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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20.

POLITICAL SCHEMES.

A late Chicago letter to the Richmond *Enquirer* contains the following significant passage:

Letters from Messrs. Slidell, Bright and Glancey Jones to federal office holders in this State are being shown around confidentially by them. These letters urge them to do all in their power to secure the success of the Black Republican candidate. The exposure recently made in the New York *Herald* of the bargain between Slidell, Bright & Co., by which one was to be the candidate for the Presidency and the other the candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1860 is corroborated by the developments that are being made here. It is evident that they intend to defeat the Democratic party in every State where they cannot hope to control the delegation at Charleston, supposing that if they can divide and defeat the party in all the States of their rivals, they may thereby hope to obtain the nomination for themselves. The political conspiracy is not confined to Illinois, but extends to Virginia, and hopes to control the Old Dominion by encouraging and stimulating rival parties in that State, and especially assailing and impairing the influence of Gov. Wise, who more seems to excite their dread and malice fully as much as Senator Douglas.

Our readers will remember that some weeks ago we called attention to an article in the *Herald* purporting to explain the mysterious motives of the constant and reckless assaults upon Senator DOUGLAS made by the Washington *Union*. The *Herald's* explanation amounted to this: that Messrs. SLIDELL and BRIGHT were prominent candidates for the Democratic nominations for President and Vice President in 1860; that they were the favorites of the President; that availing themselves of Mr. BUCHANAN's antipathy towards DOUGLAS on account of the opposition made by the latter to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, they had persuaded the President to sanction a systematic course of hostility and denunciation towards him by the Washington *Union*, and that the object of this movement was, if possible, to kill off DOUGLAS and those who supported him, and to leave the field open for the pretensions of SLIDELL and BRIGHT. The statements of the *Herald*, though plausible, could not be accepted implicitly in the absence of all proof. The extract from the letter above quoted would seem, however, to supply the requisite evidence.

It is difficult, indeed, upon any other hypothesis, to account for the inveterate and unceasing attacks upon DOUGLAS that appear in the administration organ. That sheet must be prompted to such a policy by those whom it represents, and by whom it is controlled. An intimation from headquarters that the Democratic party must suspend its warfare would be sufficient, but no mine has been given, we are straight to conclude that this warfare is not displeasing to the President. Now, whether that functionary is actuated by a desire to promote the political fortunes of Mr. SLIDELL, or simply by an unforgiving spirit towards Senator DOUGLAS, is not the same. The tendency of these attacks is to weaken DOUGLAS, to divide and distract the Democracy of Illinois, and to secure the triumph of the Black Republicans in that State. Few observant persons doubt that this will be the upshot of the exciting canvass now pending in Illinois. Enough, however, is known of the character, a man of indomitable energy, great intellectual powers, and prodigious activity of both mind and body, to hardly expect to conquer at a time a well organized foe, and a cohort of traitors in his own ranks. We think he will be beaten; we believe that there will be a sufficient number of Democratic traitors, encouraged in their perfidy by the administration and its organ, to enable the Black Republicans to succeed.

Douglas once beaten, a formidable competitor in the Democratic nomination is put out of the way. The fall of the Illinois Senator will vastly impair the influence of his distinguished friend and ally, Governor WISE. We expect Messrs. SLIDELL, BRIGHT & Co. will then their chances amazingly improved. The chief objection to the plot is, that it is desperate and dangerous. Victory itself will be a barren triumph. These political conspirators forget that to destroy DOUGLAS is to disorganize the Democracy of Illinois, and to jeopardy the entire North-west; that with the votes of those States, the attempt to elect a Democratic President in 1860 will be hopeless. It would, no doubt, be very agreeable to Senator SLIDELL to behold his name the nominee of the columns of every Democratic journal two years hence, as the party candidate for the Presidency, but his exultation would be marred, even into bitterness and wrath, if an unanimous defeat should terminate the contest. Yet what other result could possibly be expected, if the administration succeeds—as now seems probable—in its mad scheme of evicting DOUGLAS from the nomination with the Democratic party. We call attention to this matter, that no one may feel special wonder is excited. If the course of DOUGLAS has been offensive, surely it is the South which has the best right to arraign him for his shortcomings, yet in the South the Illinois Senator is treated with clemency. Even the opposition journals discriminate widely between him and the Black Republican opponent, and would a thousand of his brother witness his re-election than the success of anti-slavery. Most of the Democratic papers in the South are of the same opinion. It is reserved for presses on the border line of slavery, or in the non-slaveholding States, to evince an unrelenting hatred of DOUGLAS, to affect to be more South-ern than the South herself; to condemn where the injured parties themselves are inclined to forgive. It is clear that this does not flow from any irresistible effusion of love for the South, since, on other occasions, the points in question have been chary enough of Southern sympathies. It is the result of political scheming, and from the sights before us we are justified in concluding that it proceeds from the plots and machinations of ambitious aspirants for the succession, who behold in DOUGLAS that step on which they must fall down, or else jump up.

COMMERCIAL READING ROOMS.—It will be seen by the card in another column that Mr. E. W. COLLIER proposes to reopen the Commercial Reading Rooms at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, from the 15th October next, providing a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to defray the expenses. In such events Mr. COLLIER assures that the Rooms will be kept open for the year. Mr. CHARLES MIFFLIN, late proprietor of the Rooms, will superintend the establishment. See card.

CASS GREEN, Wacoy, Ala.—The Richmond *South* has a long and various article respecting the appointment of Maj. Gamble a Chevalier Wikoff and that famous or rather infamous Hessian, Francis J. Grund, to secret diplomatic missions, and concludes in this wise:

We have only to add, that, if General Cass had had the temerity to select either of these renowned adventurers as an agent of the government, the country will not hold him harmless for having outraged public morality. Better, far better for the Democracy that the head of the State Department were in the darkest recesses of the most impenetrable forest of Michigan than he should thus slightly encroach upon its purity, or trifle with its integrity. We call on the Secretary of state, in behalf of the united Southern Democracy, to revoke at once the appointment of these twin brothers in infamy.

The steamship Empire City, Capt. Griffin, sailed at o'clock this morning for New York, via Key West, with the California mails and the following passengers:

For Havana—Mr. Terasity, F. Ferrer, J. F. Cleary, J. Batteller, A. Lecack, and six in the steerage.

For Cape Haitien—W. A. Johnson, Capt. W. Plummer two clerks, F. Richardson, and forty in the steerage.

The E. C. takes on freight $112,000 in specie for New York.

We are indebted to Mr. Salvant, Assessor of the parish of Plaquemines, through the politeness of J. L. Titus, Esq., for the following interesting statistics:

STATISTICS OF THE PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES.

Number of souls	11,136
Number of free people	5,406
Number of free negroes	205
Number of free white males between 18 and 45 years	1,644
Number of qualified voters	836
Value of land	28,316,500 00
Value of slaves	2,691,600 00
Amount of taxes	18,197 48½
Number of hogsheads of sugar made the past year	14,238
Number of barrels of molasses made the past year	19,218
Number of barrels of rice made the past year	38,206
Number of bushels of corn made the past year	276,200

We see by the Baltimore papers that a certain Dr. Hasbrouck is that city, announcing his readiness to cure all the diseases that flesh is heir to. We advise our correspondents in Baltimore to secure payment in advance for any announcements made by Dr. Hasbrouck or while in New Orleans he had a pleasant but rather inconvenient practice of ignoring his newspaper accounts.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THE DELAY OF THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE EXPLAINED.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The following message, explaining the cause of the delay of a portion of the Queen's telegraphic message to the President, was received by Mr. Archibald, one of the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company of this city, at about 11 o'clock, A. M.:

"TRINITY BAY, August 17, 1858.

"*To Mr. Archibald, New York:*

"The Queen's message to the President was completed this morning at 5 o'clock.

"It was commenced yesterday, and during its reception the operator, at Valentia, desisted sending it, in order to make some slight repairs on the cable.

"Through mistake, the portion received was forwarded to the President as if it contained the whole message.

"(Signed) DESANTY."

The following dispatch was immediately sent to Washington by Mr. Cooper, another of the directors of the company, together with a copy of that to Mr. Archibald:

NEW YORK, August 17, 1858.

"*To the Honorable the President of the United States, Washington:*

"I beg leave to transmit a message this moment received from Trinity Bay, explaining the cause which prevented the whole of the Queen's message being telegraphed from Valentia yesterday. Shall we consider your message to Her Majesty a full reply, and date it this day accordingly?

"The operators at Trinity Bay await our answer. (Signed) PETER COOPER."

[We are indebted for the above dispatches to Mr. E. W. Barnes, manager of the Southern Telegraph Office, in this city.

It appears, from the explanation furnished, that the President's reply was not transmitted to England until the 17th, instead of the 16th, as previously reported.]

THE PRESIDENT'S TRANSATLANTIC MESSAGE.

TRINITY BAY, August 17.—The President's reply to the Queen of England was transmitted to Valentia Bay this morning at 7 o'clock.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL.

MEMPHIS, August 19.—The Great Southern Mail was sent through here yesterday. The Memphis Packet Company have got the contract for the next four years (?)

The salute ordered by the city government was fired Sunday in honor of the completion of the transatlantic telegraph.

RECEPTION OF THE FRIGATE NIAGARA.

ANOTHER CABLE ORDERED

NEW YORK, August 18.—The U. S. steam frigate Niagara was received by a salute of one hundred guns. Crowds of people gathered on the shores and housetops to see and congratulate Mr. Fieldon his arrival.

Mr. Field has written the directors of the Atlantic Cable in England by the Fulton, which sailed to-day, to immediately prepare another cable.

Mr. Field says it is evident that this cable will be able to transmit dispatches as rapidly as any air line, but even then it will not be capable of transmitting all the business which will be thrown upon it at work night and day without cessation.

Until the first of September the cable will be closed to all business except that between the two governments of the United States and England.

PACIFIC MAIL ROUTE.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The Postmaster-General arrived here to-day.

The Butterfield Company will commence carrying the Pacific Overland mail on the 5th of September.

THE CASS-YRISSARI TREATY.

The Cass Yrissari treaty, as amended by the Nicaraguan government, is under consideration by the Executive.

UTAH PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

The Utah Peace Commissioners have had a long interview with the President.

Geo. W. Hernan has received the appointment of Secretary of Legation at Chili.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The City of Washington has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 4th.

SPAIN AND ENGLAND.

It is reported that England has given satisfaction to Spain in the matter of the cruisers in the Cuban waters, and that the United States government have expressed their satisfaction at the action of the Cuban authorities.

INDIA.

There was a vague report in London of the capture of Nana Sahib in India.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—The Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois rivers are falling rapidly. The upper Mississippi is rising. At Louisville the Ohio river is falling, with 34 feet water in the canals.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Cotton firm. Sales of the day 1000 bales. Middling Uplands 12 to 12 7-16c. Flour closed with an advancing tendency. Wheat—Western filed $1 20; White $1 25. Corn—Mixed 73 to 85c.; White 73 to 85c. Mess Pork—Eastern $17 25, Lard dull. Pork—Western mess $17 50. Sugars—Shoulders 6½ to 8c. Tallow firm. Sugar firm. Coffee quiet.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—Flour $4 90 to $5. Whisky 22c. Wheat advanced 5c. Corn advanced 1c. Linseed Oil 75c.

We call the attention of buyers to the sale of boots and shoes, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Blache & Leonard's auction rooms, No. 27 Chartres street.

SECRET HISTORY OF KANSAS.—*Another Chapter.*—It will be remembered, says the Washington *Statesman*, that Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, during the debate in Congress, was one of the most violent Lecomptonites. He was one of those who aspired to the place of chief executioner of Walker, Stanton and others. From that fact the following extract of a letter from that gentleman to Mr. Stanton is peculiarly interesting, if not important, as a contribution to the secret history of Kansas affairs. The letter is dated Clearfield, Pa., August 14, 1857:

Make my special regards to Gov. Walker, and say to him *that he has the pops at heart with him during the entire country, except only the extreme South.* Should his programme succeed, he *will have the most enviable promineence of any man in the nation.* The administration is a little weak at the knees, and winces under the Southern thunder, but they must stand up to the work.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—We have Brownsville papers of the 4th instant. The only items of interest they contain are copied below:

More Men Killed.—At a fandango last night on the outskirts of this city two more men were killed. A Mexican lad named Carpio was shot in the head by another lad named Jesus. The other was stabbed; he was also a Mexican, and received the wound from a countryman of his, though we have been unable to learn the name of either of the parties.

Mexican Affairs.—We have dates from Monterey to the 27th, and from San Luis Potosi to the 22d ult.

From the latter we learn that Col. Coronado was preparing to march from Durango to join the army of the North, which the *Boletin* of Monterey states had commenced its march from that place on the 27th, with General Vidaurri at its head. This division is the second column or division of the army which will unite with that under Col. Zuazua, and the whole, commanded by Vidaurri in person, is to march on the city of Mexico. The new battery and munitions, bought in the United States, had arrived at Monterey, and General Vidaurri announces to the people of that State that though he will move at the head of an imposing army, he anticipates from this time forward a bloodless victory over the adherents of the Zuloaga government.

EXECUTION AT WINCHESTER, VA.—On Friday last, according to the sentence of the Court, James Catlett, a free mulatto man, in the 28th year of his age, was hung in the jail yard at Winchester, Va., for the murder of Samuel Brock, a free negro. Although the execution was in private, hundreds of people came from the country, anticipating probably that an opportunity would be afforded to witness it. All the preparations for death having been completed, the prisoner, with the woodsmen was handed a white handkerchief by the jailor to be thrown as a signal when he desired to launch into the eternity. After standing quietly a moment, he threw the handkerchief—the sheriff touched the spring—the trap fell—and unfortunately the rope broke, precipitating the poor thing to the ground, a distance of six or seven feet. He soon, in a scrambling and staggering manner, commenced rising, and regained his feet, about the time the jailor reached him, to render assistance. The rope broke near the neck. He then untied his feet, and assisted him again up the scaffold, where he stood firmly, but evidently under strong emotion, until the rope was again adjusted around his neck and to the beam. He said the fall had hurt him severely, and prayed to God to have mercy on him. The rope being re-adjusted, at thirty-two minutes past 11 o'clock, he again gave the signal, by throwing the handkerchief, when the drop again fell, and he was launched into eternity.

The New York *Times*, of the 13th, has the following:

The letters of our correspondents in Great Salt Lake City, and at the camp of the army in Cedar Valley, bring news from Utah one week later than previous advices. Our latest dates are to the 17th of July, at which time the city had resumed its wonted aspect, nearly all the refugees having returned to their homes and the pursuit of their avocations. An investigation of the condition of the Territorial Library had confirmed the suspicion that the Mormon leaders falsified when they declared that it had remained undisturbed. A large portion of the law books formerly contained in the Library have disappeared. The Mormons preserved the appearance of peace at last advices, but their hatred of the Gentile irruption was manifest. In various unpleasant ways, among the news we publish to-day will be found some curious extracts from the Deseret *News*, the organ of the Mormon Young. The latest accounts from the camp indicate that the troops are in good condition, enjoying comfortable quarters.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship Charles Morgan we have received Texas papers of a late date. Bell is supposed to be elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, though the returns are far from complete. The papers contain little intelligence of interest. Cotton-picking has begun in several counties.

The *Fairfield Pioneer* informs us that a general fight occurred at Gott's precinct, Falls county, on Monday, the 3d, in which one Henry Smith was killed, and a Mr. Ellis wounded in the arm severely, enough to make amputation necessary. The Smith party are said to have made the attack. The parties surrendered to the officers without resistance.

The Washington *Ranger* learns from a gentleman, who has just returned from a trip through Western Texas, that the citizens in Gollad were hanging the horse-thieves in that county by the wholesale. He says that he saw several hanging trees, and that the citizens and outlaws were fighting in the town of Gollad while he was passing through.

Another Telegraphic Project.

A LINE TO HAVANA, YUCATAN, MEXICO, PANAMA, NICARAGUA, HAVANA AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The success of the Atlantic cable will encourage the establishment of other lines, with more or less submarine wires, to other portions of the globe. Among those is the proposed route from Key West (Fla.) to Havana; thence to Yucatan across to Tehuantepec, and down to Panama, and ultimately to San Francisco.

In 1856, Horace B. Tebbets, Esq., of this city, well known for his pioneer efforts in the building of the Newfoundland Telegraph, visited Florida to obtain from the Legislature of that State the charter of a company to establish a telegraphic connection between Key West and Havana. He did not succeed in getting through a special act for that purpose, but obtained the passage of a general law, broad and liberal enough to encourage him in his efforts. Mr. Tebbets then went to Havana, and enlisted the co-operation of Messrs. Torressa and Sama, and another gentleman, all large and enterprising capitalists, through whom application was made to the Governor-General of Cuba for the necessary grant, covering a period of twenty-five years.

The Governor-General approved the project in April, 1857, and the papers were then sent to Madrid to receive the royal ratification. This would undoubtedly have been given long ago but for the fact that the Spanish government preferred to wait for the successful completion of the Atlantic telegraph line, which was then a matter of serious doubt. The main advantage to be derived by Spain from the Cuban telegraph was considered to depend on the triumph of the great ocean enterprise, as Madrid will then be brought in complete telegraphic communication with Havana. It is proposed that the royal assent be given immediately after the Atlantic line has been put into practical operation, and that Mr. Torressa, who has been in Madrid for some time past to forward the interests of the "Cuban Telegraph Company," will return to Havana with the ratified documents some time in September next, when the company will be formed, and go to work.

The distance from Key West to Havana is is only seventy miles, and the cost of laying the cable, it is said, will be about $500 a mile. The cable will be of the "three-thread" pattern, with a large quantity of conductors. The Magnetic Telegraph Company have agreed to build a branch from Savannah, Georgia, to Key West, and a line Atlantic Day New York can be put in telegraphic connection with Havana. The advantages of such a line to shippers and traders in New York and elsewhere are too obvious to need pointing out.

The same company proposes to run wires from Havana to Cape San Antonio, the extreme westerly point of Cuba; thence across the channel to Yucatan, a distance of about forty miles, where it will connect with a line already built to the city of Merida. They also propose to extend the wires from Yucatan to Tehuantepec on the Pacific, about three hundred miles, and south from Tehuantepec to Panama, about eleven hundred miles, passing through Nicaragua—thus affording telegraphic communication with the United States and Cuba for the steamboat and railroad companies at Panama, the steamboat company of Nicaragua, and all ships that may choose to send messages from those points.

Lastly, this company propose to construct a line from Tehuantepec to Santiago, where there is already a line to San Francisco, three hundred miles north. The distance from Tehuantepec to Santiago is not far from two thousand miles. The line will pass through a country pretty well settled.

We will not undertake to say how soon, if ever, all this will be accomplished, but it is all within the purview of the company.

[Journal of Commerce.

Telegraphic Items.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Preparations are being made for the organization of an efficient military staff for Washington and Oregon Territories, preliminary to the contemplated operations against the hostile Indians there, and to prevent a repetition of such defeats as that experienced by Colonel Steptoe. The object of the Secretary of War is to make the Indians fully sensible of the power of the federal arm.

A force of 2500 men will be kept in Utah.

One of the Indian Commissioners, in a letter, represents the affairs of that Territory as on a good foundation. Their arrival here is daily expected.

Secretary Cass suffered from another attack of a chronic affection last night. He was at the State Department to-day, but transacted some little public business at his residence.

General Fair, of Alabama, recently appointed Minister to Belgium, is now in the city awaiting instructions.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 13.—Ward B. Burnett, Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska, arrived yesterday. He says he has made to procure the removal of the Surveyor-General's office from Nebraska City to Leavenworth; but the proposed change has not yet been authorized.

MATESVILLE, Ky., Aug. 13.—Hon. J. J. Crittenden spoke here to-night to a large and enthusiastic audience.

PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia, August 13.—The Mariners' Church, Penn and Shippen streets, was considerably damaged by fire this morning. A fireman, belonging to the Hope Hose Company, fell into the neighboring dock, and was drowned.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT TO WASHINGTON.—Bedford, August 13.—The President and his party left the Springs this morning for Washington. He will pass the night at Cumberland. His health has been greatly benefited.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The U. S. steamship Niagara will be due here on Monday from St. Johns, N. F. As soon as the vessel enters the inner bay national salutes will be fired from the forts and a salute of 100 guns from the Battery, besides salutes from other points. Mr. Field, Captain Hudson, and the other prominent persons concerned in the expedition, will be received at the Battery by the city authorities, who, with the various societies and citizens, will form in procession and proceed to the Crystal Palace, where an address in a gold box will be presented to Mr. Field by Mayor Tiemann. A similar presentation will be made to Captain Hudson. A day is hereafter to be appointed to be observed, by agreement of England and America, for a civic and military procession, to be followed by a dinner. As soon as the Queen's and President's messages are received, all the bells of the city will be rung, and a salute of 100 guns fired from the Park. In the evening the City Hall will be illuminated and a display of fire-works made in the Park. The committee of the city government recommend that, as soon as the President's reply has passed over the Eastern wires, the wires of all the lines in the country be united and the two messages be transmitted to every town and village having a telegraph office, and that the bells be rung and such other demonstrations made as the people of the various localities see fit.

Central American Affairs.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes from Granada, on the 23d of July, as follows:

The arrival of the United States frigate Saranac at San Juan del Sur, and the intelligence that still another United States vessel of war is on its way to Realejo, besides the positive announcement that a squadron is on its way to San Juan del Norte, have produced a perfect quaking among the political leaders. It is understood that the object of this warlike demonstration is to blockade their ports, and force them into an immediate settlement of outstanding difficulties, upon the basis of the Cass-Yrissari treaty.

Upon the arrival of the news yesterday, General Lamar had a protracted interview with the Nicaraguan Cabinet at Managua. He informed them that his government would soon relieve him from the doubtful position in which he had been placed. The General has been some time taking decisive positions relative to the atrocious murders of John B. Lawless, an American merchant, and of two American missionaries.—Proof is abundant that these murders were committed by Nicaraguan officials, and not by Guatemalan, as heretofore believed. It is a source of high satisfaction that the United States government is about to bring to account the sanguinary wretches who have outraged humanity on this and on other occasions.

In respect to the transit, Vanderbilt is now considered out of the market. The seizure by the Nicaraguan government of the steamboats is regarded as pretty conclusive evidence that it does not intend to have any further dealings with him. The government also attempted to impose a heavy duty at San Carlos on the money which Vanderbilt, through his agents, sent out; but the money was subsequently released. It is now generally supposed that the Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company will be successful, and that they will no longer be opposed in opening the transit route. Mr. Fitzgerald, the agent of this company, has placed the road between La Virgin and San Juan del Sur in a passable condition.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Professor B. F. Greenough, of Boston, has discovered a new process by which burning fluid and camphene are made non-explosive, thus removing the risk of accidents, which have become so frequent in our vicinity. The process by which this desirable result is attained consists in the complete saturation of the camphene or fluid with carbonic acid gas. This gas, it is well known, is unable to support combustion, (and, indeed, in considerable quantities, it is so effective an extinguisher of fire as water itself) and when combined with burning fluid, totally destroys its explosive quality, without in the least impairing its illuminating property.

Strange Vicissitudes in the Life of a Nobleman.

Many years ago, Baron Frederick Von Oertel, whose family was one of the most independent and aristocratic in Saxony, fell in love with a poor girl and determined to marry her. He thus incurred the displeasure of his wealthy father, who, on learning of the proposed alliance, at once disinherited the young nobleman, and turned him from his doors. This sudden reverse exasperated and maddened the lover, and bidding a silent farewell to the home of his childhood, and without informing the object of his affections, he bent his course to this country. On arriving here, he joined the United States army, and served ten years as a soldier. It is said that his bravery and true heroism on the fields of Mexico won the admiration of all who had opportunities to observe them. At the expiration of the ten years' service he returned to Germany to ascertain how the estate of his family was managed. He found that his parents were in their graves, and that the property was distributed equally among his brothers and sisters, himself being considered as dead and disregarded in the will. To add to his dark fortunes, he ascertained that the girl who was the innocent cause of his ruin had married and moved away. Von Oertel's mind never fully recovered from the shock this intelligence had caused. Wandering in reality he returned to the United States, and came to St. Louis. Here he was prostrated by violent sickness for some months. When he could travel, he secured himself entirely destitute of means. His pride was thoroughly broken down, and, for a livelihood, the Baron actually took to selling "Pretzels," a kind of pastry in much favor with the Germans.

He continued at this paltry but honest business for sixteen or eighteen years, and gained the appellation of "Bretzel Fritz." Three years ago, having saved up the snug sum of $300, and having met one of the opposite sex in whom he thought he could confide, and whom he believed would make him a good and faithful wife, though she was several years his junior, Von Oertel was married. One day a few months afterwards, on going home with his basket, he found that his wife had eloped with a German, and not content with bringing her husband to disgrace, had taken his money and everything of any value about the house, leaving him the possessor of a basket of bretzels and a dishonored heath. The old man, for he was now fifty years of age, quietly pocketed his grief, and again, with perhaps an imprecation on the false one, addressed himself to the one great task of his life—pretzling.

"Bretzel Fritz" has been well known in St. Louis—a wrinkled, slow-paced, stooping old man, with his basket on his arm, and rarely a smile on his face. In the last three years he has laid away $400, the profits of his little business. Yesterday he was buried, having been sick for some days. He had, he expired he benevolently bequeathed his small possessions to the orphan children of a poor man, well known to many of our citizens, who died a few years ago. And so ended the eventful career of Baron Frederick Von Oertel.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Major McCullough on His Way Home.

Major McCullough—one of the Commissioners upon the part of the United States government to negotiate with the Mormons in Utah—passed through our city yesterday, on his way home, and honored us with a call at the office of the *Enquirer*. The Major was in the enjoyment of excellent health, and came through from Camp Floyd to Fort Leavenworth (Kansas) in thirty-three days, by an overland journey across the plains. The Major is well satisfied with the result of his mission, and believes that the peace made with the Mormons, unless the government keeps at Salt Lake City a strong military force—say from fifteen hundred to two thousand men—

In regard to the population of the Mormons, the Major estimates it at about fifty thousand souls, and says that there are about seven thousand fighting men, of whom some seven hundred are excellent troops and well armed and equipped. He says, in the course of conversation, that he advised Brigham Young, if he desired to found a new State under the Stars and Stripes, to leave and remove to some other country. The prophet afterward declared that he allowed no man to come between him and God, from whom alone he took his counsels.

It is Major McCullough's decided opinion that the United States should maintain there a very strong military government, for the Mormons have no love for our institutions, and are only in subjection to our military measures. To effect that it would be necessary to repeal the law organizing the Territory, and to place the Governor, Secretary and Council, appointed by the President and Senate.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, 19th.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FAUNA.—The fever fever appears to be on the decline, there being but forty three deaths—three less than the day previous—for the 24 hours ending the moon of the 19th instant. There has been a change in the weather for the better since the continued fall of rain during the few days previous to yesterday, and we begin to hope that there will now be a steady abatement in the disease.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of Fanny Sanlivre, native of Switzerland, aged 20 years, found dead in the house No. 65 Frenchmen street. After a *post mortem* examination by Dr. Delery, the jury came to the conclusion that the deceased came to her death from pulmonary phthisis." About nine months ago Mrs. Sanlivre, née Fanny Dupré, a pretty young girl, of good family, married a German lad, one of the girl complained to the Coroner, had beaten his daughter so violently, about four months ago, as to induce the suspect that the violence was the cause of her death. This suspicion, however, appeared unfounded, as the deceased continued to live after established that her death was the result of protracted illness.

RECORDER SUMMER'S COURT.—Daniel Block and Frank Gonzales—the one a grocer, of Bienville and Bourbon streets, the other a grocer of Clio and Mazouel streets—were held to bail each of $500 to answer to a charge of selling liquor without a license.

Ellen Robinson, Harriet Robinson and Mary Ann Stanton, free persons of color, arraigned for the crime of living in violation of the law, were ordered to leave in sixty days.

J. A. DeHart was examined and sent to jail by the First District Court to answer to a charge of having violently caused a slave woman belonging to A. G. Blanchard.

George H. Bowen was held to answer on the 1st prox. to a charge of having knocked a tooth out of the head of James J. Burns.

Mike Dwyer, charged with having, on the 21st of June last, knocked down Mathew Mathews with a shovel, with intent to kill, was released, as he had already suffered sufficient imprisonment.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—*Assistant Recorder Bemi presided yesterday.*—Charles Patteville, f. m. c., was sent to the Workhouse on a charge of having been caught by Officer Boulloun with stolen property in his possession.

Jack Albus and Henry Constant were examined and committed to the First District Court for trial for assault and battery on David Murphy.

Jack Cunningham was fined $5 for a drty violation of the city ordinances.

Charles Barthelemy, f. m. c., was held to answer to a charge of being a drunken vagrant, also Charles Burk, for fighting and disturbing the peace on Gallatin street.

A man named McPite was arrested on a charge of stealing water melons.

RECORDER LOSO'S COURT.—Malachi Noland was examined yesterday and committed to the First District Court for trial on the charge of having, on the 9th instant, driven a hearse over a boy named Alfred Harris, on Tchoupitoulas street. He was admitted to bail, and, it appears, drove on after having very dangerously injured the boy. In default of bail of $600 he was sent to the Parish Prison.

José M. Martin, for swindling Antoine Freitas out of $19, obtained under a false pretense that he would ship to one, was also sent to prison to await trial before the First District Court.

Tom Nolan and Jim Gibson, accused of having stolen a few dimes from the pockets of a Mrs. Roberts, a free woman of color, while she was in bathing at the Bayou St. John, were discharged, the prosecutrix not appearing. Mrs. R. was, however, sent for, and fined $10.

RECORDER ADAME'S COURT.—Miss Gluck was arrested and held for examination on charge of assault and battery on Jacob Hartman. A Mrs. Kingler was acquitted of a charge of selling liquor to slaves.

DIED,

Yesterday, August 19th, at 6½ o'clock, A. M. CLEMENTINE BRUNET, wife of James Brandebridge. The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend her funeral from her residence of Dr. F. Alipanis, No. 196 Bourbon street, at 5 o'clock THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, without further notice.

Yesterday, 19th instant, at 11½ o'clock, A. M. VISITACION MARNET, a native of Spain, and wife of D. Bertro, Jr. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested, without further notice, to attend the funeral THIS DAY, (Friday) 20th inst., from No. 501 Royal street, between St. Peter and Orleans streets.

Funeral Service.

THE friends and acquaintances of the late Mrs. ARTHEMISE MARIE CRUSELLE, wife of James Brandis, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral service which will take place on SATURDAY 21st instant, at 3 o'clock, A. M., at the St. Louis Cathedral.

aug 20 2t HER FAMILY.

OLD WINES IN BOXES—
120 boxes Chateau D'Arsac, 1846;
10 do Pape Clement, 1847;
81 do St. Estephe, 1844;
12 do St. Julien, 1841;
18 do St. Emilion, 1844;
48 do Chateau Margaux, 1849;
84 do Grand Lafitte;
120 do St. Estephe;
100 do St. Julien;
44 do Pregnac White Wine, 847;
56 do Haute Sauterne do 1844.
Portable by FAURES & NORMAN,
23 and 25 Royal st

BANNELS, BANDELS—200 empty barrels for molasses, for sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee st

TEAS—300 half chests Pekoe, and a complete assortment of Imperial Gunpowder, Gunpowder, Gunpowder and Young Hyson, in all sizes, for sale by JOSEPH H & I N MARKS, 45, 46 and 47 New Levee st

LIQUORS, WINES AND LIQUORS—100 boxes brandy, 4 years; 50 do prunes; 50 do apricots; 100 puncheons of Imperial Gunpowder; 100 puncheons brandy cognac; 150 do claret, Chateau Margaux and Chateau Brion; 50 do white wine, Haut Sauterne; Haut Brion; 200 do Pape Clement, various brands; 50 do St Julien; 50 do do Margaux and St Emilion, for sale by J. VIGNIE, Jr.,
aug 17 27 Conti st

FLOUR—100 barrels Baltimore brands, for sale by F. JAMES, BRODERICK & CO.
aug 6 42 st. and 44 Levee st.

FLOUR—100 barrels choice extra and superfine, for sale by DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO.
aug 9 68 and 70 Tchoupitoulas st

BARREL HOOPS—Hoops of all sizes and lengths, for sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee st

CHERRIES—400 cases 1st quality, for sale, on arrival of ships Lallah Rookh and Martinas.
aug 16 J. & J. TARDY, 31 Old Levee st

BARLEY—25 kegs first quality Northern pearl, landing from schooner Stephen Tabor.
CAPE FEARS—25 barrels choice, landing from schooner Stephen Tabor.
POTATOES—750 barrels Lowland Mercers, Quinces and Pinkeyes, landing and for sale by DUPIN, D. G. Taylor and Chancellor.
ONIONS—200 barrels prime reds and silver skins, landing and in store
For sale by A. CHOPARD & CO.
aug 16 14 Poydras street.

HOLLAND GIN—10 pipes, under custom-house keys, for sale by LANATA BROTHERS,
aug 16 9 and 11 Jefferson st

SUNDRIES—200 boxes candy limon; 10 cases lactine, preserved in oil; 175 cases sardines, in half and quarter boxes; 200 mats jars, of different sizes; 40 cases natural mushrooms, in half boxes, Brim's brand; 225 baskets champagne wine, in whole and half bottles, of Heidsieck and Co-Grender & Son; 500 cases muscatel wine, 50 casks Bergamot Oil; 100 half chests Souchong tea; 50 cases fine gunpowder Tea; 75 barrels Madeira wine; 150 cases white wine, of Italy. In store and for sale by LANATA BROTHERS,
aug 16 9 and 11 Jefferson st

MACKEREL—50 barrels new large No. 3; 50 half do do; 40 kits fine family, landing and for sale by JOSEPH H & I N MARKS,
45, 46 and 47 New Levee st

BUTTER—18 firkins extra choice, landing ex steamship Empire City, and for sale by JOSEPH H & I N MARKS,
aug 18 45, 46 and 47 New Levee st

SHERRY WINE—50 barrels for sale by EDG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
aug 18 17 and 19 St. Louis st

LARDING and for sale by the undersigned—25 bbls pecans; 10 do choice dates; 100 boxes fresh Italian cedrat.
jy 26 9 and 11 Jefferson st

CHOICE OLD WINES—Chateau Haut Brion, 1840 25 lb Reg. Lartigue, No. 1000
12 casks Claret, Ch. Eb. Brion, 1850, superior;
6 do White Wine, Preignac Lamontagne, 1840.
8 do Claret, Vve Merman, 1849;
8 do do Margaux, 1841;
21 do do Pauillac, do;
18 do do St. Emilion, do;
11 do do St. Estephe, 1842;
21 do Family Clarets.
For sale by FAURES & NORMAN,
aug 7 23 and 25 Royal st

CIDER—400 boxes (quarts) champagne cider, of Bannecock brand; 100 do (pints) do do do do;
For sale by BORNIO & BRO., 34 Gravier st
aug 16 46, 48 and 47 New Levee st

BRANDY FRUITS—40 boxes, assorted; 50 do brandy cherries. In store and for sale by HENRY VALETON,
jy 21 30 and 32 Sauvolle st

LARDING as with May, from Bordeaux—20 casks La Grave, Cotes de Bourg; 50 do do, Cotes Fronsac; 70 do do, St. Julien; 300 boxes do, Pomerol, 1851.
21 do Family Clarets.
For sale by J. N. GURIEN, 32 Toulouse street
jy6

KIRSCHWASSER—50 boxes, Rothard & Muller; 25 boxes, Holly, Pratt & Co., in store and for sale by HENRY VALETON,
jy 21 30 and 32 Sauvolle st

VERMOUTH—50 boxes, Holly, Pratt & Co., in store and for sale by HENRY VALETON,
jy 21 30 and 32 Sauvolle st

CURA