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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1857.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington.

TEHUANTEPEC.

The intelligence transmitted to our city by telegraph a day or two ago that President BUCHANAN had recognized the Tehuantepec Company, of which Hon. EMILE LARDIE is President, that instructions would be forwarded to our Minister in Mexico to cause the rights of that company to be fully respected, and that a contract for the transportation of the mails across the Isthmus would be awarded to it in November, created no little gratification among that very large proportion of our citizens who have steadily advocated the immeasurable importance and vast advantages of this great highway to the Pacific. In the brief dispatch embracing these items of news there is not the slightest hint of the mode in which the settlement of the disputed claims of HARGOUS & SLOO was effected; but we presume that the parties at Washington who were authorized to act as the representatives, and in behalf of the company here, deemed it advisable in a spirit of sound discretion to extinguish all hostility, and terminate a conflict of interests by an honorable compromise. We shall doubtless know in due season the terms of this agreement; but how liberal soever may have been the concessions made, those concerned in this gigantic enterprise will have reason to rejoice at the absolute withdrawal of the only obstacle which had impeded its progress, and induced sincere but irresolute well-wishers to hesitate in giving it their active support.

The Tehuantepec Company now stands on a durable basis, and must pursue a career of uninterrupted prosperity. It is at length a unit; diverse interests have been fused into one, and the co-operation of many intelligent and influential gentlemen, who had previously been disposed to favor rival claims, will hereafter be secured to it. There will be nothing in future to impede the rapid progress of the great work. The direction may now boldly appeal to the people of Louisiana, and of New Orleans in particular, for encouragement and assistance; for while the road across the Isthmus, in its general features and its convenience to the whole country, is eminently entitled to national sympathy, there are special reasons why it should command the enthusiastic and unstinted support of New Orleans. In abridging the distance which separates us from San Francisco by fully two thousand miles, we ensure beyond the possibility of a doubt the concentration of the major portion of travel along that route, and thus enrich New Orleans by the annual presence amongst us of thousands of persons going to or returning from our Pacific possessions. But this is the least of the benefits which will accrue from the opening of the Isthmus road. The incalculable commerce of the East will follow that invidable law which forces it into the shortest and most direct channel, and that is via New Orleans. China, California, and the Isles of the Pacific will become tributary to our city. The mind can scarcely grasp the wonderful expansion in wealth, resources and development which will follow upon the completion of a railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Other routes will fall into desuetude, and be speedily abandoned. We will venture across Panama, with its deadly malaria, prostrating fevers and turbulent populace, when he may save 200 miles of sea voyage, and be conveyed to the Pacific across a delightful, fertile and salubrious region, inhabited by a peaceable and friendly people? Who would look, the Nicaragua transit route, amidst perpetual conflicts of authority, temporary conflicts and the dangers of filibusterism, when he may traverse Tehuantepec with ease and unquestioned security? The gracious monopoly so long enjoyed by the foreign capitalists of the Panama Railroad will be broken up, and these leeches will no longer be able to extort from our government enormous sums for transporting the mails. Thus the business relations between the Atlantic States and California will be conducted not only with increased dispatch, but at smaller cost.

Now that the Tehuantepec Company has settled all internal difficulties, we may not unreasonably anticipate a demonstration of energy and perseverance in pushing forward the enterprise. We have reason to believe that under the present active direction, preliminary measures have been adopted for securing any amount of funds which may be needed. European capitalists have already announced their willingness to take the bonds of the company on liberal terms, the moment the question of ownership should be settled. As this has been happily accomplished, and the powerful influence of the federal government exerted in favor of the company, there is no reason to doubt that any loan required for the purposes embraced in the Charter will be easily obtained. We trust we may now be enabled to inform our readers that the grading for a railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec has been begun.

SARSAPARILLA.—We invite attention to the letter of Mr. C. BROUSSARD, a respectable citizen of Abbeville, Louisiana, addressed to Dr. HERRT, and acknowledging in the most unqualified terms the extraordinary efficacy of the Sarsaparilla Lozenges in radically curing Mr. B.'s son of a disease which the physicians had declared beyond the hope of remedy. This is a strong testimonial in behalf of Dr. HERRT's great medical discovery.

It will be perceived by the advertisement in our columns that Dr. HARRT has been appointed by the Royal Academy of Medicine at Madrid sole agent for the sale of the celebrated Gaseous Sarsaparilla Digestive and Purgative Waters. These are two distinct preparations, particularly agreeable to the taste and effective in operation. They are adapted to the treatment of a multitude of painful and annoying disorders, detailed in the advertisement to which the reader is referred. We notice that the Sarsaparilla remedies of Dr. HARRT, in their concentrated form, are obtaining a wide spread, legitimate and well merited success.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Collector of the Customs, Mr. F. H. HATCH, for copies of the valuable reports made under the superintendence of Professor BACHE, by Professor MCCULLOCH, in relation to sugar and hygrometers; and for the report on the finances for the year 1856.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.—We acknowledge the receipt of a courteous invitation to attend the annual examination of the students in the Collegiate Department of this institution, which will take place on the 23d and 24th instant, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The announcement exercises will occur on the 25th at 7 P. M., at the University Hall, with the conferring of diplomas, certificates, medals, prizes, and honorable mentions.

Our thanks are tendered to the officers of the ship *Fanny Forrester* for a late Bahama paper.

ONE OF THE CANDIDATES.—The *Young America*, published at Hennet Carré, announces "Cyprien Songy, also Don Pagarrouse, Gouverneur de la Vera Cruz," as a candidate for Assessor in St. James. If that little dog't elect him, nothing else can. Is he an American or a Democrat? An old-line Whig or a young Southron?

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At Chicago, on the 4th, a rocket entered a third story window on Clark street, and struck Mrs. Sarah A. Smith in the centre of the forehead, entering about six inches, and, from appearances, exploding within the cavity of the skull, scattering her brains in all directions. The unfortunate woman had just entered the room to meet her husband, who was to go to walk with her. Seeing him looking out from the window with two other persons, she stepped softly up to the group; just then the explosion took place, and the rocket came hissing in on its errand of death. The first knowledge that Mr. Smith had that his wife was in the room, was seeing her, when he turned, lying ghastly and bleeding corpse upon the floor.

The Delaware *Reporter* says that a large quantity of Spanish silver coin has been found under and about the wreck of a vessel on Phenix Island, Maryland, just below the Southeastern part of Delaware. The wreck is said to be that of a Dutch galliot which was lost about fifty years since, having on board one million of dollars in specie. The excitement among the natives is said to be great. Crops are left untilled, shops and stores are closed, and thousands of persons are on the beach raking for silver.

Returns of the legal voters from every town in the State of Massachusetts give a total of 311,730. As the number of representatives in the State, by the amendment to the constitution, is to be 240, it follows that any 3-4ths votes will be required to elect a representative.

The excitement in the Third Congressional District waxes daily more intense. The usually steady, faithful, vote-the-whole-ticket Democracy of that District, no longer content to float quietly in shallow waters, have broken loose from their moorings, and launched their bark on a troubled and stormy sea. The schism between the Davidson and anti-Davidson wings of the party has become a bitter and irreconcilable feud; and every Democrat in the District is more or less personally involved in it. We received yesterday some half-a-dozen Democratic journals published in the District, and they were filled to repletion with the subject, to the exclusion of all minor matter. The Pointe Coupée *Echo*—anti-Davidson—devotes its entire issue to this prolific theme, and scores mighty Tom with a severity that could not be exceeded by his most implacable political enemies. *Per contra*, the Bayou Sara *Phœnix Ledger* throws down the gauntlet in behalf of Davidson, and claims for West Feliciana almost unbroken unanimity for the candidate of the Baton Rouge Convention. The *Ledger* says formerly the opposition meetings against Davidson are shams, made up of a very small fraction of malcontents and a large sprinkling of Know-Nothings. Hear how valorously the *Ledger* speaks:

And, moreover, no nominee of the Democratic party can be a sham candidate—he is bound to speak out, and if he does not recognize Col. THOS. GREEN DAVIDSON as the *bona fide* nominee of our party for this Congressional District, neither will he be considered the nominee of the party for *the office for which he is a candidate!* These are words with the bark on, but in old West Feliciana they *have to be responded to.*

Look at our proceedings, and tell us how many Democratic votes you think a candidate in this parish would receive, were *he to announce himself in favor of a new Convention?*

From appearances we judge that the antes make the most noise, and the Davidson men do the hard work. The latter will probably redeem West Feliciana from a reluctant silence. We begin to doubt now whether a new Convention will be held, though we have not the slightest idea that either Mr. DAVIDSON or any other man of his party can be elected in the present state of feeling. Unless it undergoes a very material and very improbable change, Col. WARMOUTH will be the next Congressional representative from the Third District.

GROWTH OF NEW YORK.—A paper read before the Geographical and Statistical Society of New York says the population of the State for 1855 was 3,466,212, an increase of 368,818 in five years. The population of the city of New York was 629,810, or an increase in the same time of 114,286. The proportion of males to females in New York city is 48·1 males to 51·9 females. This inequality is observed in other large cities, and in London the difference is still greater, being 48.8 males to 53.2 females. The number of dwellings in New York State in 1855 was 522,353, and the average number of persons in each 5.64. The number of families 663,124; average number of persons in each 5.23. In New York city the number of dwellings is set down at 42,666; average number of persons in each 14.70. Number of families, 126,558; average persons in each 4.97. The total value of dwellings was reported, in 1855, at $273,481,811 in the city, and $664,299,967 in the State of New York, being an average of $6,409 in the former, and $1,351 in the latter. It is to be remarked that the value of the lot was included with dwellings in cities and villages, but not upon farms.

QUEER EVIDENCE.—During the current trial of the Wilson murder case in Pittsburg, a rather novel piece of evidence was introduced by the State. It seems the witness had been placed in a well adjoining that occupied by one of the prisoners charged with the murder. This witness was called upon to testify what he heard while thus playing eves-dropper. He then repeated from memory, and upon a single hearing, the following doggerel, which he said the accused was singing:

"In Montreal, where I was born
I brought my trees to shame and scorn.
As hickory trees I took a vile,
I loved her as I loved my life.
"And to support her fine and gay,
I took to my larning on the highway.
I murdered Mr. Wilson dead,
And Elizabeth McMaster with her silver hair."

The Commonwealth desired to introduce it as evidence—as a confession of the tragedy. The offer was resisted by the prisoner's counsel, and the court ruled it to be inadmissible. The offer was reduced to writing. The defense said they objected to it as a song. The Court asked Counsel to point to explain the difference between words spoken and words sung. Counsel said it was addressed to nobody. A bachelor might sing a song on the life of matrimonial life, and yet it would not be introduced as evidence that the man was married. Counsel for the State said that they expected to prove by it the admission of the prisoner's guilt by the words. The evidence was received for what it was worth, but not until counsel had tried the memory of the witness with the same number of lines of similar doggerel, and found it entirely deficient.

THE GOLD QUESTION.—Under this head the Paris *Revue Contemporaine* publishes an interesting paper, in which the author, M. LEGOUSSET, reviews the different facts already brought under the notice of the public by various previous writers, arrives at the following preliminary results:

1. The general rise in the price of provisions and merchandise proceeds from four causes, viz. 1. The war in the Crimea and Baltic seas, are transitory, while the other two, the development of manufactures and an increased supply of gold, are permanent in their effects. 2. The rise chiefly affects provisions and such articles as are produced in a limited quantity, while it is much less perceptible in manufactured articles. 4. It is greater in England than in France. 5. It cannot transgress a certain limit, at which it is stopped by the competition, until prices descend to the same level among all civilized nations. 6. Before this limit is attained the rise is for several years artificially exaggerated by the retail dealer. 7. The rise in France and England has been favorable both to the merchant and to the agricultural. 8. Salaries do not increase in proportion to the price of provisions, consequently the rise has been detrimental to those who live upon fixed salaries. And, 9, those therefore who live upon fixed incomes daily become poorer.

We cannot do more than advise the author remarks upon the benefits arising from an increased influx of gold, and shows that, although in theory an article of commerce might be expected to rise in price exactly in proportion to the increase of the circulating medium, such is not practically the case, because this proportional rise meets with its check in the stimulus given to production by the increasing demand consequent upon a greater abundance of means.

The difference between the influx of precious metal and the amount of rise which it has produced, therefore, constitutes a real increase in public wealth. Thus in England, deducting the effects of the scarcity, which are transitory, the largest rise does not exceed twenty per cent. In France, where the effects of bad harvests have been most severely felt and may be stated at seventy-five per cent., the rise attributable to the influx of gold is also limited to twenty-five per cent; now, the influx of gold has been upwards of fifty millions, therefore, an addition has been made to the permanent wealth of the country of at least one half of the new amount of gold introduced.

Whether and at what period the civilized world will be saturated with the precious metal M. LEVASSEUR does not undertake to decide, but he thinks that period is still far distant, and that the activity of our manufactures, the immense increase of our commercial intercourse, and the civilization which, through the instrumentality of gold, has so rapidly sprung up in California and Australia, will enable us for many years to come to absorb the produce of the gold fields without losing made sensible of any material depreciation of the currency.

We will not follow M. LEVASSEUR through the numerous statistical details into which he subsequently enters in order to explain the great phenomenon of our day, viz: the disappearance of silver in proportion as gold flows in, a circumstance more severely felt in France than in other countries; but we cannot omit to state that, in his opinion, it is the arbitrary proportion of value legally adopted in the states of continental Europe (fixed at 15 of silver to one of gold) a proportion evidently unfield between two metals the relative value of which is subject to constant change, that "France owes the melancholy privilege of always being a rich mine of speculation for other gold-producing states." The author now inquires which of the two metals ought to be chosen for a standard.

The French law, indeed, establishes five grammes of silver at 9·10ths as the unit value, but it also sanctions gold as a legal tender; and whichever of the two metals be preferred, this preference is sure to give an unfair advantage to the holder either of gold or silver, as the case may be. One of the great arguments against gold is its present depreciation; but who can tell whether silver may not, at no distant period, undergo a similar depreciation? The production of gold appears inexhaustible at present; but on the other hand, has not M. de Humbolt predicted, from personal observation, and positive scientific data, that a day would come when the silver mines of America would be worked along a line of 12,000 kilometers? Again, the production of silver depends on that of quicksilver; what if new mines of that metal, hitherto unsuspected, were shortly discovered? Since the discovery of mines of mercury in California the price of that substance has fallen from 77, viz. to 25 francs, and there is a fall of six per cent. in the value of silver. Hence there is no reason to conclude that silver will always retain the stability requisite for a standard of value. But even now in France still in a condition to dictate the law? Has not the commercial interest already declared in favor of gold? Since 1848 the mints of France have coined 7743 millions of francs of gold, and the quantity is daily increasing. Hence the question is not, strictly speaking, one of choice, and commerce alone will complete the revolution itself, unless the State at length resolve to legalize a state of things which is already beyond its control.

An association has been formed by the most prominent architects of New York, "for the purpose of promoting the scientific and practical perfection of its members, and elevating the standing of the profession." Richard Upjohn is President.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF TWO STEAMERS.

The Atlantic and Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The U. S. mail steamship *Atlantic* and the steamship *Vanderbilt*, both from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 8th inst., have arrived here.

The Royal mail steamship *Canada* arrived out on the 6th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—Cotton closed buoyant, prices generally unchanged. The sales for three days amount to 21,000 bales, of which speculators took 2500 and exporters 2500 bales.

Breadstuffs closed quiet.

Provisions generally closed quiet. Lard closed dull, all qualities having considerably declined.

Consols for money are quoted at 92¼.

GENERAL NEWS.

The insurrection in Naples is suppressed. There are tokens of discontent in the South of Spain. In the British Parliament, Roebuck's motion to abolish the Irish Lord Lieutenancy was defeated by a large majority.

ENGLAND.

Prince Napoleon had arrived at Falmouth, on his way to the Manchester Exhibition.

FRANCE.

At the second trial in Paris the opposition candidates were successful. Cavaignac's majority was over a thousand votes.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The *Black Warrior* has arrived from Havana. She brings no political news of importance.

The crew of the American bark *Albertina* had got into a row and killed a Spanish sailor, whereupon the bark was seized by order of the Captain-General.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

VICKSBURG, July 20.—The Belfast passed down at 7, Philadelphia at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, the Woodford at 3, and the Chancellor at 6 o'clock Sunday evening.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The specie shipments from France to the East during the year amount to nearly £1,750,000; from England £1,000,000—average for the half month.

The *Niagara*, with her part of the Atlantic Telegraph cable, sails on the 20th.

The French harvest is very promising.

The bullion in the Bank of France is increasing. The prices of corn and wine are declining.

It is probable that more friendly relations will soon exist between Russia and Austria. Murray, the British Minister, demanded to be allowed a regiment to accompany him on his entrance into Teheran, but the Persian government refused.

ADDITIONAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—Red Wheat is 2d. lower and dull. Flour dull. Corn—Yellow and Mixed show an upward tendency. Western Canal Flour 30s. 6d.; Ohio 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d. Corn 36s. to 36s. 6d. Lard 47s. 6d. Pork dull and heavy. Beef steady.

LONDON, July 8.—Sugars dull. Rice quiet.

Later from Kansas.

Gov. Walker Marching Against Lawrence—Free State Men Will Resist—Gathering at Lawrence—Col. J. Lane Sent For.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—A gentleman from Kansas states that a public meeting at Lawrence, on Saturday, determined to resist the United States troops, if an attempt is made to collect the taxes by them.

The same gentleman met Gov. Walker ten miles from Lawrence, with seven companies of infantry.

Walker states his intention to arrange matters peacably, if possible, and if he cannot, he will do so forcibly.

The free State men are hurrying to Lawrence from every quarter.

Col. James Lane has been sent for.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

VICKSBURG, July 20.—The R. W. McRae passed at 1, and the J. D. Early at 6 P. M.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, Capt. Gray, sailed at 8 o'clock this morning for New York, via Havana, with the California mails and the following passengers:

To New York—Judge Bradley, D. Kirby, J. C. Wood, Mrs John Taagart, Mrs Hilard, Mrs Gray, 2 children, P. Dubon, J. Salana, J. Morley and child, Louis Michel, Meyer Kohn, Pt. Kelley, B. Davis, Miss Ann Charles, Mrs Cady and 3 children, and 12 steerage.

For Havana—Colonel Green, Joaquin Gomenes, A Perez, F. o Marty, lady and boy, J. Serabo, Chas Goiles, and 2 steerage.

For Calpo—Miss Tucker, Miss Trell, Mrs Pilser and child, Messrs Johns, Inpiro, Doty, Orlancko, and 10 steerage.

Squatter Sovereignty.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.—The Charleston *Mercury* is replying, in a series of able articles, to a bill of complaint brought against its course on sectional questions by the Edgefield *Advertiser*. From an article in the *Mercury* of Tuesday, we make the following extract:

Although the South had most earnestly contended against this doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty when it wrested California from us—Mr. Calhoun affirming that it was worse than the Wilmot Proviso—yet it had a little more inconceivable, the South was decoyed by partyism into supporting it in the Kansas Nebraska act. We do not doubt the patriotism of the Southern members in Congress. They doubtless supposed that they were doing the best they could for the South; but we do question the wisdom of the policy. They consent to a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, when the South had much to gain by its continuance, and put the rights of the South upon a scramble in population for our Territories, to be determined hap-hazard by the first adventurers to reach them equally unconstitutional with the Wilmot Proviso and the Missouri restriction.

Before the Dred Scott case was determined, the government might properly have asserted that the squatter Sovereignty feature of the Kansas Nebraska act was constitutional. But, since this decision, we are at a loss to know upon what principle it is enforced.—Mr. Buchanan delivered his inaugural address before this decision was known. But it was certainly known long before Gov. Walker reached Kansas. He was instructed by the administration to carry out the principle of Squatter Sovereignty in the Kansas Nebraska act. How true his assertion is, time will develop; but we suppose under his policy, right or wrong, we can have a pretty clear idea of the value to the South of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

We are to lose Kansas, and thus gain nothing by the repeal, whilst the Territories South of the line it established between the slave and free States will now be open to future contest. To show how keenly the Northern mind is awake to the subject, we give below an extract from the *Squatter Sovereign*, in Kansas. This paper was the organ of the Pro-slavery Southern Rights Democratic party, but one of the first effects of Gov. Walker's entrance into the Territory was the purchasing up of this paper by the National (now anti-slavery) Democrats. It goes for Freesoil and Democracy. In speaking of Gov. Walker's message, it says:

The tub which he throws to the whale, by his intimation that the Cherokee Indian country may be incorporated into a slave State, is hardly a decent dodge, and will fail of working the intense ones of the pro-slavery school.

The Governor's reference to it, under existing circumstances, is well calculated, in and of itself, and taken as a whole, to defeat his benevolent design to convert it into a free State, if there is good land there—if it is a country that can be converted into farms, gardens and town sites—if it is in good geographical position for railroad lines, and is capable of supporting those institutions, the white man wants it, and in a very brief period will be found in it, laying off "corner lots" and staking out "claims." The white man who goes there will take no darky with him.

We beg leave, most respectfully, to submit to our cotemporary that our gain in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise does not add much to the security or satisfaction of the South.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Iberville *Sentinel* says:

The rain we spoke of last week as being much needed, came down in refreshing showers on Saturday and Sunday evenings, in Plaquemine and other portions of the parish, enabling planters to and out their sugar potatoes alips—an item of no small importance to plantations of all sizes. We have heard nothing unfavorable to the sugar crop, and presume that it is in a flourishing condition.

The Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* remarks:

The showers we have had during the past week have been most welcome, and as the clouds still threaten a farther deluge, we say "let them come down." They have been very beneficial to our cane, which stood in need of it.

We take the following from the Baton Rouge *Gazette and Comet*:

Tell us no more "*we cannot here Native Wine.*"—A basket full of Catawba grapes, from the place of Mr. Geo. P. Briant, yesterday, will satisfy the most skeptical that this delicious fruit can be grown here with as much success as in Ohio. Indeed, if Mr. Briant carry out his design of making a pipe of the article next year, we shall challenge Mr. Longworth to come down and contend for the medal.

The question, "will cymlings grow together," has been solved by Mr. Briant. We have a *rara avis in terris*, in the shape of two cymlings, united soul to soul, in a manner, understood by Dame Nature herself, alone. They are regular Siamese twins, they are; and if the Physico-Medical Society had any life in it, we should insist on a pilgr to hail the world why 'tis so, in violation of what certain philosophers please to denominate "fixed laws."

A fatal affray occurred last Wednesday night at Hoboken, N. J., between two young men named Oscar De Grandcourt and Frederick Cuevas, in which the former was shot in the left temple. He died the next day. The Coroner's inquest resulted in a verdict fully implicating Cuevas. Several causes have been assigned for the quarrel, but the real cause does not appear to have transpired.

The report of the death of Robert Holmes, the celebrated Irish barrister, who defended Emmet in 1803, and John Mitchell in 1848, is unfounded. The venerable and distinguished advocate, who retired some years since from the practice of his profession, is alive and well, and resides at present with his son-in-law in London.

PRESTIGIANA.—The wit of the Louisville *Journal* is perfectly inexhaustible. Here are a few keen arrows from its quiver:

The Southern *Democrat* says that the "Louisville *Journal* is continually revolving upon all subjects." We are not much surprised that the Democrats, in view of the destruction our Journal is continually causing in their ranks, consider it a *revolver*.

We understand that a great many Democratic expectants in the South are much dissatisfied with Mr. Buchanan, because he does not make place for them by dismissing all the old incumbents of office. They complain that, although they had high expectations, he doesn't *turn out* well.

The editor of the *South* says that it "is a historical fact, that, since the emancipation of the blacks in the West Indies, the sugar crop there has been constantly *deteriorating in quantity*." He doesn't say whether it has been *diminishing* in *quality* or not.

One of our exchanges suggests that General Wool, instead of Col. Cumming, should have been sent to Utah. We guess that the Mormons will, if necessary, be wooled by Cumming as effectually as they could be by Wool himself.

We daily receive intelligence from various parts of this Congressional district going to show that the Democracy have a very feeble *Hold* on the people.

HOMICIDE.—On Sunday, the 12th instant, at the lumber and shingle making camp of Mr. Thomas Highton, three miles above the upper line of Jackson county, in the county of Jefferson, Miss., a melancholy affray took place between Mr. Oscar Smith and George Bule, in which the first was killed by a bowie knife. In attempting to confine Bule, to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, summoned from Jefferson county, Miss., the persons who were tying him were resisted by fire-arms, and Bule escaped.

Mr. Highton was, at the time this occurred, in Natchez with a lumber raft; otherwise he expresses the hope that he could have prevented the fight and final catastrophe.

There were from twelve to fifteen lumbermen present when the homicide was committed.

City Intelligence.

RECORDER BRYE'S COURT.—Lawrence Morris was yesterday sent to prison without bail, to await his examination on the 25th instant, on the charge of having, on Sunday last, severely wounded Louisa Freeman, on Perdido street, by striking her on the head with a bucket.

Philip, Celestine and Ernestine Chopat and Barbara Bauer, were held to answer, on the 24th instant, to the charge of having insulted and abused the family of Augusta Fau, who lives in their street.

Jean Treho was held in $300 to answer, on the 28th instant, to the charge of having resisted and foiled a constable in the execution of a writ of $79 85, being the proceeds of a sale of bread with which he had been entrusted by J. A. Guillotte, proprietor of the U. S. Bakery, Julia street.

James Johnson will be up for examination, this morning, on the charge of stealing a carpet bag from the Levee.

James Crelin was examined on the charge of having assisted Frank Patton, and knocked down a man with a sandbag, on the night of June 11th, with intent to rob him. The evidence showed that Patton had had a difficulty with a third party; that Mann challenged the latter to fight, but had not strike him, and that O'Hara knocked him down, but made no attempt to rob him. Mann was held to be discharged, and O'Hara was sent under bail of $500 to be tried by the First District Court on a charge of assault and battery.

Maria Murphy, Ann Connolly, Jane Cash, Mary McMann, Mrs. McCloskey, Mary Ryan, Elizabeth Burk and Ann Lynch were charged with worthlessness as vagrants, for a term of three months each.

RECORDER FARRE'S COURT.—Peter Manuel was yesterday sent to prison, to await his trial before the First District Court on the charge of having, on the 15th inst., attacked Elizabeth Manuel with a knife, and inflicted on her such a wound as than anybody. The assault was committed in the house of the accused, on St. Philip street, near the Levee. Ed. William, for assaulting Sophronie Jane Cartier, yesterday morning, on Franklin street, was required to find Crilish securities of $500 to appear for examination.

G Elbers, for insulting G. Hoefner, and threatening to take his life, was ordered to find securities in $500 to keep the peace.

RECORDER SOLOMON'S COURT.—Armand Syb was yesterday required to answer to the charge of assaulting and beating George Wolterman, last day night, in the Pontchartrain Railroad cars.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Bouvier were held for trial before the First District Court on the charge of assaulting Antoine Carrere, with intent to kill him. James Kinnear was held to bail, in $500, to answer to the charge of having assaulted Bernard Lyons last Sunday evening.

Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Paul Kelly, aged 18 years old, who died on the Mississippi Levee, on Sunday, after a long illness. Though the accident took place in the parish of Jefferson, the body was found within the limits of the parish of Orleans, whither it had been brought. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death while riding a half nine race by being thrown violently against the side of the train coming from a horse known as the "Blind Horse," supposed belonging to a Mr. Clark. It appears that the horse bolted through a picket fence, and kicked himself and rider. The boy's head came in contact with a post, and was barely grazed and mangled, enough that he died almost immediately. The jury declare that as Clark induced the boy to ride the horse, knowing it to be subject to bolting, and that said boy was a minor, he should be held accountable for the death of the boy. The jury however, exempt the proprietors of the track from all blame in the premises. We understand that the horse was the property of a negro boy, who, it is stated, that, in consequence of this verdict Clark was placed under arrest.

Mr. Highton was also held on the body of Robert Cobb, a native of New York, whose body was found on No. 6 Carondelet street, "dead by congestion of the brain, caused by intemperance." He deceased was 28 years of age.

SCUPPER DEATH.—Yesterday morning a member of the Fire Department called at the City Hospital and left down out only on Dryades street, as he was on his way home, the body of a man who died in the previous night, and was taken to his house in a corpse. Walker is said to have been a good officer and a worthy man. We understand that his sudden death was caused by disease of the heart.

DROWNED.—A young man named George W. Mansouvrier, until lately a clerk in the Pioneer Mansion, was drowned last Tuesday evening at the Second Bastion ferry landing, by falling into the river, while endeavoring to get into the ferry boat. He had dark hair and a light complexion, and was dressed in a check coat, black coat, pants and shoes. As the body has not yet been found any information that may lead to its recovery will be thankfully received by William T. Vaudry, care of Loyd & Pierson, No 88 Drayier street.

LARCENY.—A negro man named Arthur Duffie was arrested last night on the charge of robbing Adams to answer to the charge of stealing $140 from the cash box of one of Hart, Thomas & Co's omnibuses.

ACCIDENT.—A boy, 12 years of age, named Martin Reily, was drowned yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, while bathing in the river, opposite the foot of Josephine street. The body, we believe, was not recovered.

CITY MORTALITY.—The interments made in the various cemeteries of this city during the week ending last Sunday were as follows:

Charity Hospital	19
Cypress Grove, No. 1	3
" " " 2	3
Greenwood	1
Odd Fellows' Rest	1
Catholic, No. 1	3
" 2	15
St. Vincent de Paul	1
Protestant	5
Lafayette	14
St. Joseph's Asylum	1
St. Patrick's	17
St. Louis	4
Hebrew, Fourth Dist	0
Metairie Ridge	0
Total	113

To the Afflicted.

SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—Cure guaranteed in all cases, or the money will be refunded. Use PERRY DAVIS' Vegetable Pain Killer according to direction, and will cure many aches and pains out of every hundred. Try it, it surely will not hurt you, and it may do you a world of good.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 21 and 181 Chartres st.

Another Horrid Accident.

How often is the community startled by such announcements in the daily press! A beloved child, from carelessness or other cause, has become dreadfully burnt or scalded. Parents the very best article you can use is DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR—tested by thousands for many years to come to absorb the produce of the gold fields without losing made sensible of any material depreciation of the currency.

We will not follow M. LEVASSEUR through the numerous statistical details into which he subsequently enters in order to explain the great phenomenon of our day, viz: the disappearance of silver in proportion as gold flows in, a circumstance more severely felt in France than in other countries; but we cannot omit to state that, in his opinion, it is the arbitrary proportion of value legally adopted in the states of continental Europe (fixed at 15 of silver to one of gold) a proportion evidently unfield between two metals the relative value of which is subject to constant change, that "France owes the melancholy privilege of always being a rich mine of speculation for other gold-producing states." The author now inquires which of the two metals ought to be chosen for a standard.

The French law, indeed, establishes five grammes of silver at 9·10ths as the unit value, but it also sanctions gold as a legal tender; and whichever of the two metals be preferred, this preference is sure to give an unfair advantage to the holder either of gold or silver, as the case may be. One of the great arguments against gold is its present depreciation; but who can tell whether silver may not, at no distant period, undergo a similar depreciation? The production of gold appears inexhaustible at present; but on the other hand, has not M. de Humbolt predicted, from personal observation, and positive scientific data, that a day would come when the silver mines of America would be worked along a line of 12,000 kilometers? Again, the production of silver depends on that of quicksilver; what if new mines of that metal, hitherto unsuspected, were shortly discovered? Since the discovery of mines of mercury in California the price of that substance has fallen from 77, viz. to 25 francs, and there is a fall of six per cent. in the value of silver. Hence there is no reason to conclude that silver will always retain the stability requisite for a standard of value. But even now in France still in a condition to dictate the law? Has not the commercial interest already declared in favor of gold? Since 1848 the mints of France have coined 7743 millions of francs of gold, and the quantity is daily increasing. Hence the question is not, strictly speaking, one of choice, and commerce alone will complete the revolution itself, unless the State at length resolve to legalize a state of things which is already beyond its control.

An association has been formed by the most prominent architects of New York, "for the purpose of promoting the scientific and practical perfection of its members, and elevating the standing of the profession." Richard Upjohn is President.

Sparkling Champagne.

HAVANA PEACHES AND SWEETMEATS—Assorted Fruits, Paste and Jelly, fresh from the well known manufactory "La Dama," for sale by MORENO BROTHERS,
jy21 34 Old Levee st.

HAVANA SUGAR—500 boxes white, yellow and brown, in store, for sale by MORENO BROTHERS,
jy21

PAPER CIGARS—A few bales of the celebrated brand Espanola, in store and for sale by MORENO BROTHERS,
jy21 2w 34 Old Levee st.

HAVANA CIGARS, HAVANA CIGARS—Just received per brig Mary Elizabeth, an excellent assortment, comprising every desirable quality, and consisting, in part, of the following favorite brands, viz: El Adarita, El Sultan, Ant Garcia & Co, Superior, Nacionales, El Sol, Fulton, as which, with our well selected stock, now on hand, we offer for sale on very reasonable terms
jy21 2w MORENO BROTHERS, 34 Old Levee st.

GREEN PEAS—200 half boxes, on board and in store. For sale by DUNTZE & BKM,
jy21 corner Royal and Conti sts.

TEA arrive per ship Isaac E. Williams, from Marseilles:
100 boxes olives, capers and pickles
24 Bass absynthe
10 superior extract liquor
10 Moss d'Or Cassis, superior
5 Kirsch water
20 " green liquor, T. Fagan
4 bales Alicante assorted
20 bales Alicante Rosin
20 " marachino
For sale by HENRY VALETON,
jy20 90 St. Louis street.

BEANS—100 barrels small white, landing from bark John Parker, for sale by
jy21 DONNELLY, BETZINA & CO.,
65 Tchoupitoulas st

CANDY—500 boxes, for sale by
jy21 J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

PIMENTO—180 bags Jamaica, in bales do, for sale
jy21 by J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

OLD MONONGAHELA AND BOURBON WHISKY—200 bbls, for sale by J. HART & CO.,
jy21 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

SNUFF—Goodwyn's, Garrett's and Sherlock's, for sale by J. HART & CO.,
jy21 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

SODA—200 kegs Bicarbonate, 60 cases Sal Soda, for sale by J. HART & CO.,
jy21 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

QUININE—5000 ounces, for sale by J. HART & CO.,
jy22 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

WHITE WINE—65 barrels White Wine, "Ville de Vaudoise," 25 do do Haut Sauterne, 150 cases do do No. 2 Haut Sauterne, "Jacob" cognac, 10 and 12 St Louis street.

CLARET—80 cases Claret, St Emilion and Medoc red, 20 do do St Radon, 25 do do Depris Margaux, 15 do do Chablis, 1 pipe Cognac, for sale by KUG. ROCHERAU & CO.,
jy20 17 and 19 St Louis street.

CHAMPAGNE—60 baskets Champagne Wine, (12 bottles) Krug & Co, 10 do do, 24 half bottles, perfect blended from various growths, for sale by KUG. ROCHERAU & CO.,
jy20 17 and 19 St Louis street.

SHERRY & PORTO—25 barrels Port, Royal Company, 20 do Sherry. For sale by KUG. ROCHERAU & CO.,
jy20 17 and 19 St Louis street.

FOR SALE—To arrive per ships Lorenzo, Arlington and Bursey, from Bordeaux:
60 cases superior Claret, Medoc
40 do family claret
10 cases of 100 half bottles, green port
2 do of 100 half do, cape in oil
1 do of 100 half do, truffles
4 do of 100 half do, French table in juice,
100 do of 100 qr bottles, sardines
50 do of extra fancy do do
For sale by GRATIAS, COMMAGERE & CO.
20 Customhouse st

DOLEBEAR'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
106.....CANAL STREET.....106

ALL who wish to be ready for full employment should begin immediately. Penmanship, Book keeping, Mathematics, English,