THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST.

The New-Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXIX. WHOLE NO. 11,562.

THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC 31.

OUR PAPER.

The BEE will appear as usual on Monday morning.

THE NEW YEAR.

The Year of Grace 1860 will commence to morrow, and as our paper does not appear on Sunday, we avez ourselves of the present opportunity to wish our friends and reade's the customary compliments of the season, and to express the hope that throughout the coming year they may possess as much of genuine happiness and peace of mind as is given to humanity to enjoy. The year now passing to its end has been fruitful in the blessings of prosperity and health. That which will dawn to-morrow is in some respects enveloped in shadows, clouds and darkness. But it is a consolation and support to know that Gon's providence is perpetually over us, and that from the falling of a sparrow to the convulsion of an empire, His is in all. Let us then calmly await the future, relying with unshaken faith on Him who has thus far protected and preserved us with peculiar favor.

THE FUTURE OF BLACK REPUBLICANISM.

We called attention yesterday to the comparative mildness and moderation of language which characterizes the Black Republican call for a National Convention to nominate candidates for the next Presidential contest. The terms in which this paper is couched leave but little doubt on our mind that the Black Republicans have been forced by recent expressions of public opinion virtually to disavow extreme Abolition doctrines. It is worthy of note that the call includes particularly the members of the People's party in Pennsylvania, and the old line Whigs and Americans of New Jersey, who style themselves "the Opposition." Now, both of these parties repudiate distinctive anti-Slavery principles, and would, under no conceivable contingency, affiliate with or commit themselves to a party enunciating direct Abolition tenets, such, for instance, as have marked the public addresses of SEWARD, WILSON, and other Black Republican leaders. If, then, the People's party and the New Jersey Opposition are represented in a Black Republican Convention, we may feel tolerably certain that their influence will be exerted to strip the platform which may be adopted of all those odious and exclusive sectional features which have on previous occasions recommended it to the support of the ultra Abolitionists.

Suppose this policy succeeds, and Black Republicanism loses its favor of fanaticism, what will be the result? Simply that it will forfeit the sympathy and support of the Abolitionists who, as our readers are well aware, have gradually acquired no inconsiderable amount of strength. In such an event, although Black Republicanism might become less abhorrent to the conservative masses, it would not be more acceptable to them, while it would assuredly be denounced as a weak and culpable surrender to the South by that growing faction of unconditional Abolitionists which is represented by WENDELL PHILLIPS, GARRISON and others. We are arguing on the most plausible presumption, viz: that the Black Republicans will eschew Abolitionism, because they perceive manifestly that unless they do so they will forfeit all claim to the aid of intelligent and moderate men who have heretofore given them some countenance.

If Black Republicanism divorces itself from Abolitionism, what is left of its boasted principles. There may be a difference of opinion in the North and South touching the power of Congress to pass laws for the protection of slavery in the Territories, but these differences have ceased to possess a practical bearing, as there is no Territory the social status of which is unsettled. In the words of a most able and thoroughly national journal—the Boston *Courier*—the whole question is one of a merely abstract nature and of past application. Would it be the part, therefore, of men in their reasonable faculties to run the highest hazard of civil convulsion upon a proposition which has no bearing upon existing facts? For it has none what ever—and the Republican party is forced, therefore, upon the Abolition ground, or else to separate itse f openly and thoroughly from its directores and their mischievous consequences. If it takes the former position, the North will know how to meet it, by any necessary mode of action—if the latter, it has no further ground upon which to stand; there is no longer any cause of serious division between the South and the North; it must be one gradually but rapidly and quietly merged in the great body of the avowed friends of the Union, at the North and the South, and the Abolition party will soon sink into more than its original insignificance.

This may be considered an oversanguine view of the subject, and perhaps it would be, were it not the conclusion of a calm and unbiased observer, enjoying abundant opportunities of witnessing the developments of popular sentiment in a region habitually infested by political Abolitionists. We must not forget that the Black Republican programme already referred to furnishes marked confirmation of the justness of these opinions, and proves conclusively that the opponents of slavery are being compelled, by an irresistible outside pressure, to assume a new and more qualified position towards the South. We trust that the predictions of our Boston cotemporary may be fully verified.

A. LEVISON, Esq.—We perceive that the gentleman is announced as a candidate for Secretary of the State Senate. As we have long enjoyed the acquaintance of Mr. Levison, we take pleasure in bearing testimony to his entire fitness for the office. He possesses a sound intelligence, remarkable quickness of apprehension, and is perfectly familiar with parliamentary rules. We may add that Mr. Levison is an old and thoroughgoing Democrat—a circumstance which ought to recommend him to a Legislature of the same politics.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.—Those who are in need of elegantly illustrated and richly bound books for New Year's gifts, will find every thing they wish at THOMAS L. WHITE's, bookseller, No. 105 Canal street. His holiday books for 1859 are superior to most of those which we have yet seen, and will no doubt be speedily disposed of. We think ourselves bound to call the particular attention of our readers, who, almost as a man, are gathering, we know, the presents which are to be offered to-day or to-morrow, to Mr. THOMAS L. WHITE's advertisement in another column.

SALE OF SPLENDID JEWELRY.—Mr. H. Vigoli will sell to day, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the corner of Conti street and Exchange Alley, a large invoice of magnificent jewelry, recently imported from Paris. The stock comprises a lot of splendid diamonds.

The attention of city and country buyers is called to the sale of foreign and American dry goods to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock by VIAN et Co., at their auction rooms, No. 28 Customhouse street.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale of Boots, shoes and Brogans, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the new auction salerooms of E. Roger & Co., No. 42 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

Of the twenty-two men who joined in the Harper's Ferry invasion, seven were killed at Harper's Ferry, five have since died on the scaffold, four, Stevens and Hazlett, are yet in the custody of the Virginia authorities, and three, Merriam, Tidd and one of old Brown's sons, escaped, and are now in Canada.

A good story is told by the Chicago *Times* about the appointments of Postmasters in that State. The unlucky appointee who compelled to decline for the reason set forth below:

Dear Sir—Although I acknowledge the honor of my appointment, I regret to say that I have yet an unexpired term of five years to serve in the penitentiary, which compels me to decline your flattering offer.

WILLIAMS'S THEATRICALS.—The first time I saw my eldest boy to church, when he was two and a half years old, I managed, with caresses, and frowns, and candy, to keep him very still till the sermon was half done. By this time his patience was exhausted, and he had climbed to his feet, and stood up the most looking at the preacher (his father) quite intently. Then, as if he had hit upon a capital relief for his troubles, he pulled up by the chin to attract my attention, and exclaimed in a distinct voice, "*Mamma, make Pulpit big, grow!*"

The human hair is a singularly beautiful thing to look at under the microscope. It is made of successive layers or overlapping scales, gradually tapering to a point like the scales on a fish's back. Under a high power the edges are serrated with shallow, fine teeth; it is perfectly transparent, and marked with a great many transverse lines, exceedingly irregular and distinct. Blood globules are more like hair than like any other animals'; but the nucleus lines are finer and closer, and no new teeth are visible at the edges. The finer lines of the horse and ass have the overlapping plates about as close as in human hair, but they are sufficiently different in the arrangement to distinguish, or pick.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

One Day Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

Preparations for the Paris Congress.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTLAND, Dec. 30.—The steamship North Briton, Capt. Thomas Jones, of the Montreal Ocean Company's Line, arrived at her wharf this evening. She left Liverpool on Wednesday, December 14th, touched at Queenstown on Thursday, the 15th, and brings advices from Liverpool and London one day later than those received by the Arago.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, December 15.—The sales of Cotton on Thursday, the day of the North Briton's sailing from Queenstown, were estimated at 10,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 2000.

The market closed steady, with a good demand.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

The Breadstuffs market closed quiet, and prices generally remain unchanged. Provisions closed dull and inactive. The previous quotations were barely maintained. Lard closed heavy, and has nominally declined 1s to 2s. The Produce market closed generally unchanged.

CONSOLS.

The funds closed steady at yesterday's quotations. Consols for account are quoted at 96¾ ex-dividend.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The general and political news by the North Briton is not of social importance.

The Great Eastern Steamship Company have succeeded in negotiating a loan of £40,000 to enable the directors to complete the equipments of the steamer and finish the cabins and ornamental portions of the ship.

The British Government has appointed Sir H. Grant to the command of the expedition to China, and he has accepted the appointment.

Active preparations are on foot at Paris for the approaching European Congress.

Several of the representatives to the Congress have already arrived, and others are en route.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

A dispatch from Paris to London, and thence to Queenstown, on Thursday, the 15th, states that the Paris Bourse was flat, and the three per cent. rentes had declined 1 since Tuesday, the 13th inst.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Both Houses of Congress met as usual to-day, but the proceedings are entirely devoid of interest.

No progress was made towards the organization of the House, and additional ballot have been taken for Speaker.

Both Houses adjourned over to Tuesday, on account of the New Year's holiday, which is celebrated at the North on Monday.

EXECUTION OF ROBERT BAXTER.

VICKSBURG, December 30.—Robert Baxter, who was charged with killing a man by the named Dunbar in Warren county during last winter, was hung in this place at three o'clock this evening. It is said that before Baxter was brought to the scaffold, he made a full confession concerning the murder, and finally acknowledged his guilt.

STEAMBOAT PASSING VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, December 30.—The steamer New Uncle Sam passed on her way down at three, and the Charmer at four o'clock this evening.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR 1859.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The total value of imports at this port during the year 1859 amounts to $113,000,000, against $60,000,000 during last year, and $90,000,000 in the year 1857.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.

ST. LOUIS, December 30.—A steamboat—name unknown—has sunk in the river near Alton, Illinois, been caught and forced down by the ice, which has nearly interrupted navigation.

It is believed, however, that the steamer will be raised.

LATER FROM PIKE'S PEAK.—EXCITEMENT AT THE MINES.

LEAVENWORTH, December 30.—The Pike's Peak express from Denver City has arrived here, bringing $10,000 in gold dust.

Considerable excitement prevailed at the mines, owing to the refusal of the miners on the Russell and Gregory diggings to pay the taxes levied on them for the support of the Territorial government. Their resistance has produced a great deal of excitement, though not of a serious character.

MARINE DISASTER.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The ship Plutarch, from New York for Antwerp, was cleared off Antwerp on the 14th inst. The officers and crew are safe and well.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, December 30.—Western Pork closed yesterday at $16 per bbl. Lard is quoted at 10c. per lb. Flour is quoted at $5 40 per bbl. Whisky closed firm at 22½c. per gall. Corn is quoted at 50 to 52c. per bush. Oats are quoted at 48 to 50c. per bush.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The Cotton market closed very stiff, quotations being well maintained; the sales consisted of 1200 bales; Middling Uplands is quoted at 11½c. Flour closed firm; the sales amounted to 12,000 bbls. Yellow Corn is quoted at 85 to 86c. per bush. Eastern Mess Pork is quoted at 16 to 16½c. Muscovado Sugar closed at 7 to 7½c., having advanced ½c. since the last quotations. Molasses closed at 32 to 33c. per gall.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

ST. LOUIS, December 30.—The Mississippi river at this point is falling slowly. The river is quietly gorged up with ice below. There is about six feet of water from Cairo.

LOUISVILLE, December 30.—The Ohio river at this point is still falling, with 7 feet of water in the canal, and 5 feet on the falls.

MR. EVERETT'S MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.—The number of the New York *Ledger* just issued contains the last of the series of the "Mount Vernon Papers," by Mr. Everett. The chapter is devoted to a description of the *Ledger* establishment and its immense business. The weekly circulation of the journal is stated to be about 400,000 copies! Mr. Everett says: "this vast concern has been built up within a very few years by the untiring industry, tact, energy and good sense of one self-made man, entering upon the business with no advantages of education but those of a common school, without capital, without powerful friends, and without resorting to the ordinary means of gaining public favor and securing lucrative patronage. * * It may be mentioned as the most extraordinary, the most creditable, and as an example to others, the most salutary feature of Mr. Bonner's course, that in the entire progress of this great enterprise and in its present management, he has never signed or indorsed a note of hand, nor borrowed a dollar; and that in every part of his immense establishment *Sunday is a day of rest!*" Mr. Bonner, in the editorial columns of the *Ledger*, alludes to the close of the "Mount Vernon Papers," and says the publication of them "*has paid*—amply, bountiously paid. We are perfectly satisfied with the result." In regard to Mr. Everett's efforts to purchase Mount Vernon, Mr. Bonner says: "His course has elevated the patriotic tone of the whole country, and set in action sentiments and emotions which have drawn closer the bonds of union from one end of the land to the other. These considerations have added not a little to the satisfaction with which we have contemplated our engagement with Mr. Everett." Mr. Bonner announces, in conclusion, that Mr. Everett will contribute occasionally to the *Ledger* during the ensuing year.

A KENTUCKY GOVERNOR'S GRAMMAR.—Referring to slavery, Governor McGoffin, in his message, says:

"The Spaniards, the English and the Dutch, all recognized it by law, and dealt in *them* as traffic—as merchandise."

This is very good history, very bad grammar. It strikes us that the Governor, as a general thing, is a little careless in his syntax.

Governor McGoffin says it would have been better for the public interests if "our present banks had been prevented from issuing bills *of no less* denomination than ten dollars." Does the Governor really mean that it would have been better if the banks had been prevented from issuing bills of a greater denomination than ten dollars. That is what he really says.

He also intended to have *Eluded* in this paper to the slavery question."

We respectfully submit that the imperfect lightning at quite good enough for an imperfect intention.—*Louisville Journal.*

PRODUCTS OF CALIFORNIA.—In the *Congregationalist*, Boston, of November 18, is a letter from Rev. J. C. Holbrook, dated San Francisco, October 5, in which he thus speaks of some things which he saw at the State Fair:

In fruit culture probably California may challenge the world. It is amazing to see to what perfection it grows, and especially the grape. Fortunes are made every year from the productions of orchards and vineyards. Pears have been grown of four pounds weight, strawberries seven inches circumference, peaches seventeen inches, and I have seen apples that weighed 136 lbs. One pile of pumpkins eight feet round were composed of specimens, one of which weighed less than 200 lbs. Squashes from fifty which 350 lbs. And what will your farmer readers say to a fleece of wool of fourteen months growth, weighing *forty-five and a half pounds!* I saw that at the State Fair at Sacramento. Another weighed 27½ lbs.; another 26, one year old! There was also exhibited a single one ingot of gold worth $16,000, weighing 3 228 oz. troy, one foot long and two inches through. There were some fine specimens of embroidery and dressing, and some very tolerable paintings, and surpassed photographs. There were splendid carriages, and many implements of agriculture and mechanic manufacture, and most beautiful woolens from Oregon, native wool. Nor was the job wonder seen there; the building itself in which the exhibition was held, 150 feet long by 50 broad, two stories of brick, and completed at an expense of $20,000, in forty-five days from the laying of the first foundation stone.

We find, says the Louisville Journal, the following paragraph in our Southern exchanges, quoted from the *Pennsylvanian*, the leading Democratic organ of Mr. Buchanan's State. It escaped our notice in that paper, though we are accustomed to read it carefully, and are accustomed to think that there must be some affiliation in the sentiment of the paternity. It sets the leading Democrats, does not sound like *Pennsylvania*, and it manfully rebukes Mr. Buchanan, which the *Pennsylvanian* dares not do. Mr. Buchanan, it is a genuine extract, it is, as the Lexington *Pennsylvanian* says, the most remarkable case of telling the truth we have met for a long period of time. We have italicised some of the most striking passages:

The South, as well as the whole country, has been basely deceived and betrayed by the men it has helped to power and plunder. The Charleston *Mercury*, as we have before said, is a consistent journal. It is the only consistent, but it is honest and candid. It expresses its opinions fearlessly, and in this respect does much more than do those Southern journals which, while holding the same sentiments, are afraid to speak out and let the country know how completely they have been deceived. The Democratic party made them large promises, as they did as at the North, and have utterly failed them as they have their supporters here. The Republicans declared it a sectional party long ago, and now the South wears the same charge. It is not so much as a sectional party. If it were, it would be deserving of more esteem than at present. Democratic leaders *care no more for one portion of the Union than the other, their only principles being those of aggrandizement and national plunder.* Our Southern friends do right to repudiate them, as they have so basely betrayed their trust. They have been already and repeatedly repudiated at the North, their only supporters here being those whom they can deceive or buy. By boasting the Southern people they managed to place Mr. Buchanan and his horde in power, and now that game is played out. They have no alternative but annihilation. The issues in the next contest will be on the questions of protection, slavery extension, and internal improvements; and the position of the Democracy on all these subjects is *manifestatory to both North and South.* Democracy has no position *except on the mount of corruption and falsehood.* From that they are to be driven by the united forces of two deceived and indignant sections.

A SURPRISING STATEMENT.—We find in some of the Georgia papers a late letter from the Hon. Thomas Hardeman, Jr., Representative in Congress from the Third District of Georgia, from which we take an extract which somewhat surprises us. Referring to the proposition of the Southern Opposition in reference to the election of Speaker, which we gave yesterday, Mr. Hardeman proceeds as follows:

Every Democrat here admits that our votes will avail them nothing unless they can get some of their own men who are voting against them, and they have no hope of this, and so admit. Still they and their papers charge upon us a delay of the organization. I think an American from the South or Sherman will be elected. I would not be surprised to see Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, settled upon as a compromise man. Brigs, of New York, is as true as steel. He is an eminently conservative man, and will vote for us to the bitter end.

You will now have a little insight into the management of Democratic affairs here. The first day of the session they began an informatory debate upon the slavery question, intended alone for *home* consumption, and they are still pounding time speaking to empty benches. I have heard the speakers denounce Sherman as unfit to live and as unfit to die, and have seen them, at the conclusion of their remarks, arm Sherman and walk off in social glee. So much for their sincerity and honest indignation.

I tell you the politicians of the Democratic party are making Black Republicans every day by menaces and threats, and the South will yet learn that their Representatives, by imprudence, have added fuel to the flames. The moment you say you are no Democrat, you are denounced as an enemy to Southern rights, and ruled out of Southern organizations. But enough. I write in haste.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—The large number of public speakers in the United States has always the attention of European visitors, and our countrymen have often been called a "nation of orators." The education, system of the country, our political organization, and the increased influence of a man that can speak in public, combine to produce more good, and, if bad, unembarrassed orators here than in any other country of the world. The fluency, boldness and self-possession of American speakers is in marked contrast with the opposite defect so generally noticed in most English orators. John Bull must have a grand dinner when any great object is to be achieved, but Brother Jonathan must have a succession of distinguished speakers, or speakers who wish to be distinguished.

It cannot be denied that many of the speeches in our deliberative assemblies are diffuse, and that the business of the State and nation is retarded by the desire of our public men to "air their vocabulary." In politics it is found that a popular orator will often make a better candidate for his party than a man of more experience and far greater executive ability. The most superficial survey will show what great and forcefore eloquence has in this country, in every department of society the orator is sure to attract attention and honors are showered upon him. These facts should engage the attention of young men, and they should cultivate the art of oratory, with a view of becoming fluent, graceful and consequent speakers. Some of our most gifted public orators have reached their present distinction by long and careful training. Their example should stimulate others to strive for the same degree of excellence.

A Swiss journal has a strange story of a wild girl lately found by a woodman of Saint Margarethem, in the Canton of St. Gall. He discovered her lying, wretchedly clad and benumbed with cold, under some branches, and took her to his house. According to her story, she is the daughter of what are called Heimathless parents—a sort of pariahs who belong to no Canton, and although about eighteen years of age, neither she nor her parents had ever lived in one place for a root. Her father not long since killed her mother in a quarrel, upon which she left him, and had ever since wandered about the woods and mountains, living on wild fruits and vegetables pilfered from gardens. To explain why she had not been discovered sooner, she said that her custom had been to sleep during the day and prowl about at night. She knew of no home belonging to her parents or herself, and has not the slightest idea of religion.

DEATH AND FUNERAL OF THE MOTHER ADELIGIA NUNS OF AMERICA.—Mary Agnes O'Conor, Mother Abbess of the Order of Mercy, in New York, died on Tuesday last, after a long and severe illness. The burial rites have performed this morning in the Convent Chapel in Houston street, by Archbishop Hughes, assisted by the Right Reverend Mr. Starrs, Vicar-General. The coffin draped in black, and covered with beautiful flowers, was placed in the centre of the Chapel, three large tapers burning on each side. The Chapel was hung with mourning. At half-past nine a long procession of the nuns entered, each one bearing a wax taper, and kneeling for a moment before the bier, they knelt in the stalls at each side. The mass for the dead was then sung, the Bishop officiating, assisted by 12 priests, and twelve priests from the principal churches of the city. After the ceremonies were concluded, the coffin, with four pall-bearers on each side and followed by a long train of priests and acolytes, was borne in procession to the Cathedral, where it was deposited in the burial vault of the Order. The imposing procession, as it passed through the streets, attracted considerable attention.

CLIPPER SHIP RESCUE.—The London correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* writes:

An interesting trial of speed [illegible] vessel lately [illegible] London and [illegible] Rio Janeiro, [illegible] vessels were [illegible] these vessels were telegraphed in London, having arrived in the mouth of the Thames on Saturday morning. Wind and tide on Saturday morning [illegible] Hong Kong at exactly the same hour. A large amount of money is staked on the race to China, and the captains are authorized to put their ships to the test.

A SANSCRIPTS DEBT IN A CHURCH.—A gentleman for marking the time having been seen in the Established Church of a parish in Perth, a gentleman residing near Dundee sent to the clergyman, requesting particulars about it, and received in reply the following account of its purpose and use: "Our sandglass is a relic of antiquity. There used to be one in every church in the olden time. Their use was to regulate the length of the long-winded orations with which the ministers of those days were wont to favor their hearers. Watches were not so common then as now; and as the sermons were not written, the preachers, when once set a going, did not know when to stop without such a reasonable monition. With a view to this, a sandglass was erected on a stand in front of the preceptor's desk, so as to be seen by the minister and people. When the sand ran out the preceptor, whose duty it was to attend to it, had it go in front of the minister, to let him know that the time was passing."

THE WIFE.—It needs no skill to break a husband's peace, to destroy his content, the mutiny of spleen, the sullen dread and abortive mood, the kindling scowl and deserted hearth—these, and other same-world miseries, are but a common theme here, have furnished to the quick fancy even of every a man, and planted there, beyond O, may weeping! before that dark arrived dwell on the rude lections of her youth, and shedding the same idea of that tuneful time, when the world olive the promise the or kindly days. And though she may be the injured, till the injuring one—the footprint of not the repenting wife—a happy allusion seems to a conjugal love—a lively allusion to bestow gentle words—a kind of peace to be pardon, and a post, and the longest home had ever found a tender wife, whose heart of golden mass, will soften the hardest and hold her free, as the pad hoped, her yearn of chastening him—loved, loving and contentment, and comfort and the calling of joy.

[illegible]

On the night of December, Thomas De Quincey died at Edinburgh, near which city he had resided for the past sixteen years. For nearly five years he has been more or less of an invalid, and which latter he bore with fortitude and resolution, so that his death was unexpected. Thus with all and delicate constitution, ranked among by the most acute mental sufferings and afflictions which the human mind ever underwent without losing its sanity, he should have lived to the ripe old age of seventy-three years, is a remarkable fact; but it is evidence of still that he retained to the last his vigor and acuteness, and that the spirit which animated his diminutive and shrivelled body, shone on his dying bed with the brilliancy and freshness of youth.

In the twenty or more volumes which De Quincey has left behind him, ample materials are furnished for an accurate picture of his strange, and interesting life. Able to read Greek at the age of six, and to have conversed in a Hebrew mob at fourteen, we find that at the latter age, an open quarrel with his guardian, a runaway from school, a proud but poverty stricken wanderer in the streets of London, receiving his crusts from protectors almost as wretched as himself. This exposure and starvation laid the foundation of acute disease, for the relief of which he resorted to the use of opium. He acquired this habit when he was about eighteen, and it was continued with greater or less excess until 1830, when he was about thirty-five, at which time the celebrated "Confessions" appeared. In the meantime, he had been reconciled to his friends, taken his degree at Oxford, and acquired a thorough and massive education. In 1818, by way of amusing his tortured brain, he took up the study of Political Economy, and, three years after published an essay on the system of Ricardo, which is regarded as the greatest and most profound treatise on Values which was ever published. Since this time, he has been as incessant writer for the British periodicals, his essays embracing every variety of subject in philosophical criticism, history, biography and metaphysics. His works only at certain intervals, and with the utmost rapidity, throw the blurred manuscripts hastily over his shoulder upon the floor, whence they were picked up by his daughter and sold to the periodicals. Of late years, handsome editions of his works have appeared both in Great Britain and in the United States, and have been extensively sold and read.

The striking features of De Quincey's mind was its logical force and subtle power of analysis. Upon this basis was a superstructure of solid, accurate and comprehensive learning; while above all rose his brilliant and impassioned imagination, stretching upwards towards immeasurable space. In his splendid dreams he never forgot his logic; and his most profound essays are lightened by a playful and discursive fancy and warmed by a gentle and delicate humor. His style was rich, pure and flowing, a model of pure and embellished English. In such sketches as "The Vision of Sudden Death," he shows a dramatic power of the highest order; his "Knocking at the Gate in Macbeth" is a critical criticism which proves how thoroughly he understands the great dramas of the soul. His sensibilities were exquisite and imperious; and his imagination, falling at times, assumed most wonderful of mental experiences. Sleep like him, in opium dreams, have visited Jacob among the stars and had celestial visions; but no one ever dared to attempt to describe and paint, in immortal colors, those gorgeous flights of the imagination, and those awful after-plunges into the lowest abysses of misery and despair. Such, we are the judge of his works, De Quincey's moral nature was not perverted by the evil habits which seized on much of his happiness; he wrote like a Christian angel; as a scholar and was legal to the faith which is the ground and pillar of the truth. He was the first man in Europe to appreciate Wordsworth, a fact which speaks volumes for the purity and moral elevation of his tastes.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The Mount Vernon Fund.

Miss Cunningham, the Regent of the Mount Vernon Association, makes the following statement:

You are already aware that $18,000 was paid on the 6th of April, 1858, which was the contract for Mount Vernon was signed by the contracting parties. The first bond of $37,000, due on the 1st January, 1859, was paid on the 2d December. The payment of the second one bond of $41,666, due on 23d February, 1860, was anticipated on 22d February, 1859. The third bond of $41,666, due 23d February, 1861, was anticipated on the 27th April, 1859, leaving to be cancelled only the fourth bond of $41,666, due 23d February, 1862. On this $34,000 has been already advanced leaving a balance of indebtedness of $7,666, with interest on the bond from 6th April, 1859. Thus, $193,333 has been paid towards the purchase of Mount Vernon, $200,000 assumed by the Association. The interest on the three bonds, amounting to $4,601; making the sum amount paid over to Mr. Everett, $197,934.

Mr. Geo. W. Riggs, our Treasurer, to whom the Association is deeply indebted for the zeal and devotion with which he has received his voluntary services, reports investments of $4000 in United States Treasury notes; $10,000 in State of Virginia bonds; thirteen shares of stock of C. R. R. and Bank of Georgetown; one share of stock of Farmers' Bank of Virginia; and the balance in cash, amounting to $2,329; to which must be added some one-tenth of the entire receipts, amounting to $2,601; making the whole amount paid over to Mr. Everett, $197,934. Total amount of interest, $10,521.

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[illegible]

The Regent further states that it is now a party yet to raise the sum of $125,000 in order to provide a permanent fund, the interest of which will be expended in keeping the entire in repair, and in providing a [illegible] to protect and preserve the [illegible] grounds in security, enforce order, &c.

Great [illegible]

Many readers will be interested in the following table of dimensions of [illegible] opera houses in this country and Europe, together with those of the Great Street Theatre in this city, which [illegible] for the sake of comparison. The table is taken from a diagram in the 1859 [illegible] Philadelphia Academy of Music [illegible] the area and seating capacity of the [illegible] drawn by Frederick Graff, Jun., [illegible] of the Academy:

Name.	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Seats.
Grand Opera, Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Academy of Music, New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Drury Lane, London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Academy of Music, Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Covent Garden, London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Theatre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walnut Street Theatre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

It will be observed that the Royal Opera House at Paris is much the largest in the world. The auditorium, however, does not exceed in size that of some of our theatres. The celebrated La Scala, at Milan is the second in point of size, and the Philadelphia Academy of Music the third.

All those included in the above list, however, will be surpassed by the great opera house which the Emperor of Brazil is having built in Rio Janeiro, which is to be of sufficient size and have accommodations for the [illegible] of the artists attached to it.

[*Phil. Bulletin.*]

The bird [illegible] from fish. [illegible] birds' nests, [illegible] of the [illegible] which make these nests [illegible] the [illegible] walking over the [illegible] roof [illegible] to plastering up the [illegible] with [illegible] the composition of [illegible] ink, [illegible] to the [illegible]

An Arrangement [illegible] morning held [illegible] Grant, in the [illegible] of the Republic, prayed with great [illegible] for the peace of [illegible] Queen Victoria. After the [illegible] finished, a [illegible] office of the Queen [illegible] up his petition to the [illegible] Grant, in the course of which he prayed that all [illegible] might live [illegible] in the love of the Lord [illegible] that [illegible] might [illegible] that [illegible] more especially, O Lord, [illegible] dred miles man [illegible] to his country.—Old John Brown.—*Lynn Union Register.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]