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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27.

A DEFUNCT ISSUE.

The idea of certain administration organs that Kansas still to continue a living, palpable issue, and that the Democracy are to combat Black Republicanism on the question of its admission into the Union, is one of the most chimerical delusions that ever haunted a crotchety brain. Such a notion might be conceivable if there existed a marked difference of opinion between the parties in reference to the claim of Kansas. But the reverse is the fact. A few weeks ago Kansas, by an overwhelming majority, rejected the English Compromise bill. One of the clauses of that bill provided that in case the people of Kansas should decline to accept it, there should remain in a Territorial condition until the population should attain the ratio of Congressional representation. It was, to our mind, an unjust and absurd provision, because it proposed to admit Kansas without a representative population in the event of her rejecting the bill, while it excluded her for a definite period if she did dare reject it. Now as Kansas either had or had not a right to come into the Union with less than the number of inhabitants requisite for Congressional representation, it is palpable that this particular feature of the English bill was fundamentally wrong; for if she possessed that right, Congress could not juggle her out of it, and if she did not possess it, Congress could not give it to her into it. But be this as it may, Kansas repudiated the bill.

What is the position of the Democratic party, and what that of the Black Republican party at this juncture? Touching the latter there is no manner of doubt or disguise. One and all are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under such a constitution as the people of the Territory may think proper to frame. The Democrats are not as unanimous on this point, but it is clear that a vast majority of them—including the authors of the English Compromise—will cease to be strenuous opposition to the recognition of Kansas as a state. Throughout the free States every Democratic nominee for Congress, without a solitary exception, has openly expressed himself in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas. At the South, several conservative Democratic journals—among them the Washington *States* and the Richmond *Enquirer*—have intimated their willingness to acquiesce in a similar policy. Some of the straight-out Democrats of Southern Rights still hold out; but their faint and feeble protest is scarcely heard amidst the universal cry for the admission of Kansas. The mass of the Northern Democracy and a goodly portion of the Southern Democracy agreeing on this point with the Northern Republicans, it is as certain as any future event can be, that the next Congress, if not the next session of the present Congress, will open the portals of the Union to the state of Kansas.

When, then, is the issue We can see none. Robust dreaming sans may strive to evolve one out of the fragments from the mould in which he—poor creature!—is limited by the settlement of a controversy, but we are unable to discern in what basis they can possibly erect a superstructure. There can as surely arise no discussion on the three-hackneyed sub-issues of the democratic institutions of Kansas. For is it an hour so monday that a State can be admitted into the Union, but is rejected in advance. We of the south may lament it and groan over it if we are disposed to indulge in grief at having to let to secure what was never destined for us, but there is no help for it. The insignificant fact that Southern Democrats in Congress may attempt resistance, but can do it only and ridiculously and vexatiously, and that the power of the united phalanx of the Northern Democrats and Black Republicans. For our part, we think that every good Southerner should let Kansas go, and relieve from the bottom of his heart the undeserving subject of secession a slight sinkell to be hold. It is evident enough that the Kansas question is and will be a sore on the free States—it leaves them without a text to theme from better South. It is not so in the South. We can hear in this hemisphere. They can no longer shriek for blooding Kansas, and must perforce substitute for specific complaint—public grievance—the vague and malignly as have hitherto tried to fight the North from its property. Such a windfall as Black Republicanism gathered in 1856 rarely falls to the lot of any party, and if with all the appliances and means to boot derived from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the aid of Sharpes and bleeding Kansas, they yet failed in their desperate political design, it may be affirmed with tolerable confidence that deprived as they will be of these adventitious aids in 1860, they will be limited to most inglorious defeat. In the interim we may have nothing to do but to amuse ourselves by the spectacle of a Democratic party in sadness, but for the last week the temperature the hot at the day has been near that of midsummer. We presume we shall have a rain and thunder storm soon, after which autumn will assume its normal sway.

SENATOR LOUISIANA.—The members of the Democratic Association of the State of Louisiana are to meet at Perfect Union Hall, on Bienville street, on Sunday next, 31st instant, to meet their others to serve a [illegible]

The election of the anniversary, which week, has passed in the same day, has been postponed to the first November next, on account of the epidemic.

CARPET WAREROOMS.—Messrs. J. D. Dameron & Co., No. 124 Canal street, are now receiving a magnificent assortment of the newest styles of carpeting, imperial velvet, Brussels, three-ply, ingrain and every other variety, together with oil cloths, curtain goods, window shades, Alva, &c., of every description, which are offered for sale at reduced prices. See advertisement.

SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—This sum represents, in ordinary cases, a vast amount of time, patience and labor, and there are millions of our fellow citizens who never succeed, notwithstanding their utmost exertions, in getting within sight of such a sum during life. There is one way to secure a chance for a fortune like this by purchasing a ticket in Sanford's and Co's Lottery. Send to them for a whole ticket, which is ten dollars, or in proportion for half or quarter ticket, and you may secure a competence.

BETTER NEGROES.—The Vicksburg *Southron* of Saturday says: The steamer Maria Denning, under Isaac Ward, trip, yesterday landed at our wharf the rapidly decomposing body of a dock hand, who had been kicked and stamped to death by the watchman of the boat on the night before, when in the neighborhood of Island 74; and, monstrous to relate, the murderer was *permitted* to leave the boat, and the probability is that the fiend indeed will go unpunished.

MORTIS.—There were three deaths from yellow fever at Mobile on the 23d inst.

The new cent proposed to be issued next year is of nickel, the same size as that of 1857 and 1858, but differs from that coin in the substitution of an Indian head for the shield or eagle which disgraces the present currency.

A large portion of the town of Camden, Ark., was destroyed by fire on the 18th instant. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. C. Barriere & Brother have removed to their new store, No. 130 Canal street, Fourie Row, where they solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto extended to them.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—All accounts against this association must be presented between the present date and the 1st October, at their office. See advertisement.

A CARD.—Those who wish business are referred to the card of Dolbear's Commercial College. Read it.

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE.—Died, in Hunter's Bottom, Kentucky, at the residence of her son, William White, September 14, Margaret Hoyt, aged 91 years. She was a native of New York, and landed at Maysville, Kentucky, 70 years ago. She was the first white woman in Clay small.

We are indebted to H. C. Clark, Esq., for late Vicksburg papers.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A little daughter of Mr. George O'Neill, about a year and a half old, was totally burnt, on Thursday, as to cause her death. We learn that the child ignited a match, from which her clothing took fire, and before assistance could be rendered she was beyond aid.—*Mobile News.*

THE BELL CREVASSE.

As many erroneous impressions prevail respecting the extent of this disaster, and as the information relative to it is both vague and imperfect, we have taken the pains to obtain exact data on the subject from indisputable authority. The opening left by the Bell crevasse at the river is 740 feet in width, and not 300, as stated by a cotemporary. The waters in their impetuous rush have re-excavated the old pond caused by the Porte crevasse, which occurred early in the present century, under the Spanish government; the pond extending back to about 1000 feet from the bank of the river, and varying in width from 500 to 740 feet. The soundings carefully made on the 10th instant by J. A. D'HERBCOURT, engineer, showed in that pond a depth of water of from 9 to 44 feet. At a point near the sugar house, several sluices were formed by the force of the water running through the crevasse, which extend to about 150 or 200 feet beyond the Opelousas railroad. In these sluices the water now stands at a depth of 7 feet.

Such is the present condition of the crevasse. The means of abating it are about to be immediately undertaken, and are as follows: A jury of inhabitants, summoned according to law, have located a levee to be beginning at the present levee, a short distance below Mr. BELL's house, running back until it reaches the Opelousas railroad; thence extending parallel with the railroad until it reaches to within some forty feet of the lower limits of the plantation; thence up a straight line to the river and to the levee now existing. The height of the new levee ordered will vary from nine to eleven feet, after the earth shall have settled. The small sluices which the levee has to cross will be filled up and planked in front so as materially to strengthen the embankment at those points. The back of the levee will be on the embankment of the railroad, which will give it additional power of resistance. We understand that Mr. BELL has already made contracts for its construction, and that the work will be commenced to-day, and prosecuted with vigor and energy to its completion.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE BURNING STEAMER SUPPOSED TO BE THE AUSTRIA.—New York, September 25.—It still remains in doubt what burning steamer the captain of the ship Rosenbreath saw at sea on the 15th instant. In the report published he says he saw the Austria, Captain Heydtmann, from Bremen, via Southampton, the 4th inst.

Insurance on the Austria, at 25 per cent, was yesterday refused in Wall street.

EX-PRESIDENT VALVERDE.—Ex-President Valverde arrived at Turk's Island on the 3d inst.

OFFICIAL ABOUT THE CABLE.—De Sauty, the Chief Engineer of the Atlantic cable, reports from Trinity Bay that nothing intelligible has been derived from the cable since the first instant, except that a few signals were felt on the 21st.

[This was probably the occasion of the rumor that all was right a day or two since.]

INTERNAL GOOD EXCITEMENT.—St. Louis, September 25.—Per Kansas papers state the Pike Peak gold excitement is very intense.

BURNING OF THE AUSTRIA.—New York, September 25.—By the arrival of the ship Arabian at Halifax today, we have a description given of the burning steamer as to render it almost beyond doubt that it was the Austria.

LATER FROM ST. DOMINGO.—New York, September 25.—Advices from St. Domingo have been received, bringing some additional particulars of the recent revolution.

Gen. Soulouque marched to Santiago on the 1st of September, and immediately took possession of the fort. Valverde, together with the Collector of Santiago, and others, fled to Monte Christo, where they were to embark for Turk's Island. There was consequently no responsible government of St. Domingo, the merchants had closed their stores, the paper money in circulation had become worthless, and none knew how to buy or sell, or what the next political move would be.

FIERAT WEST vs. MISSOURI.—St. Louis, September 20.—A destructive fire occurred at Weston, Missouri, on the night of 14th instant, destroying the furniture warehouses of John Deits & Shaw and the grocery store of F. Lanhuse. The court house and one of two other buildings were also burned. The entire loss is over $25,000, with an insurance of about $12,000.

THE QUARANTINE RIOTS—*More Buildings Burned*.—New York, September 20.—The temporary buildings erected by the Health Commissioners outside of the Quarantine, ostensibly for the accommodation of the Staten Island sick from the infected district were burned last night.

DEATH OF DAVID SCOTT.—St. Louis, September 20.—Dred Scott, the negro whose name obtained such political celebrity by his connection with the Supreme Court decision, died in this city on Friday last.

BY LETTER.—September 20.—A dispatch from Independence on the 18th, per United States Express to Boonville, says that the Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 30th ultimo, had arrived.

The latest dates from Fort Defiance are to the 15th of August, at which time no hostile movement had been made against the Navajos Indians. At the earnest solicitation of Armijo, an influential chief, the commanding officer had given him ten days to raise his people and go in search of the murderer of Brook's servant.

Three volunteers under the command of Captain Lindsay and Elliott and Lieutenant Howland, one company of the 3d Infantry under Lieutenant Stewart, and a company of spies and guides under Miss Lucero have been ordered to be in readiness in the event of a war with the Indians.

There is some political excitement in regard to the election of representatives to the next Legislature, in consequence of the nomination of candidates both anxious to be the simon pure Democracy.

The United States District Court is in session. No business of importance had been transacted when the mail left.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The bank statement for this week shows a decrease in loans of $1,000; decrease in circulation, $217,000; increase of specie, $748,000; increase of deposits, $1,840,000; increase of undrawn deposits, $211,000.

BOSTON, MASS., September 20.—The official count only can determine the result of the election in the Sixth Congressional District, so close is the vote.

THE COMET.

The comet which is now visible in the northwest region of the heavens a short time after sunset, was first discovered on the 26 of last June, by Prof. Donati, in Florence, Italy. It was also discovered by Henry M. Parkhurst, Esq., of Perth Amboy, N. J., June 29th. A very striking characteristic of this comet was, when first discovered, its extremely slow motion. The great distance of the comet, and the direction of its motion, as seen from the earth, combined to render its apparent geocentric motion very small. In consequence of its slowness of motion, its period of visibility will be very long. It has already been visible through a telescope nearly two months and a half; and it will probably remain in sight for a considerable portion of time yet. The head or star of the comet appears about equal to a star of the second magnitude; and as it has not yet reached the perihelion (that point nearest to the sun) of its orbit, it will be much brighter and brighter, and present a splendid appearance. Its tail, as viewed with a small telescope, magnifying about eight times, was about four or five degrees in length, on Sunday evening, the 12th of September. It is a well known fact, however, that the tail has a greater length immediately after the perihelion passage than at any other time; and hence we may expect that its length will be much more considerable than at present.

This is the fifth comet discovered since the beginning of 1858, the first of which was discovered on the 4th of January; but as the first four will form the subject for another article, we will say no more about them here.

The comet now visible will pass its perihelion, according to the calculations of Mr. George Searle, assistant at the Dudley Observatory—on the 13th of September. The parabolic elements of a comet's orbit are six in number, namely: time of perihelion passage, longitude of the perihelion, longitude of ascending node, inclination of the plane of its orbit to the plane of the ecliptic, the perihelion distance, and the direction of its motion. If its motion be in the same direction as the planets, as is the motion of the planets, it is said to be direct; if in the opposite direction, retrograde.

The longitude of the perihelion of this comet is about 20 deg., and of the ascending node about 160 deg. The inclination is about 50 deg. The perihelion distance is about 40,000,000 miles, or a little greater than the mean distance of Mercury from the Sun. Its motion is retrograde, so that its apparent motion is from right to left, as seen at this time. The velocity of the comet when at its perihelion will be about 15,000 miles per hour. Its distance from the Earth at that time, roughly estimated, is about 87,000,000 miles. Its tail is at least 6,000,000 miles in length.

Several parabolic elements have been computed, but no three differ considerably from each other, it is thought, with much probability, that the comet will not be an ellipse of moderate eccentricity, and hence that its time of revolution around the Sun is not very great. The elements correspond with those of the great comet of 1827, and with those of 1264. This will make the period of revolution about 31 years. The period of 63 years comprehended between 1264 and 1827 will embrace two returns to its perihelion. The difference of half a year is within the limits of perturbation. This will make it return, previous to 1827, in 1795. If this be its true period, its next return may be expected about 1889 or 1890. Time will soon determine these questions. With this period its mean distance from the Sun will be about the same as that of Saturn; and when it is in the aphelion (greatest distance from the Sun) of its orbit, it will be about the mean distance of Uranus.

Running back two periods from 1264 to 1702, we find the recorded appearance of a comet visible to the naked eye. We also find one in 1672, one period back.

The best view of the comet can be had in the morning, about 4½ or 5 o'clock. The direction of the tail points towards the north polar star.—*New York Tribune.*

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Cotton closed firm. The sales of the day were 1200 bales. Southern Flour, $5 to $5 75. Corn Inoyard. Pork—Mess, Eastern, $18 75 to $18 90. Bacon quiet, 8½ to 8½c. Whisky, 25c. Coffee steady, 10½ to 11½c. Molasses—Orleans, 48 to 52c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, September 25.—Flour closed dull, $4 35 to $5 10. Mess Pork—Western, $15 50. Linseed Oil, 82c.

STEAMBOAT NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, September 25.—Arrived at this port, the steamboats Lackland, the Aleck Scott, the City of Memphis and the Decatur. Departed, the Cora Anderson and the Aleck Scott.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship Mexico we have received files of Texas papers to the 23d inst.

The fever still prevails in Galveston. The *News* of the 23d says:

The weather for the past few days has been very warm and unfavorable, and the sickness of the city has evidently increased. Of course the people of the country have been sufficiently advised that it is by no means safe for those unacclimated to visit our city at this time. When we shall be able to give a more favorable account we are utterly unable to say.

The Houston papers deny the existence of the fever in that city.

We copy the following items from our exchanges:

BEXAR.—The San Antonio *Ledger* states that an important suit, involving upwards of 10,000 acres of land, situated on La Parita, in the county of Atascosa, was decided in the District Court on Monday week. The suit was a complicated one, and involved several nice and important points, which we have not the space here to detail. The trial lasted three days, and the jury on Monday evening returned a verdict finding Noal entitled to the land, and Capt. Pleasanton to a certain sum for his trouble in locating.

TRAVIS.—The State *Gazette* states that Col. A. J. Hamilton is to be the independent candidate for Congressional Representative, but that he will be nominated by the Democratic Convention it cannot say.

The *Gazette* announces, as something "rather strange," that in view of the reputed Indian ravages in San Saba and other frontier counties, that no application has been made to the Commandant at Camp Colorado, by citizens, for relief and protection. He has under his command a line company, well armed and mounted, yet no one has informed him of the descent of Indians upon the settlements, and he has remained in his camp, for some time, supposing all right. In his vicinity, however, the citizens had not called upon him for help.

The bark Gunter arrived off port Caffrill, Wales, on Friday last, with 500 tons of iron for the G. H. and Henderson railroad. Another vessel with 500 tons more for same road is expected so in from the same place. The iron will be sufficient to complete the road from this city to Houston, and will be taken to the section beyond Houston. There are now 150 hands at work completing the bridges, laying the iron and forwarding material.

Interesting Seduction Case—Important Law Point.

The case of Crume vs. Hersey was tried during last week in the Spencer Circuit Court. The trial of the cause occupied three days, and was attended with much interest. Friday night by the jury returning a verdict of $2000 damages in favor of plaintiff. The case involves many interesting questions of law, which were decided for the first time, and may be of interest to the public. We give the facts as we have to think them material to present the law points.

The plaintiff is a widow, and alleged that the defendant in 1856 seduced her daughter, Julia, and until January, 1857, a member of her family, and that in January, last, she was delivered of twin children, of which defendant was the father, whereby she lost the services of her daughter, and her family were ruined in reputation. The defendant pleaded, denying the whole thing—said he was seventy years old and the daughter twenty seven when the supposed seduction occurred; and further, that more than a year had elapsed since the seduction, and before suit was brought, and the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

By a statute of Kentucky, action of seduction may be maintained without proof of loss of service, and cannot be brought after one year from the time the cause of action occurred.

The daughter married a few days after suit was brought. The plaintiff proved her mother, the daughter and defendant's sisters. The suit was not brought until January, 1858, and the defendant asked the court to instruct the jury that it was barred by the statute. The argument on this point consumed a whole day, and was conducted with much ability.

Judge Muir, in a very elaborate and learned opinion, decided that the statute of limitations began to run until the *loss* of service in connection with the seduction, and for a reasonable time thereafter for the recovery of the daughter therefrom; that the action was in the nature of an action on the case for consequential damages, and not for the seduction merely; and so refused the instruction.

The case then went to the jury, and was argued with signal ability by Messrs. Wilson, Tilley, and Judge Bullock, for defendant, and by Messrs. Lee, Grigsby and Lovel Rousseau, for the plaintiff. The lawyers put out their entire strength. Lovel Rousseau closed the most of Captain Rousseau's speech and the whole of Judge Bullock's. He talks as that, as jury speaker, he never heard them surpassed. The audience, a large and excited one, was in feeling with the widow, and it was the opinion of all present that if the jury had retired after the conclusion of Captain Rousseau's speech, they would have returned a verdict for plaintiff of $10,000 damages, but he was followed by Judge Bullock, who pulled and tugged down the damages inch by inch to $2000.—*Louisville Journal.*

MR. MURPHY'S BLUNDERED MATCH.—We find in one of our exchange papers the following, from a Birmingham paper, relating to Mr. Murphy, and particularly to his recent blindfold match of eight games against Lord Lyttleton, Mr. Salmon, Mr. Kipping, Mr. Avery, Mr. Carr, Dr. Freeman, Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Wills:

The plays commenced at 1 o'clock, and terminated about 6½ o'clock, and resulted in Mr. Murphy winning every game except the one with Mr. Kipping. The *modus operandi* was very simple. Mr. Murphy sat at one end of the library; at a table at the other end sat the eight opponents, with their eight boards before them. Mr. Murphy, gazing at the bolted window above him, and leaning carelessly with his arm thrown over the bench on which he sits, attacked each board in succession. Move and counter move were made by a gentleman acting as his friend, and when the tables had been traversed one move at a time, the process was recommenced. It was a most interesting scene. Mr. Murphy had his back to the boards, and his face to the wall. Not unfrequently, when he had once detected something was wrong and exclaimed that it was "an impossible move." Such it was acknowledged to be. The piece ought never to have been on that square.

In the same game Mr. Murphy left a piece *en prise*, the taking of which involved a mate in a few moves, and accordingly, on his adversary taking the piece, unconscious of the snare laid for him, the game became Mr. Murphy's almost immediately. His play was very rapid. Each game lasted, on the average, about thirty moves, so that he had to bear in mind at least 240 moves, and the position of every board throughout from beginning to end. The fact was evidently regarded by those present as an effort of genius not to be accomplished by more than one or two individuals in a century. Of the eight antagonists, Mr. Murphy won six, drew one against Mr. Avery, President of the Birmingham Chess Club, and lost one, that against Mr. Kipping. The eight games occupied about six hours, and at the close, Mr. Murphy being asked if he felt fatigued, said, "Not in the least;" but he should be glad to get his dinner! The match between Messrs. Staunton and Murphy, purchasers are offering $500 a side; the winner of the first 11 games wins. To commence on the 1st of November next. Mr. FREAN—He was to proceed from Birmingham to Paris, to challenge Herr Harrwitz (hitherto the most celebrated blindfold player in Europe) and, probably afterwards to Breslau, to pay Herr Andersen; but it is expected that his match with the latter will be played in London.

MORE DISCONTENT WITH FREE NEGROES.—Wherever free negroes congregate together in the North or West, they create dissatisfaction, and the people in their neighborhoods almost invariably wish them to Guinea, or anywhere else away from them. There is a community of such persons near Xenia, Ohio, and the *News* of that place thus gives expression to its disgust:

What is the fact developed in Green county? What has been added to our strength as a producing community by the influx of negroes? We find, upon examination, that some two or three hundred negroes are idle loafers, either living on the fruits of gambling, or are those whose masters have, with their freedom, given them property or money. Others subsist by picking up quarters and halves in chucking about town; while few may be found, like men in the country, engaged in agricultural employment, the majority prefer to live in Xenia, and earn a precarious subsistence from day to day. Another characteristic, and a still worse one, is that about they get money it goes like water. The darky loves his good dinners, his good clothes, and the other useless adornments of life too well to resist gratifying his taste as long as there is a shot in the locker. Nor are they thrifty when supplied with munificence to start in the world with. A gentleman from the South, who has quartered upon a farm in our community some of his emancipated slaves, during a late visit detailed the following facts: He said he found every thing going to ruin about the place; the work thriftlessly done; the negroes living like nabobs, and supposed numbers of their friends whose purses were empty; and in a few years, if things went on as they were going, they must come to poverty. What good will such a class of paracos do the community? Unless pauperism and crime are esteemed benefits, none whatever.

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

LITERATURE AT THE TABLE.—The London correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* writes:

There is nothing new in the dramatic world, and very little in the literary world. Mr. Carlyle's "Life of Frederick the Great" is the great forthcoming literary novelty. Baron Alexander Humboldt, and the Chevalier Bunsen were invited by the Queen and Prince Albert to breakfast at the Palace of Babelsburg, in Prussia, whilst they were sojourning there; the former attended and was received with the most marked kindness. The Chevalier Bunsen was prevented by indisposition from accepting the invitation. Some of the London journals, in commenting upon this attention paid by the Queen to foreign literary men, say:

How it is that we never hear of the English Court paying any kind of attention to a British writer of whatever degree of merit? Tom Thumb was there some years ago, and now and then a painter of the royal terriers, &c., turns up for a man of genius of the back stairs species, but there is all. A British Humboldt, if we had one, would never in all probability see a British Bunsen, or hear of him from the outside. We attribute this, of course, says the *Illustrated Times*, not to any personal feeling of Her Majesty, but rather to a kind of traditional prejudice that has clung to the House and improvements of many kinds, and has perhaps been refreshed by modern Court connections.

This is meant to apply to Prince Albert, who has never been a favorite with the British literary public.

CROPS, &c.—The Feliciana *Democrat* says:

The weather for the past week has been quite favorable to the planter. The morning was somewhat wilderish, the latter portions of the day quite warm, with delightful moonlight nights. The prospect of the crop cain now lie pleasant is quite certainly. The picking will be almost entirely finished in October, and the yield, owing to the rust, caterpillar and boll worm, will not be much reach two-thirds of an average crop. It is being hurried rapidly to market.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FEVER.—The returns of the Board of Health for the twenty-four hours ending Friday noon showed the city mortality by the yellow fever to be 43—a very considerable decrease from the previous day. We were unable yesterday to obtain the returns for the next day, ending Saturday noon. For in all we can learn, however, we may state it as a probability that the weekly report of the Board of Health, to be published today, will show a total mortality smaller than that of last week. The mortality at Charity Hospital has averaged considerably less for a few days past, and though the fever continues very bad in the city, there is at present no nothing to warrant us in expecting a greater mortality than the average of the early part of the week.

INCREASE OF FUNERALS.—Among the numerous funeral processions which threaded the streets yesterday were two of more than ordinary interest. One was that of Mr. Geo. Fogg, who died on the 23d of July, fever, on Saturday. He was a member of the Washington Artillery Company, and of Louisiana Lodge No. 102, F. and A. M. The members of the Masons joined together on the and across soon in the most brotherly feeling, and pointed each in the order of the funeral procession at the tomb in a manner reflecting credit alone upon both. It is the first instance of the kind we ever saw at a funeral.

The other funeral was that of Mr. John Corbett, of the Louisiana Greys. The company turned out in full force, and followed the remains of their deceased friend to the tomb, which he has done and is so entirely earned has become a well man. This cure has created a great sensation in the neighborhood.—Respectful.

FIRE ARMS.—Look for the signature of C. M. Jackson on the wrapper of each file. These locks are manufactured by C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, and are sold by druggists and dealers in fire arms throughout the United States, Canada, West Indies and South America. To see to be bite.

For sale, in New Orleans, wholesale and retail by J. WRIGHT & CO.

[illegible]

☞ Beware that the medicine you purchase is a genuine and well tested article, as there are many worthless imitations in the market. Prepared only by the proprietors, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Fahnestock's Vermifuge