Douglas, the Augusta (Geo.) *Constitutionalist* of the 24th says:

The reception of the dispatch announcing the nomination of Baltimore of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency created great excitement on Saturday and Monday last. Large numbers of people thought the news was too good to be true, and could scarcely believe it—others again were incredulous, and their belief that the nominee would be defeated. Of course, in one had his speculations and his commentators, favorable or otherwise, as he was friend or foe; but we do say that the nomination will be heartily endorsed by a large majority of the Democracy of Augusta, of Richmond county, and of Georgia.

MONTGOMERY, June 22—Maroney, who was arrested in this city some three years, charged with having stolen $50,000, at different periods from the Augusta Express Company, and brought to trial on a civil suit, has consented a judgment in favor of the company, and pleaded guilty. Wyatt Allen arrested in Memphis, Maroney gave bail, which he after wards forfeited, and was rearrested in New York where he now is. Judge Shorter sentenced him to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. A large portion of the money was recovered last August through the efforts of detective Bulkley, of the Adams Express police. Great credit is due M. B. Plant and Sanford Conrad, superintendents, who obtained the clue on the part of the company. Their energy and perseverance were mainly instrumental in bringing about the successful issue of the trial.

THE RIGHT TACK.—I would not have the South trucks or surrender any of their rights. I would not have them yield one jot or tittle of their rights; but I would have them make no unreasonable noise in entrance, stir up no strife upon unnecessary, abstract questions, having no practical value, but to do always what is just and right upon all questions. When a people or Territory applies for admission into the Union under a Constitution fairly formed, with the consent of the people, excluding slavery, I would admit it promptly, and when an application comes, on the other hand, from people of a Territory who have fairly formed a Constitution recognizing slavery, *I would insist upon its admission as a Slave State.* If the South should not agree to this it would be time enough to consider the remedy.—*John Bell, 18th March, 1850.*

Says the New York *Tribune*:

The most conspicuous nuisance of the day—outside the City Hall—is the measuring worm. Thousands and tens of thousands of these disgusting creatures spin down from the shade trees along the sidewalks and in the public grounds, every sunny day, and render it a matter of some annoyance, especially for ladies, to walk under them. Their prevalence in the city is doubtless due to the absence of birds—and it has been suggested that English sparrows should be imported for the purpose of destroying them. It may be well to bear this hint in mind for future use. With the present month, we trust the nuisance will disappear for this year at least.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,712.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship Europa—Annexation of Savoy Consummated—Napoleon at Baden—Sailing of the Great Eastern—Speculation in the Cotton Market—General State of the Markets.

HALIFAX, June 26.—The Royal mail steamship Europa, Captain John Leitch, of the British and North American line, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, reached this point to-night.

The Europa left the port of Liverpool Saturday, 16th instant, at noon, touched at Queenstown Sunday morning, June 17th, and brings three days later intelligence than was received at Quebec by the steamship Meletta, from Liverpool the 13th and Londonderry the 14th.

Steamships Arrived Out.—The steamship Edinburgh, of the New York, Philadelphia and Liverpool line, from New York June 2d, arrived out at Liverpool on the 13th.

The Cunard steamship Europa, from New York for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown on the 15th, where her news was telegraphed to Liverpool.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, June 16—The sales for the week ending June 15th in the Liverpool Cotton market added up 50,000 bales. Of the amount 1000 bales were taken by speculators and 3000 by exporters, leaving 47,200 bales to the trade.

The market closed generally very dull at a further decline of ⅛d. to ¼d. on all qualities of cotton.

The prices have been very irregular throughout the week. The sales to-day (Friday) amounted to 7000 bales, of which speculators and exporters each took 1000 bales.

The market closed generally dull at the following authorized quotations of the Brokers' Circular: Fair Orleans 7¾d.; Fair Mobile 7⅜, Fair Uplands 7d., Middling Orleans 6⅞, Middling Mobile 6⅝, Middling Uplands 6¾d.

The amount of Cotton now in the port of Liverpool adds up 1,350,000 bales.

Of the above quantity of Cotton 1,137,000 are said to be of American production.

Breadstuffs on Provision Market.—Liverpool, June 16.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed generally steady at Tuesday's advance of 1d.

Market for Provisions.—Provisions closed steady.

London Money Market.—London, June 16, P. M.—The English funds closed steady yesterday, and the quotations are as follows: Consols for money closed at 93¾ to 93⅞, ex dividend.

European Political Intelligence—The Affairs of Sicily.—The very latest news from Palermo is generally of an unimportant nature The Royal troops were forming on board the King's vessels and leaving for Naples.

The Royal Conference.—The journals of Paris state that the great conference would take place at Baden. The day for assembling Europa left Liverpool, the Emperor Napoleon and the Prince of Russia had already arrived at Baden.

Louis Napoleon had had an interview with the Prince of Russia, the result of which was as yet unknown.

The Annexation of Savoy.—The annexation of the territory of Savoy to France was finally consummated on the 14th inst. by a grand military review.

Sailing of the Great Eastern.—The directors of the Great Eastern Ship Company held a meeting at which it was definitely fixed that the Great Eastern sail for New York on the 16th instant.

Four Days later from the Pacific—Arrival of the Central Overland Pony Express—War against the Indians.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—The Central Overland Pony Express, with advices from the Carson Valley to the 8th, has arrived at St. Joseph, Mo.

Vast preparations are being made in the neighborhood of the Carson Valley for a campaign against the wild Indians, who daily commit depredations upon the white settlers.

A sufficient force is already in the field to sub due the Indians, or drive them beyond the mining limits.

Mr. Decker, the Indian Agent of Western Utah, arrived at Genoa on May 30th, en route to Washington, and left the following day for Pyramid Lake.

Another passenger reports that the Indians had fled to the mountains, without having fought with the U. S. troops.

The road agent, Bill Sanders had arrived at Honey Lake, and would immediately proceed to the seat of war.

Every one expressed great anxiety to see the Indians thoroughly chastised, and would immediately proceed to the seat of war.

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The Pony Express brings no news beyond the Carson valley. It was thought impossible to permit the express to go any further, for fear of being cut off by parties of Indians stationed along the route.

Postal Deficiency Bill a Law.—Washington, June 26.—The Post Office Deficiency bill became a law by the House of Representatives yesterday, unexpectedly receding from its amendment.

The Baltimore Nominations.—Baltimore, June 26.—Governor Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, has positively declined accepting the nomination of Vice President tendered him by the National Democratic Convention.

The National Executive Committee have constituted Mr. Herschell V. Johnson, of Georgia, who occupies the Douglas Vice Presidential candidacy.

General Joe. Lane has accepted the nomination of Vice-President, and will run as a candidate on the Southern Constitutional ticket.

Breckinridge and Lane Meeting in Mobile.

MOBILE, ALA., June 26.—The greatest enthusiasm prevails here to night in favor of the nomination of John C. Breckinridge to the Presidency and Gen. Jos. Lane to the Vice Presidency.

A meeting was held and addressed by several distinguished speakers, who gave their views at some length on the late nominations, and cordially recommended the citizens of the South to abide by the action of the Southern Constitutional Convention.

There was excellent music discoursed during the evening, while occasional rockets were fired and one hundred guns discharged.

A large number of citizens marched about with lighted flambeaux, which added something of an imposing character to the scene.

New Orleans Delay in Dutton.—The ship Wyoming, from this port for Orleans, arrived at Genoa in a distressed condition.

She sprung a leak while at sea, and arrived at Genoa with six feet of water in her hold.

Sailing of the Niagara.—Boston, June 26.—The Royal mail steamship Niagara leaves this port at 12 M., to-morrow, for Liverpool via Halifax.

She will take out the New Orleans mails of the 23d instant, and the telegraphic dispatches of to-day.

New York Markets.—New York, June 26—12 P. M.—The Cotton market opened dull. The sales amounted to 1000 bales. Middling Orleans is quoted at 11¾c.

Flour declined 5c. There were 13,000 bbls. sold to-day. Superfine State is selling at $5 35 to $5 40 per bbl.

Corn closed firm. The sales to day are reported at 38,000 bushels. Prices range from 67c to 70c.

Eastern Mess Pork is quoted at $18 62½ to $18 75 per bbl. The sales amounted to 600 bbls. The sales of Lard amounted to 400 bbls at 11¾ to 12¾ per lb.

The Shipping List's Report.—New York, June 26.—The *Shipping List* of to-morrow will say that the exports of specie for the week ending June 23d, amount to $1,000 bales. Middling Orleans is quoted at 11¾c.

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"Pink," the lively correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writes as follows from New York:

Kossuth, Cyrus W. Field, and other modern celebrities, were nothing as compared with "Tommy," the sapling of the Japanese forest of notables now among us. Tommy is even greater in the popular mind than the three Princes, and, for the matter, than the great British Lion himself. The people talk "Tommy," the newspapers write "Tommy," the balladists sing "Tommy," and the small ragamuffins in the streets shout nothing else but "Tommy."

In the stores there are "Tommy" sack ties, "Tommy" trowsers, "Tommy" hats, and "Tommy" everything. The liquor saloons deal out a thirsty public "Tommy" smashers, punches, cock-tails, &c. In drawing-rooms, if there is not already music chanting the praises of the fair little Japanese, it will be because the subject, with many maidens, is too deep for utterance—"Tommy."

There are many jokes practiced in the name and in the person of Tommy. There was a case over the river. Some wags desirous of having a day's sport, and the Fourth Society at the same time, sent cards around to all their acquaintances, and all whom they knew by name, inviting them to meet "Tommy." He was to be seen at a certain public house at a certain hour. The bar was open and did a smashing business. The originators of the hoax had secured the center of a China cigar mat, and had him shaved all right, and dressed *a la Japanese*.

An immense crowd came to see "Tommy." His was required to give his autograph, to speak a little of his native tongue, and to do a variety of absurd things. After the public at one house were satiated with the Japanese curiosity, those in the joke would take the Chinaman, place him in a carriage, and drive off to some other hostelry, followed by a procession of carriages and everywhere attracting great crowds. In this way all the hotels and barrooms of the place made money out of the bogus Tommy. After the performance was over, the wags said they would return with "Tommy" to the Metropolitan Hotel, then gave the Chinaman $5, and left him down at his cigar stand, near the Williamsburg Ferry.

Our daily papers here are hard run for local news. Not satisfied with accidents, murders, fires, &c., some of them have taken to inventing literally, from the police returns daily, the name of every person arrested, the offence committed, &c. If the *Herald, Tribune, Times*, and other morning journals of large circulation, were to do this, the first thing every body would do in the morning on the Bloomingdale with his paper would be to look and see who of our dear friends were arrested and locked up last night. This would be a rare experience for some stomachs. I think the Jersey City Lemon and Orange wedding notices for a few minutes, to see if some female friend had not committed suicide from ill requited love, or come under the jurisdiction from some other cause.

The Prince de Joinville left to-day for England in the Africa. He did not have an opportunity of seeing the Japanese Princes. I don't think he lost much. The French Prince was the recipient of many private hospitalities while in the city. On leaving, the British steamer carried the tri-color at the main, and a salute of twenty one guns were fired from Fort Columbus, in our harbor, in his honor. Who says that Americans are not fond of Royalty? Princes and persons generally with handles to their names—though they are sometimes unpronounceable?

Barnum is building a large addition to his museum. Barnum is always on the go.

Failure of Joe Smith, Jr.

We find in the St. Louis *Republican* a long protracted review of Mr. Carter's New Pictorial Dictionary, which bears upon its face the evidence of having been written for the purpose of directing public attention to the book, and thus increasing its sale. It is got up in very peculiar style, and the subjoined extracts from it will well repay a perusal:

Take, for instance, the word *drunk*, selected at random: in most dictionaries the synonyms are put down simply tinctorialized with strong liquor; (which excludes beer) inebriated"—whereas our author gives the word as follows:

DRUNK (from *drum* and *suction*). The state of being under the influence of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, and sometimes hashish or opium.

There are various degrees and conditions of drunkenness, varying with the constitution and habits of the persons affected, and with the character of the fluid imbibed.

The liquors said to be capable of producing the intensest results are those brands of whisky known as bust-head, tangle-foot, pot-gut, Mississippi, stone-fence, and firewater, &c.

Spurgeon, Bishop Hughes.

"You must be drunk" [*Milton.*

"Whenever I get drunk I feel a great thirst." [*Pollock.*

SYN. Tight, slewed, fuddled, fuzzled, fuzzy, whittled, corned, raddled, muddled, happy, boozy, stewed up, in one's caps, the worse for liquor, having had a drop too much, half seas over, three sheets in the wind, tipsy, intoxicated, swamped, having a drum aboard, obstreperous, off, and fallen like some distance, and, last, elevated, timber, high, jolly, merry, todied, exhilarated, stung, shot in the neck, overwhelmed with notions, saturated, drenched, glorious, tipsified, mellow, having steam up, oblivious, on a bender, in a weaving way, wiuously exalted, on a bust, fired, addled, on a spree, once, happy, and many other expressions sometimes of a lower or vulgar kind.

☞ Efforts have been made by Gough, Neal Dow, T. S. Arthur, and others, to find out the word from the vocabulary, but thus far without entire success.

The pictorial features of this lexicon are worthy of special praise, as presuming qualities not possessed in the same degree by any other extant. We are inclined to make copious references in support of this remark, but must content ourselves with three or four of the most noteworthy examples. Such as the following:

JACKASS, n. A public character, the word is unknown.

An animal of the horse kind, noted for the extreme longitude of his ears, the smallness of his stature, and the stubbornness of his disposition.

A term of reproach applied to the man who is a stroke above his own horse.

E. H. Lamprey, sworn—I formerly owned the monkey I now own; he was given to me by Captain Bowers; had him so long he was a familiar servant. His conduct, ever since I have had him, has been that of a well-disposed and quiet man, respectful to all persons. Mr. Stewart, J. M. Beebe and Ed Thomas are present on every occasion when I exercise the monkey.

Colonel F. Field testified to the sale of Grace Darling to Mr. Lamprey. He understood that the monkey was to be his wife. Saw the white man afterwards at the Metropolitan Hotel, and the monkey was with him. The man attended as a sergeant. Did not see the monkey taken away from the house.

J. M. Dorsey, sworn—Resided on the lot on which the white man against the charge brought by Colonel Field for the theft of the monkey. Saw the monkey when it was destroyed. Saw the man in bed at her house and the monkey in bed with him. Saw the man and monkey together frequently. Was called on to defend the white man against the charge brought by Colonel Field for the theft of the monkey. Knew the monkey was destroyed. Saw the man in bed at her house and the monkey in bed with him. Saw the man and monkey together frequently. Was called on to defend the white man against the charge brought by Colonel Field for the theft of the monkey. Knew the monkey was destroyed.

The Coroner's inquest was different on the part of the finale to prove the death, and Dr. Hart was sworn to show that he had made the post-mortem examination, and found that death had been caused by the shot wound, penetrating the heart.

Hon. Jos. T. Monroe, sworn—I saw the prisoner at the Police Recorder's office, while I was acting Recorder. He voluntarily stated that he had killed the monkey. He said he thought the monkey was dead, and fired with her as his wife, but that a Frenchman had come between and shot the monkey through the body; that he had no money. He stated that he had gone to Count Pepper's house to get his money, and had gone from there to the Bull's Head Society at the same time, and, cards around to all their acquaintances, and all whom they knew by name, inviting them to meet "Tommy." He was to be seen at a certain public house at a certain hour. The bar was open and did a smashing business. The originators of the hoax had secured the center of a China cigar mat, and had him shaved all right, and dressed *a la Japanese*.

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The Japanese Currency Business.

The following is the official certificate of the results of the analysis taken at the Mint in the presence of the Chief Ambassadors. It was furnished to the Envoys by Superintendent Snowden:

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, June 11, 1860.

For the satisfaction of their Excellencies of the Japanese Embassy, the undersigned, Director of the Mint of the United States, certifies that the results obtained by assay of gold coins of Japan and of the United States, made in their presence by the undersigned at the Mint, are as follows:

One coloang weighed 130 21-32 grains, and the gold extracted from it weighed 79 10-32 grains.

One other coloang weighed 130 10-32 grains, and the gold extracted from it weighed 79 10-32 grains.

Another coloang weighed 129 9-32 grains, and the gold extracted from it weighed 79 22-32 grains.

So, on the average of these three, the coloang contains 79¾ grains of gold, which makes the proportion of fineness 572 thousandths. This result agrees so well with our report, made to our Government by the late Assay Commission, that we think we may safely assume that the value will give additional confidence to the Embassy in our regular metallic basis.

A gold dollar of the United States weighed 25 8-32 grains, and the gold extracted from it weighed 23 7-32 grains, which, proportionally, would be 23 grains. If, as may be to 1860 thousandths, our legal standard.

Therefore, for comparison, the coloang contains 79¾ grains of gold, and the dollar contains 23 7-32 grains of gold. But it will be more strictly accurate to say that the proportion of gold in a coloang is to that in a dollar as 1000 to 1000 thousandths. It is necessary to add that the average weight of the gold dollar is 25 8-32 grains, by the Mint valuation, and that in the calculation than the single piece, which weighed 25 8-32 10,000, and was, therefore, a little too heavy.

The silver being extracted, with the necessary allowances for absorption, showed almost 20 grains of silver in each coloang, and the copper was only 12 32 of one grain, or a trifle.

To recapitulate: the average composition of the coloang is as follows, in grains:

Gold	79 12-32 grs
Silver	20
Copper	0 12-32
Total	100 24-32

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
Director of the Mint.

An Extraordinary Cure for Deafness.

A new discovery, made not long since in France, excites a great deal of interest, not merely on account of its intrinsic importance, but because of its melancholy result of it to the discoverer. It appears that a Medical Chevet, a schoolmistress, had been for many years quite deaf, but one day she bought some thread, which was wrapped in a leaf from some work on geography which had fallen still born from the press and had been sold as waste paper. She read on it that certain peasants would cure themselves of deafness by inserting a roll of it in certain emunctories. She forthwith began to make experiments on herself—guided to different objects, but by chemical knowledge, but simply by accident. After having used the most painful substances she hit upon the substance she now uses, and experiencing the good effects of it on herself, she applied it to her pupils. Twenty nine children were attended by her, and in every instance advantageous results obtained. Two children, declared by approved medical men, to be incurably deaf and dumb, were completely cured by her. Seven other children were attended by her, under the superintendence of a committee of ladies. They were completely deaf and dumb. All of them, after receiving her attentions for eight or nine months, evidently agreeably improved.

But Mlle. Clerel was poor—extremely poor—and she wrote to the Minister of Public Instruction, announcing her discovery and asking the State to assist her in making it known. Doctor Bebier was ordered to examine her claim. He reported in favor of granting her very considerable pecuniary assistance, and asked that a medical committee be appointed to examine profoundly into Mlle Clerel's method. The commission was accordingly named, of Messrs. Lelor, Roux, Berard, Moss, Georges Ritt, Mons. Valade Gabel, Mons. Bapst, Mons. Billet and Doctor Bebier. It first met in October, 1859, and every three months thereafter, to examine the state of the children confided to Mlle. Clerel's care. While they were in the midst of this study, the poor schoolmistress died.

The contrast between her excessive poverty and new independence of fortune—between the discovery of her specialty and the fame gained by her cure—was too much for her weak mind. She is now a lunatic asylum.

The medical treatment used by Mlle Clerel was "sulphuric ether poured directly into the ear in a dose of four or five or six or eight drops a day. Usually this agent produces only a slight degree of pain, which lasts but only a few minutes, and does not prevent its use for several days to retain its energy better. The ether remains in the ear. The application may be continued, if not indefinitely, at least for a very long period of time. The committee of the Academy of Medicine, in view of the peculiar influence ether is thus seen to have demonstrated by the numerous experiments we have witnessed." It is said that the cure has not yet failed in any of the numerous cases to which it has been applied.

They have a "Grace Darling" at Bridgeport, Connecticut. On the night of the 12th instant, Miss Moore, an accomplished young lady, the daughter of the keeper of the light-house on Fair Weather Island, put sail before Bridgeport, heard cries for help at a distance from the shore, and determined that an effort should be made to rescue the sufferer in distress. It was too dark to tell the direction or the distance, but, summoning two young men to her aid, she launched her boat, and, bringing it to the lighthouse and ordered them to pull out in the direction of the cries, herself holding the tiller. About two miles out in the Sound they found a sailboat capsized, and clinging to it two men, George Penfield and Harry Shields, of Black Rock; who were nearly exhausted. One of them was badly frozen. Miss Moore, with great forethought got into the boat; but both were finally rescued from death by the courage and efforts of the lady, and brought to the lighthouse, where Mr. Moore, keeper of the lighthouse, has been for six years afflicted with ill health, and who was unable to use the oars of his office, this daughter assumes the entire management, and, through "the lonely watches of the night," it is her fair hand that "trims and tends" the beacon that guides the mariner safely on his way.

THE LONDON METROPOLITAN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.—The London *Illustrated News*, of the 7th, contains a description of the tunnel now being built under the streets of London, for the purpose of connecting the city with the series of railways on the north of the Thames. To have a railway after the American fashion, passing through a densely populous district, and crossing on a level and over crowded thoroughfare, was considered utterly out of the question. Therefore, the plan was resorted to of avoiding the surface altogether, leaving that to the ordinary local traffic and travel, and going entirely under the city with all the passenger and freight trains. The London railroad tunnel was constructed by making an open cut from the surface of the street down the distance required, building the archway, and then replacing the surface—a cheaper mode than tunneling. The work has been contracted for and is now in progress, the company engaged in it having a capital of four millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each. To avoid any annoyance from smoke or the combustion of fuel in the tunnel, the traffic is to be worked by light locomotives of a novel and ingenious construction. They have no fire-box, but will be charged with hot water and steam at a certain pressure, to be supplied by fixed boilers at the terminii, and will be furnished with a large heater to assist in maintaining the required temperature. It is believed that each locomotive can be supplied with power sufficient to run the whole tunnel distance. The tunnel is expected to be finished and in working order by 1863.

Pudlog Extraordinary.

Trial of Joe Smith, Jr., et al., for the Murder of Omer Pepper.—The fine colored carpenter Joe Smith, alias John Smith, was tried yesterday in the Criminal Court for the murder of Omer Pepper, the date of which he tattooed low in the heart with a bullet knife, on St. Joseph street. He appeared in Court with his counsel, Messrs. R. C. Van Dolson and A. P. Field. The State was represented by Attorney-General Hansom and District Attorney Bradford. The jury was chosen as follows:

T. J. Mobley, Wm. Young, Thos. Reid, *Jos. Lee*, Jas. M. E. Allen, L. P. Hanna, F. M. Nelson, Louis Metz, Dr. A. Field, F. Stowe, W. H. Howell, M. C. de la Rose.

The Coroner's inquest was different on the part of the finale to prove the death, and Dr. Hart was sworn to show that he had made the post-mortem examination, and found that death had been caused by the shot wound, penetrating the heart.

Hon. Jos. T. Monroe, sworn—I saw the prisoner at the Police Recorder's office, while I was acting Recorder. He voluntarily stated that he had killed the monkey. He said he thought the monkey was dead, and fired with her as his wife, but that a Frenchman had come between and shot the monkey through the body; that he had no money. He stated that he had gone to Count Pepper's house to get his money, and had gone from there to the Bull's Head Society at the same time, and, cards around to all their acquaintances, and all whom they knew by name, inviting them to meet "Tommy." He was to be seen at a certain public house at a certain hour. The bar was open and did a smashing business. The originators of the hoax had secured the center of a China cigar mat, and had him shaved all right, and dressed *a la Japanese*.

An immense crowd came to see "Tommy." His was required to give his autograph, to speak a little of his native tongue, and to do a variety of absurd things. After the public at one house were satiated with the Japanese curiosity, those in the joke would take the Chinaman, place him in a carriage, and drive off to some other hostelry, followed by a procession of carriages and everywhere attracting great crowds. In this way all the hotels and barrooms of the place made money out of the bogus Tommy. After the performance was over, the wags said they would return with "Tommy" to the Metropolitan Hotel, then gave the Chinaman $5, and left him down at his cigar stand, near the Williamsburg Ferry.

Our daily papers here are hard run for local news. Not satisfied with accidents, murders, fires, &c., some of them have taken to inventing literally, from the police returns daily, the name of every person arrested, the offence committed, &c. If the *Herald, Tribune, Times*, and other morning journals of large circulation, were to do this, the first thing every body would do in the morning on the Bloomingdale with his paper would be to look and see who of our dear friends were arrested and locked up last night. This would be a rare experience for some stomachs. I think the New York Lemon and Orange wedding notices for a few minutes, to see if some female friend had not committed suicide from ill requited love, or come under the jurisdiction from some other cause.

The Prince de Joinville left to-day for England in the Africa. He did not have an opportunity of seeing the Japanese Princes. I don't think he lost much. The French Prince was the recipient of many private hospitalities while in the city. On leaving, the British steamer carried the tri-color at the main, and a salute of twenty one guns were fired from Fort Columbus, in our harbor, in his honor. Who says that Americans are not fond of Royalty? Princes and persons generally with handles to their names—though they are sometimes unpronounceable?

Barnum is building a large addition to his museum. Barnum is always on the go.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.—There was a regular meeting of this Board last night. President Nixon in the chair.

A message from Mayor Monroe was read, in which he explained his views of the proper government of the city, and the manner in which he should discharge the duties of his office. He declined to make appointments during the recess without regard to the fact that there were considerable vacancies, and, in many instances, asked that a medical committee be appointed to examine profoundly into Mlle Clerel's method. The recommendation was concurred in, and Messrs. Lelor, Roux, Berard, Moss, Georges Ritt, Mons. Valade Gabel, Mons. Bapst, Mons. Billet and Doctor Bebier. At first met in October, 1859, and every three months thereafter, to examine the state of the children confided to Mlle. Clerel's care. While they were in the midst of this study, the poor schoolmistress died.

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