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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE AGE.

Although this material earth of ours revolves upon its axis at a fixed rate of velocity, the movements of the intellectual and moral world are unsteady and irregular. During whole centuries the mind of man has appeared dormant—witness the dark ages—while at other periods its progress has been overwhelmingly rapid. Perhaps at no epoch in the history of the human race has its activity been more strongly manifested, and its triumphs and conquests over all impediments been more signal than during the past half century. Never have so many discoveries been made in art and science; never has literature reached sublimer heights; never has the capacity for comprehending the achievements of the intellect been more generally diffused; never have so extraordinary advancements been made in every practable pursuit by which the physical comfort of man may be promoted, and his mental improvement ensured.

To enumerate all that has been accomplished by the wonderful and indefatigable understandings of the present age would require tenfold the space we can command—and yet so familiar have most of these prodigious discoveries grown by use and habit, that already the generation of to-day begins to marvel how our ancestors could have managed to exist without them. To mention but a few of the most prominent—the application of steam to machinery of every kind, and to river and ocean navigation; the substitution of the swift and easy conveyance by railway, instead of by stage coaches and diligences; the employment of gas as an illuminating power, instead of the feeble and imperfect light derived from oil; the perpetual wonder of the daguerreotype, the photograph, &c., by which accurate portraits are taken in a few seconds, and the art of the miniature painter almost rendered valueless; the splendid discovery of the magnetic telegraph, by which, "as swift as meditation or the thoughts of love," our wishes may be transmitted from Indus to the pole, and the events transpiring at one extremity of the continent made known in instantaneously at the other. These, too, are but a tithe of the whole, and are cited simply because they are of a more striking and more impressive character.

Nor have the investigations of the mind been restricted simply to the regions of science. The increase of physical comfort; the supply of comparative luxuries to the poor have been among the proudest achievements of the age in which we live. The construction of buildings in conformity to the laws of health; ventilated dwellings; jails and prisons in which the air and light of heaven are freely admitted; the improvement of agricultural and manufacturing industry by which food and clothing are vastly increased; the indefinite multiplication of roads and railings, thus affording constant employment to the laboring classes; the establishment of spacious parks and squares in cities for purposes of public recreation; cheap amusements of every description to attest the care of the legislator and ruler for the humbler elements of society. Add to this the enormous, the unprecedented diffusion of books at prices which the poor can pay; the large and valuable public libraries; the facilities everywhere afforded for education; the public schools, Sunday schools and popular lectures—all which are the growth and product of the nineteenth century.

Another distinguishing feature of the age is humanity. Societies for the suppression of cruelty to animals, for rescuing drowning persons, for reclaiming penitent prostitutes, for reforming juvenile vagrants, are of recent origin. The time has passed when the penal laws were written in blood; when the highway man, the forger and the coiner were subjected to the halter and the knife equally with the assassin and the traitor. A milder spirit has infused its influence into criminal legislation, and penalties begin to bear some proportion to the magnitude of the offence. The whipping-post, the pillory, and the branding-iron are but out merely as relics of an overbearing statute.

Set with all these evidences of progress, the question is not unfrequently asked, what has been accomplished for the moral elevation of mankind?" Certainly not all that might be desired, but yet something. The history of human nature it will be found that the earliest efforts of men are directed to their physical improvement. When shelter and clothing are once assured, comes the instinct of intellectual culture; last of all is felt the need of the exercise of virtue and religion. It is no longer to make squalid paupers; no longer to shield the doctrine of the church, and to assume self-abnegation of Christianity, that first relieve its pressing necessities, then teach it to think and to feel. The groundwork has been laid by earnest and powerful efforts to improve the material mental condition of the poor. The rest will follow in fitting season. Providence never leaves its work incomplete, nor have we the slightest doubts that the astonishing strides made by humanity in all that literally precedes the knowledge of Truth itself are intended by Divine Love and wisdom as introductory to those better, more enduring, and far more precious acquisitions which should be the end and aim of our earthly existence. Much of course remains to be done—not alone among the poor, for it may be that the rich in the midst of opulence and splendor may be utterly ignorant of that without which they are poor indeed. But the dawn of a brighter epoch is already visible; and though to us purely mortals the full radiance of the day is still distant, it will doubtless arrive whenever the time seems ripe to Him "to whom a thousand years are as yesterday when it is past."

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, through Messrs. Morgan & Co., Exchange Place, for the following works:

Dove's Patriot Sermons. Fourth series. As a work, this collection presents a curious medley of quaint humor, good sense and practicality. "Dove" has always been a deservedly favorite.

Dr. Burgess's Daughter and Castle Daugerous. Opening the 26th and last number of Peterson's cheap edition for the sending of the entire writings of Charles Dickens, which will be issued complete in twenty eight weekly volumes, at the low price of 25 cents per volume, or five dollars for the set. The print is large and handsome, and the edition incomparably cheap.

The Mohicans of Paris—an intensely interesting story by Alex. Dumas.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to J. C. Morgan & Co. for Leonard Scott & Co.'s republication of the August number of Blackwood—it is more than usually interesting.

DECAMPTE HOUSE.—Mine host, Mr. William Cassidy, of this popular resort for those who take an airing on the Shell Road, informs his friends that he is prepared to render them more comfortable than formerly. Those in search of pleasure will certainly give him a call.

FAIRBANKS'S STANDARD SCALES.—We call attention to the advertisement of FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 93 Camp street. These gentlemen offer for sale a very large number of Scales, suitable for various occupations, at New York prices. They are the owners agents for LILLIE'S celebrated Fire-proof Safes.

CARD ENGRAVING.—It will be seen by the announcement elsewhere that SPRYMS, No. 7 Camp street, is now prepared to engrave cards of every description in the most elegant style, and at reasonable prices. He offers likewise to engrave on wood drawings of machinery, buildings, &c.

A CARD.—Parents and merchants who wish to give a business education to their sons or clerks will see that Dolbear's Commercial College is removed and reopened in the spacious edifice, "The Story Building," corner of Camp and Common streets. Ladies and gentlemen should not fail to give it a call.

THE WINE CROP.—Mr. R. Buchanan, of Cincinnati, in a letter to the St. Louis Horticultural Society, says the vintage of 1859 near Cincinnati will be the largest since 1853. The average yield will be about four hundred gallons to the acre, although some vineyards will produce six to eight hundred gallons to the acre. Within twenty miles around Cincinnati it is estimated the crop will amount to eight hundred thousand gallons. So that the wine crop of Ohio the present year may be safely stated at over one million of dollars in value.

G. W. BRAND, Esq., who elected Recorder of Baton Rouge on the 5th instant, by so all majority over A. WARNER.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Ocean Queen—Off Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, N. F., September 10.—The Vanderbilt steamship Ocean Queen passed of this point this morning on her way to New York.

She left Havre on the morning of Wednesday, the 31st ult., and touched at Cowes, opposite Southampton, on the evening of the same day. She brings, therefore, four days later news than was received by the Europa at Halifax and Boston.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Liverpool, August 31.—The sales of Cotton for the three business days since the sailing of the Europa amount to 23,000 bales. Of this amount speculators took 2500 bales, and 2500 bales were taken by exporters. The market closed firm, with an advancing tendency. In some cases an advance of 1-16d. is reported. Middling Orleans is quoted at 7 1-16d. Middling Uplands, 6 13 16d.

LONDON, August 31.—The funds have generally maintained the steadiness which was evinced last week, and very little change has taken place in quotations. Consols for money closed at 95¼ to 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 31.—The advices from Manchester and other manufacturing districts is of a more favorable character. The demand for goods and yarns at Manchester was more active and prices firmer. In some cases a slight advance is reported.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally continued very dull.

The Provision market also continued very dull, and closed with a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL, August 31.—The steamship Teutonia arrived at this port from New York yesterday morning. The steamship Nova Scotian, of the Quebec line, arrived here from Quebec, and the steamship Circassian, of the Galway line, arrived at Galway yesterday, the 30th instant.

General News.

The general and political news by the Ocean Queen comprises little of general interest or importance.

The ship Ben Bolt was wrecked at sea near Bregdog (?), on the 25th of August.

The previous statements in regard to the supposed failure of the Russian loan prove to have been without foundation.

The whole of the loan has been taken mostly at London.

Nothing of a reliable or important nature has transpired in relation to the proceedings of the Zurich Conference.

Domestic Intelligence.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN UTAH.—St. Louis, September 10.—The Utah mail has arrived here, bringing later advices from Salt Lake City.

At the recent election held in that Territory, A. T. Rossiter, Mormon, was elected as their delegate to the next Congress.

ST. LOUIS, September 10.—The steamer William Garvin sprung a leak above here and sunk on Thursday night.

The steamer Adriatic, which recently sunk near Memphis, is valued at $16,000.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—According to the statement of the Treasury Department, the balance remaining in the Treasury subject to draft amounted, on the 5th inst., to $4,344,930.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT NATCHEZ.—*A Wife Kills Her Husband.*—Natchez, September 10. Between ten and eleven o'clock this morning, a man named Shaw was killed at his residence by his wife.

A Coroner's inquest was held over the body, and their verdict was to the effect that Mr. Shaw came to his death by wounds inflicted by the hands of his wife. They were unable to decide as to the weapon used by her.

She alleges that the deed was done with a broomstick, applied below the back of the neck. Her story, however, is not credited. It is generally supposed the murder was committed with a smoothing iron, as one was found on the premises covered with blood.

THE EUROPA'S MAILS AT NEW YORK.—*Private Accounts of the Liverpool Cotton Market.*—New York, September 10.—The mails by the steamship Europa arrived in this city from Boston this morning, and were forwarded by the morning train 8-South.

JAMES HEWITT & CO'S CIRCULAR.—James Hewitt & Co's. Liverpool circular, of the 31st ult. says that speculation in the Cotton market is dormant, and spinners are only filling orders for their actual present wants.

They quote Middling Orleans at 7 1-16; Middling Mobile at 6 15 16; Middling Uplands at 6¾.

The imports of Cotton since the sailing of the previous steamer amounted to 36,000 bales.

The quantities of Cotton known to have been at sea, from American ports and bound for Liverpool, amounted to 43,000 bales, against 83,000 at the same time last year.

GEORGE HOLT & CO.'S CIRCULAR.—George Holt & Co.'s circular, of the same date, reports that the Cotton market is unchanged. They quote Middling Orleans at 7¼; Middling Mobile 7d.; Middling Uplands 6¾d.

There was an abundant supply of inferior grades of Cotton. The better qualities were comparatively neglected and held at higher rates.

Private letters received by the Europa give an unfavorable account of the Cotton market, and say that prices have a declining tendency, especially in the lower grades.

Manchester trade is reported to be more active, and prices closed with increased firmness.

THE NEWS FOR EUROPE.—New York, September 10.—The last at New Orleans mails taken out by the steamer to-day for Europe were those of the 5th instant.

The latest telegraph dispatches from New Orleans taken out by the steamer were those forwarded on the 9th.

DISASTERS TO NEW ORLEANS SHIPPING.—Boston, September 10.—Private advices by the steamship Europa state that the ship European, of New Orleans, from Gottenburg bound for Boston, put into Clyde, on the 22d ult., leaking at the rate of twelve inches per hour.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated on the 17th ult., states that the ship Ann Washburn, from New Orleans, with a cargo of cotton on board, was stranded.

She had previously been reported as being on fire, and her cotton was being thrown overboard. The fire was still smouldering in the hold. The ship was laying out in the river.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further by the Steamer Ocean Queen.

Dissolution of the Greek Chambers—The Bavarian Military Loan—Commercial Intelligence.

CAPE RACE, N. F., September 10.—The Ocean Queen brings out $40,000 in specie on freight.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon, of the Quebec line, and the Kangaroo, for New York, were detained at Liverpool until the night of the 31st on account of the stormy weather.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL NEWS.

LONDON, August 31.—Exchange on St. Petersburg has fallen three per cent.

The Bavarian loan authorized by the Chamber of Deputies to defray the extraordinary military expenses of the country had been issued at 96½ per cent.

It is reported from Athens that the Greek Chambers have been dissolved.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday evening, August 31.—The sales of Cotton to-day amount to 8000 bales. Of this amount 1000 bales were taken by speculators, and 1000 were sold for exportation.

The market closed steady at yesterday's prices.

Holders offer their stocks freely, but show no particular anxiety to sell.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO—MINISTER MOLANE AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—Minister McLane has arrived in this city from Mobile. He confirms the report that Senor Tuenio had been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Liberal Government in Mexico.

He reports that the most friendly feelings are expressed by the Liberalists in Mexico towards the United States, and they are expecting material assistance from the United States in their campaign against the Reactionists.

Americans in Mexico express surprise that so much indifference is manifested by the United States in regard to the success of the Liberalist cause.

Notwithstanding their great want of money, the Liberalists continued to raise troops for the contemplated operations against the city of Mexico.

It was reported at Vera Cruz, before Mr. McLane left, that Miramon had together a junta at the capital for the purpose of appointing a Vice-President, as Miramon contemplated taking the field against Degollado, who was at San Luis Potosi organizing his forces, which, at last accounts, amounted to 12,000 men.

The American State Convention at Trenton (N. J.) have nominated Peter I. Clark as their candidate for Governor. It appears there are two American State Conventions in New Jersey, one of which has yet to hold its meeting on the 7th instant. The one which met on the 1st instant by map that they were first called together, but, having the same objects in view as the other Convention, recommend that that body shall adopt the nomination already made of Mr. Clark.

From Washington.

ANXIETY OF THE OHIO DEMOCRACY FOR DOUGLAS—*Sons of Malta.*—"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press*:

Judge Douglas has found it impossible to resist the importunities of his friends in the Northwest, and has therefore consented, in response to their repeated appeals, to speak at several points during the present week. Deputation after deputation from Ohio has been sent to him, and inasmuch as the health of Mrs. Douglas has greatly improved latterly, he has yielded to their solicitations, and will speak at Columbus and Cincinnati during the present week. He daily receives indications of rapidly reforming sentiment, which will no doubt marshal him into the Presidential chair in 1861.

The special Washington correspondent to the New York *Herald* says:

The Committee of Arrangements for a grand tournament of the Sons of Malta, on the 15th, have received a reply from Governor Wise, that his engagements will not admit of his being there to address them. They immediately addressed a letter of invitation to John Minor Botts, to perform the same office. The sale of the grounds at Arlington, for the tournament and beer-garden, have been postponed, which are now in course of preparation on a grand scale.

Further by the North Briton.

FATHER POINT, Sept. 5.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company recently deputed Mr. F. W. C. Webb, an engineer of considerable experience on testing and experimenting on telegraph cables, to proceed to Valentia and examine the present state of the Atlantic cable, and his report is published in the English papers. After detailing the scientific results of his experiments, he concludes as follows: I am of the opinion that a serious fault exists about 243 statute miles from Valentia, and that the cable between that spot and this shore is comparatively perfect. Tests from here cannot now decide whether the cable is mechanically severed, as all attempts to detect the reception of the most intense currents from the opposite shore have been since proved fruitless. Still, from various circumstances attendant on the decline of the insulation, there is every reason to believe the core, tinsty both of the cable and conductor is perfect. Whether any other faults exist beyond the one alluded to, it is impossible to ascertain by tests from Valentia, and the fact that signals received at Valentia were always better than those received at Newfoundland proves undoubtedly that a worse insulation has always been near Valentia.

Therefore it seems probable that if the fault which exists on this coast, which very likely forms the principal cause of leakage, could be removed, the insulation would be so far improved as to render the cable again available for signalising, provided the fault which is said by those who have tested from Newfoundland to exist near Trinity Bay was repaired.

Gigantic frauds in connection with the extensive Carron Iron Company of Scotland were being brought to light. It is alleged that for a long series of years the managing portion of the company has been guilty of fraud on the stockholders of unprecedented daring and extent.

The Forester's festival at the Crystal Palace yesterday attracted over 62,000 persons, the greatest concourse ever assembled there.

The builders' strike in London shows no signs of adjustment. The chairmakers of Worcestershire are also on a strike, and other branches of trade give signs of discontent.

FRANCE.—It was reported that the British Government had congratulated the French Ambassador on the recent political amnesty, and that Victoria had addressed very warm congratulations to Napoleon on the occasion. Commands had been distributed to the marshals at the head of the army of Italy. McMahon is appointed to command at Lille, where a large body of troops is being concentrated.

The *Moniteur*, in announcing these nominations, says that the augmentations of these commands is in order to form a more equal division of the military forces of the Empire.

A general impression prevailed that McMahon's appointment to Lille was in reply to the projected fortifications at Antwerp. The *Constitutionnel* in a semi-official notice says the reduction of the French army will take place immediately after the arrival of the corps d'armée from Italy.

The rumor of a duel between Generals Canrobert and Niel, which prevailed when the Africa sailed, proved unfounded.

South American News.

THE WAR ON THE RIO DE LA PLATA—AFFAIRS IN CHILI.

The New York *Herald* has advices from Rio Janeiro to the 16th of July.

No change in the position of affairs had taken place in the Oriental Republic. The war preparations of agents of Urquiza at that place still continued. The question of the fortification of the Island of Martin Garcia by Buenos Ayres had given rise to much discussion unfavorable to Buenos Ayres.

The most active movements of troops were taking place in Paraguay, and war steamers were preparing for some unknown expedition. It was thought that Lopez would not ally himself with Urquiza, though these movements of the Paraguayan Government, together with the fact that large reinforcements had been sent to the fort of Hamaita, bid fair to make a serious undertaking.

The *Nacional* of Buenos Ayres, in an article on the neutrality of Brazil, censures that Government for being indirectly favorable to Urquiza, and threatens the Brazilian agents in Buenos Ayres.

A concession had been granted to Messrs. Hopkins & Conary for the construction of a railroad to San Fernando.

Both of the belligerent armies were instantly being reinforced.

Chili, at last accounts, remained peaceful, but the local papers say the peace which has come upon the country is one in which they cannot rejoice, in consequence of the torrents of blood which have been shed to secure it.

An explosion of a magazine had occurred in Valparaiso, killing eighteen men.

The Aurora Borealis and the Telegraph.

During the auroral display of Thursday night in Boston some curious phenomena were witnessed in connection with the telegraph wires. The following conversation (says the Boston *Traveller*) between the Boston and Portland operators on the American Telegraph line will give an idea of the effect of the Aurora Borealis on the working of telegraph wires:

Boston operator (to Portland operator)—"Please cut off your battery entirely from the line for fifteen minutes."

Portland operator.—"Will do so. It is now disconnected."

Boston.—"Mine is disconnected, and we are working with the Auroral current. How do you receive my writing."

Portland.—"Better than with our batteries. Current comes and goes gradually."

Boston.—"My current is very strong at times, and we can work better without battery, as the aurora seems to neutralize and augment our batteries alternately, making current too strong at times for our relay magnets. Suppose we work without battery while we are affected by this trouble."

Portland.—"Very well. Shall I go ahead with business?"

Boston.—"Yes. Go ahead."

The wire was then worked for about two hours without the usual batteries on the auroral current, working better than with the batteries connected. The current varied, increasing and decreasing alternately, but by graduating the adjustment to the current, a sufficiently steady effect was obtained to work the line very well.

This is the first instance on record of more than a word or two having been transmitted with the auroral current. The usual effects of the electric storm were also manifested, such as reversing the polls of the batteries, &c.

VIEWS OF EX-SENATOR SOULE.—A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Old Point, Va., says:

"The leading feature of the news from this point is the arrival and sojourn here of the Hon. Pierre Soule, fresh from the South. It is evident that this distinguished gentleman designs participating very actively in the coming Presidential canvass, and he is already loud in his denunciation of the Federal Administration. The bitterest invective I have ever heard he pours forth constantly, and it says that although Mr. Buchanan may not be conscious of any particular corruption on his own part, he knows well those who influence and control him, and he knows them to be responsible for all the evil. The whole policy of the Administration, he charges, has been one of corrupt speculation, both at home and abroad. The page of history which records the Paraguay expedition, the Utah war, and the movements of the Administration in respects the 'Mormon war' and the 'Oregon claims,' Mr. Soule says will be the blackest ever penned. Facts, he says, are yet to come to light relative to these things, which will shock the moral sense of the whole country.

"Will the Democratic party in Congress support or endorse the policy of Mr. Buchanan? Mr. Soule says this is the all-important question. If the corrupt swindling, intriguing and deceitful policy of Mr. Buchanan (as he terms it) be endorsed, then, says the great Louisianian, the Democratic party is lost beyond redemption; but if the Administration be entirely *ignored, not reviled* upon, but passed by as if it existed not, then he has strong hopes that the patriotic feelings of the next Congress, he thinks, the next Presidential contest entirely depends.

"The manifesto of Senator Douglas, as published by the Harpers, received the hearty endorsement of Mr. Soule, who pronounces it perfectly unanswerable. The Southern statesman who dares occupy a different ground, he charges, is either blind or dishonest. This paper of Senator Douglas, he says, will meet the cordial approval of the national Democracy; nor does he doubt the nomination of Mr. Douglas by the Charleston Convention. Mr. Parham, another distinguished politician from the Gem State, fully corroborates all these views. Not only would Louisiana stand solidly for the 'Little Giant,' but from an intimate knowledge of the people of Mississippi, among whom he had lately mixed, he was satisfied that State would send to Charleston a Douglas delegation."

CAORS.—The Iberville *Sentinel* says:

A short trip in the country, a few days since, enabled us to get a sight of the crops in a portion of this parish and the parish of East Baton Rouge, and we can say, not only from our own observation and upon our own judgment, but upon the judgment and knowledge of one of the oldest and best planters in this section who accompanied us, that the appearance of the cane indicates less than an average crop. There are few planters, he says, who can boast that their cane is equal to the best anticipations or wishes for this time of the season. James N. Brown, Esq., undoubtedly had the best looking crop on the road from this place to Baton Rouge, on the opposite side of the river. We remarked, however, that while the crops appeared below the average in the low lands, they were unusually good looking in the high lands. There can be no doubt that the sugar crop of this parish will fall far short of that of last year.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR WALLACE, OF INDIANA.—On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, ex-Governor Wallace, Judge of the Marion Court of Common Pleas, died at his residence in Indianapolis very suddenly, of apoplexy. He was as well as usual and attending to his duties in Court on Saturday. Governor Wallace was about sixty-one years of age. He graduated at West Point with credit in 1821, and served for a portion of the time as Assistant Professor of Mathematics. He was elected to the Legislature several times, and in 1852 was elected Lieutenant-Governor, on the supposed death of his predecessor in that office he was elected Governor over John Dumont on the Internal Improvement issue, Governor Wallace representing the Improvement policy.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ Look out for invitations of Leo & Fortune's Wedding-cards Store. New advertisement of John Hyman & Sons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEXT CENSUS.—Next year the eighth census of the United States is to be taken. This enumeration is one of the most laborious and difficult tasks which the Government has to perform. A timely suggestion is made by the *National Intelligencer* which is worthy of consideration, and which we quote for the benefit of planters and others:

That each farmer this fall, as he gathers his crops, shall keep something like an accurate account of the quality and value of the same; and, if he will take the trouble, to make out a statement of the names and ages of his family; the number of acres of land cleared and timbered; the number and ages of his servants; the number and value of his horses and mules; the number of bales of cotton, barrels of corn, bushels of wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, &c., and the value of each, and leave it in some place where any member of the family, who may be at home when the deputy marshal shall call, can readily get hold of it. It will save time to all concerned, and very greatly assist to make the census returns perfect, complete and satisfactory.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. Conrad Swackhammer, editor of the *Democratic Banner*, while driving on Boonton avenue, yesterday evening, was thrown from his wagon in consequence of a collision with another vehicle, and so seriously injured that his life is despaired of. His right arm and collar bone were fractured, and in addition he received internal injuries. He was taken home.

It is said in Paris that a young workman named Jacob, a turner in copper, has accidentally discovered a new motive power. While seeking to increase the power of the turning lathe, he discovered a new means whereby he has been able to construct a machine which increases two hundred fold the motive power of one man, and may be increased to an unlimited extent. A statement of this kind at this age will require very strict demonstration before it can be received as true.

POISONOUS VINEGAR.—At a late meeting of the "Gewerbe Verein" (a German technological society) the adulteration of vinegar was spoken of. It appears that most of the vinegar manufactured is a most poisonous composition. The matter was referred to a committee, and an analysis of vinegar made, showing that vinegar is adulterated with such poisonous substances as sugar of lead, vitriolic acid, and with other poisonous metals and minerals. Such vinegar, it was shown by the chemists and physicians present, is a slow poison, destroying the human frame by degrees. The use of poisonous vinegar has become an alarming nuisance, and it is hoped that the sanitary authorities will look into this matter.—*N. Y. Express.*

A French paper related the case of a young lady in Lyons, who was engaged to be married, and who was predisposed to corpulency. Some of her young friends ridiculed her stout figure, &c., which at the time only excited her laughter. Her health subsequently declined, and she finally died rather suddenly. As there was no apparent cause for such a quick death, the account states, "with grief the parents resigned themselves to having a post mortem examination. They then found what they had never before suspected; her intestines were burned up by acids, which she had taken unknown to them, to stop the growing fatness, which reduced her to despair. The young girl died the victim of ridiculous vanity."

Richard Cobden on the Ballot in America—Testimony of Mr. Josiah Randall.

On the 17th of August, Mr. R. Cobden, M. P., was entertained by his constituents at a soirée at Rochdale, and made a long speech before about 3500 persons, assembled in a spacious tent. He referred to his late American tour, and spoke of our elections and the ballot system, as follows:

I am by no means certain, and I say it in all frankness, that the ballot would have a very decisive effect in forwarding any one particular party's interest at the poll. I am not prepared to say that any party with regard to public questions would be more represented in the ballot-box than they are now by open voting. I think very likely that the party in the political world which is against the ballot would sometimes most profit by it; but this I say, any one who has inquired as to the conduct of elections in America, in Switzerland, in Prussia, in Spain, and wherever the ballot is adopted, and will compare them with the tumult, the violence, the bloodshed, the disgusting and hideous corruption we witnessed at our elections—I say nobody can doubt as a moral engine, as the means of repressing these excesses, the ballot is the best resource, the best expedient we can have. (Cheers.)

I will mention one illustrative fact which I acquired in America on this subject. Now, understand, I am not going to quote American country where you should be the intention in every thing regarding her political institutions, which are as much for us in some respects as ours would be unfitted for them. (Cheers.) But I will let my friend say in proving, that the white men of the United States have a theory of government which they have laid down in their institutions, which, if the human institutions are to be the political machine, means to deal justly and fairly by every man in their community. But now I confine myself to one fact that was given to me in my visit to America. I was speaking to a gentleman—whose letter I may read, for it is in but few words—whose name (Mr. Randall) is known to some of our statesmen here, and who had been the give evidence before a committee of the House of Commons upon which I sat to inquire into the mode of proceeding of our Houses of Parliament, in order to make our business as far as we could, the Congress of the United States. He is a man standing high, both socially and politically. He mentioned this fact in conversation with me, and he said that I should have the full benefit of the information under his own signature, he wrote me a letter after I left Philadelphia, where the gentleman lives, (and I shall take care to have it published) addressed to me at Washington. It contained these lines: "I have been for fifty years connected with political and party movements in Philadelphia, and I never saw a fair vote bought or sold." (Cheers.) This is one of the largest cities in America, and contains one of the largest populations of any American community. Philadelphia has changed its character from being, as it formerly was, a leading seaport, and has become almost entirely a manufacturing city, with 600,000 to 700,000 inhabitants. This gentleman would not have told me, I am sure, that election in America are pure in every respect—that there is not very often a great deal of maneuvering and party management; that there are not, to some degree, personation and double votes, and the like—he would not have told me that, without exception, all their elections are carried on peacefully and tranquility; but he mentioned the fact that the ballot presented such an obstacle to bribery, that nobody cared to buy a vote and pay for it when he did not know that he got value in exchange. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I shall say no more of my experience in America at present, for, to confess the honest truth, I was kindly treated there; and I feel that I was received so kindly there from my connection with a great question of cosmopolitan interest, and I felt, in all humility, that I was greeted in the representative of others who had the same claim as myself to receive the kind civilities of that people, and if they presented themselves here they would be received with the same hospitality as myself. But I confess that I was so kindly treated in America, that I feel I am not an impartial witness in their cause, and that I should be not quite fair as a witness on that topic. [Laughter.] Now, it is important that we should see that the source of our electoral system is pure, inasmuch as it is quite evident that for good or for ill, a powerful opinion in this country, as manifested at the polling booths, must become more and more powerful in the government of this country, and not merely in our own domestic government, and this is a question to which, at the present moment, it is well to refer. It is quite evident that public opinion is becoming more and more potent in matters of foreign as well as domestic policy.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INDEPENDENT AMERICAN TICKET, FOURTH DISTRICT.—The following nominations were unanimously made in the Fourth District last Saturday:

Chas. Pagot, Jr., for Seventh Justice of the Peace.

G. Schriber, for Constable of Seventh Justice's Court.

George Meunier, for State Tax Collector.

The selections are good, and the ticket gives general satisfaction.

FIELD SPORTS.—The Empire and the Louisiana Base Ball Clubs play a challenge match on Wednesday, the 14th, on the Delachaise ground, the Empire Club having passed the challenge.

The Pelicans and the Crescent City Cricket Club have entered into a contested challenge game (the Pelicans being the challenging club) Thursday; and Friday, the Crescent City Club celebrate their anniversary by a grand tournament, and invite our sportsmen all on the Delachaise. The ladies, as usual, are invited to attend.

ADAMS'S EXPRESS COMPANY.—We recently dispatched a valise, through the courteous and efficient agency of this company in this city, to Jackson, that forwarded it safely out of the same into the mail Saturday night, before placing the valise itself into the hands of the agency Monday morning. The key reached its destination safely in time to prevent the party to whom the valise was sent from breaking the lock. The fact does not speak much for "Dixie time," but it speaks admirably for the express system.

BOUSSOU SNEMOR'S COURT.—J. H. Pears, of this report, Esq., appeared as we noticed, for outlawing his partner there to the amount of about $600, was arraigned Saturday and sent to prison to await the arrival of the Sheriff of the parish of Ouachita.

A charge of perjury, libel and false imprisonment against Ry. Bby, late of the parish, was inquired into and dismissed.

Mr. Farrell was fined $10 for beating his wife, and was held under peace-bonds for his better behavior.

The family feuds of the Pears and Hidings were inquired into and all the charges dismissed.

A charge of assault and battery was preferred by Cadet Leonard against Lieut. Dry, for putting him out of the premises of the lieutenant's quarters.

W. J. Bruce, as a dangerous and suspicious character, was sent to the Workhouse.

Spencer Bankins was held for hearing for entering inventory fashion to stores.

A charge by Pete Paul Bolby against Alex. and Mary Kinney of cutting him with intent to kill was kept for 15th inst.

Jas. Ryan, Esq., Miller is awaiting hearing on a charge of having wounded stabbed and wounded another in a day of bad weather.

New Style French and Foreign Dry Goods.

OPENING
OF
800 Packages of Choice Goods
FOR THE FALL SEASON.

JUST landed by the recent arrivals from Europe, and per ships Hugo Bassett, from Havre, and Sarah B. Cooper, from Liverpool.

Samples of the above will be exhibited to city and country purchasers by J. LEVIN,
Merchant tailor and Draper,
sept12 1m[illegible] Opelousas.

Dress Goods!

WE will sell on MONDAY, the 12th instant, a very choice line of the above, in
BROCHE ALL-WOOL DE LAINES;
BROCHE PLAIDS and VALENCIAS;
CASHMIRES and DOPLIGHTER;
CASHMERE BROCHE;
PLAIN and PRINTED DE LAINES;
SMALL PRINTED do. do. for children;
Do. do. SATIN DE CHINE, do. do. do.
Satins!
BLACK LUSTRINES;
Do. GROS DU RHIN;
Do. GROS DU GRAIN;
Do. ARMURE;
Do. WATERED and MOIRE ANTIQUE;
9-4 do. TAFFETA for SHAWLS and MANTLES;
PLAIN GLACE and FOULE DE SOIE, &c., &c.
—also—
A complete assortment of
ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES.
E. REILLY & CO.,
126 Canal street.

E. REILLY & CO.,
126 CANAL STREET,

HAVE received by late arrivals from Europe and N. Y. the North a large and well selected stock of every description of DRY GOODS. Their assortments in part of

Mouse Furnishing Goods, such as
10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 LINEN SHEETINGS;
9-4, 9-4 " 10-4 LINEN DAMASKS;
DAMASK NAPKINS of all sizes;
HOUSE TOWELS and FLAPPER TOWELS;
QUILTS, RED BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS,
EMBROIDERED CLOTH TABLE COVERS, a new article;
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS;
CURTAIN DAMASKS and SATIN DE LAINE, &c.

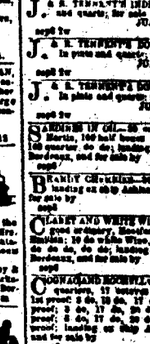
Furnishing Goods.

1-2 and 6-4 BLEACHED COTTONADES;
GEORGIA PLAINS and KINSEYS;
KENTUCKY JEANS and LINSEYS;
PLAID and STRIPE
WHITE and COLORED BLANKETS, and every article suitable for PLANTATION use.
sept 12 tp

Fairbanks's Standard Scales
AT NEW YORK PRICES.

COUNTER SCALES,
GROCERS "
UNION "
PLATFORM "
DORMANT "
DUDDERY "

Also, Agents for Lilley's Bugler and Fire-proof Safes.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
93 Camp st.
sept12 1m



DRAWINGS MADE OF MACHINERY, BUILDINGS, &c., AND ENGRAVED ON WOOD.
sept12 1m

LANDING ex ship Minister, from Bordeaux: 48 cases claret, Ch. Batrivade; 120 do do, Chaux Fronsac, 24 do do, St. Julien. For sale by
sept 12 J. M. CURRIE.

CEMENT, PAVING TILES, MARBLE IMITATION—Received per ship Minister, from Bordeaux, 1400 of the above, for sale by the manufacturer, Chabrolin, Bailly, for sale by
sept 12 J. M. CURRIE, 28 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING ex ship Ashland, from Bordeaux—
10 cases claret, Ch. Batrivet, St. Emilion;
20 do do, Bordeaux;
100 boxes brandy cherries;
2 cases, 25 bottles, super cognac;
12 cases Chartreuse, yellow;
60 do do St. Julien;
100 cases Valle's pills;
100 bottles Robinet's syrup;
1 case, upon the quality of the
1400 doses dropsie medicine;
1000 do Guillotte anti-gluty elixir;
1000 boxes Dr French's grapes do man &, wrapper
INTERNAL STAMP;
1000 Rabin Soap's and liver oil;
10 do Tarr's do do;
400 boxes Dobson's pills;
200 doses Sarsaparilla of iron.
United States internal revenue stamps and hydrostatic, other drugs, Butler's Tinty pomatum and tooth powder, sundry chemicals, trusses and pharmacy.
For sale by F. P. DUCROSS,
sept12 29 Chartres st.

For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL PLANTATION, two miles and a half from Covington. For terms, apply to
PAUL LACROIX,
sept12 12 Toulouse st.

LANDING ex ship Ashland, from Bordeaux: 10 cases ordinary claret; for sale by
PAUL LACROIX, 12 Toulouse st.

TO STORE and bonding ex ships Ashland and Rubicon, from Bordeaux: 30 cases good ordinary Claret; for sale by
LOUIS F. MALLET,
sept12 Bordeaux st.

CHATEAU GISCOURT—50 cases, quarts and pints; 4 cases Fonsalere's celebrated Wine; landing ex Ashland, from Bordeaux; and for sale by
S. D. GRATIAN & CO,
sept12 20 Customhouse st

40 BAYES R. Gwinter's sauce—Gray, Green, White and Blue; for sale by
S. D. GRATIAN & CO.,
sept12 20 Customhouse st

SHERRIES—Landing ex ship Kentucky, from Bordeaux—50 cases Amontes Torones; 75 do Fresco in jars; 100 cases Lucrillo; 25 do Amontes in