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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7.

WISE AND DOUGLAS.

It is a fortunate circumstance for quid nunes, editors, and the grand army of newsmongers that one excitement should follow hard upon another, thus affording a perennial source of discussion and small talk. Especially is this the case in politics, which, but for these occasional episodes, would wax considerably stale, flat and unprofitable. We think the press and the people have there a right to rejoice at the recent manifestations of Messrs. Wise and Douglas. Just as people began to weary at the dullness of the times, comes the spicy, pungent and refreshing incident of Governor Wise's extraordinary letter to Mr. Bernard Donelly. What a glorious windfall it proved! After proving an almost infinite amount of ridicule, denunciation, laughter, earnest remonstrance, and prudent counsel, its effect has hardly yet ceased, for ever and anon the newspapers revive it as one of those exquisite jokes which time and repetition fail to deprive of their relish.

And now comes the Douglas essay. One of the candidates for the Presidency writes a letter, and forthwith blows himself a thousand leagues beyond the sight of the White House, even if he had Lord Ross's grand telescope to assist his vision. Another, and a famous rival, thinks to improve upon the experiment, by substituting a learned dissertation for an epistolary lucubration. He set to work to transmogrify a speech into a disquisition, and selects as the vehicle of his ideas the pages of the most popular and extensively circulated magazine in the country. It remains to be seen whether this movement will result as disastrously to his author as the other. Thus far the effect has not been uniform. When the Wise letter saw the light, it was condemned by all persons of all parties, and all journals of every shade of sentiment, with the solitary exception of the Richmond *Enquirer*. Every body perceived that whether its publication was procured by a breach of confidence or not, the man who wrote it had effectually annihilated his Presidential prospects. The verdict of the public in this case was neither ultra nor protracted. With the Douglas distribution to Harper the case is different. The issue started by him is purely political. There is no personal grievance to be alleged against him. It is simply a question of principle, and our readers, if they pause ere they pronounce a decision, will admit that can be only in the premises that Senator Douglas has, with singular boldness and candor, set forth in the startling form of an elaborate essay those doctrines of Popular Sovereignty which in his harangues before the people of Illinois, and in the United States Senate, he had previously explained and enforced.

Thus far the exposition has been received with nearly an equal amount of praise and censure. The organs of Judge Douglas—of those who have many in the West and the North, and a few in the South—are loud and emphatic in their encomium. They regard it as an impregnable vindication of the tenets avowed by him, and challenge his opponents to refute his position. On the other hand, the anti-Douglas Democrats, who are numerous and envenomed enough in all conscience, treat his article with withering invective. In the South, the papers opposed to him consider his principles as a half-way step on the high road to Abolitionism; and several of them declare in unmistakable terms that they will not support him for the Presidency, even should he be the nominee of the Charleston Convention, unless he fully retracts these atrocious heresies. So that the manifesto of the article has been simply to inform the Senator's friends and to enlighten his foes. Whether in the end Mr. Douglas will gain or lose by the publication is somewhat problematical. Our opinion is this: that if, as an honest statesman, he was desirous of placing his views upon record, without regard to the possible damage his ambition might sustain, he did right; for if he promulgated them with the expectation that they would prove a fine stroke of policy, and strengthen his claim to the highest honors in the republic, he made a signal mistake. We are yet to hear of a single public man who ever made a stepping stone of the Presidency of his letters on important subjects of national concern. Silence is golden, says the proverb.

Removal.—Mr. A. F. Duchaud gives notice in our advertising columns that he has removed his extensive establishment of cutlery and surgical instruments, trusses, &c., to No. 21 Royal street, opposite the Citizens' Bank.

An Office-Chase.—Governor Chase is a candidate for United States Senator, and also a candidate for President of the United States. It is a pity that there are not three or four more offices for him to be a candidate for at the same time.

The Murderer of Mike Walsh.—A man of the name of Mulhiland has been arrested in New York on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mike Walsh.

Mammoth Tobacco Sale.—On Tuesday week, at New York, at McCullough's sales, rooms, than $400,000 worth of tobacco, foreign and domestic, was disposed of by auction.

We take the following from Godey's *Lady's Book*:

Peterson's *Counterfeit Detector* is corrected by the celebrated bankers, Drexel & Co., and it is certainly the most reliable Detector published in the Union. Every thing is set down in it that may be known by the outstanding of the publishers and editors. The latest information is given of all counterfeit notes, broken banks, the rates of discount, &c., &c. Every person in trade should subscribe to it and have a copy. The price is monthly, only one dollar a year; semi-annually, two dollars. Address all orders to Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, and our word for it you will not regret it."

The New York *News*—ex-Mayor Wood's paper—says:

We hear relative all concerned of some anxiety upon the subject to have it authoritatively stated that Mr. Wood, if he lives, will be a Democratic candidate for Mayor next November, and to add that there is no contest in our mind for another position, city, state or national, that could induce him to swerve from his purpose. These we desire to do, that the election are thus notified in time, that they may make all necessary arrangements and combinations.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

The Smithsonian Institution received by to-day a parcel, which, on taking off the envelopes, seemed to be a pasteboard box considerably flattened. On opening it, however, two thriving specimens of the curious animal known as the Texas horned frog were discovered. These fellows came all the way from Huntsville, Texas, quite comfortably in Uncle Sam's mail bag, without food or water. They can be seen in the Smithsonian museum. Another curiosity just received is a red wood plank, about seven feet in diameter and twelve feet long, from the mammoth tree at Mendocino, California.

Minister to England.—From statements made by Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of India, in the House of Commons, it appears that, on the 30th of April, 1857, the Indian debt amounted to $97,000,000, and the interest to $12,625,000. The expenditure for the year ending April, 1858, had been $170,000,000, of which $67,985,000 was for civil expenses; and the revenue had been $164,000,000; leaving a deficiency on one side alone of $42,000,000. This was before breaking out of the Sepoy mutiny. From June up to April, 1859, as nearly as could be estimated, was $242,500,000, the revenue $200,000,000, leaving a deficiency of $72,500,000, which, added to the deficiency of 1858, made the total loss in two years $114,100,000. The Indian Government had borrowed $57,000,000 in India, and $57,810,000 in England. The debt of India then amounted to $400,000,000, the interest being $17,820,000. It was estimated that at the end of 1860 the Indian debt would be $470,190,000, and the interest on it $19,500,000; the expenditure would probably be $230,000,000, and the revenue $180,000,000, which would leave a further deficiency of $50,000,000. The Secretary thought that a saving of $30,000,000 a year might be made in the army. Its present strength was 231,000 men; this included 15,000 Europeans. The number of the latter must be increased; that of the former reduced. The recent outbreak had been confined to the mutiny—the native civil population had taken little or no part in it.

Fanny Cushing by an Ass.—The numerous bears at the Sun Street House have been in no little tribulation since Sunday noon last, when the operations of the cutlery department were brought to an abrupt termination by an interruption in the flow of Croton water to the steam apparatus for cooking. The cook gained a holiday, but the hungry visitors were obliged to forage in various directions for a supper. Efforts were at once made to discover and remove the cause of the difficulty, which were not successful until this forenoon, after a good deal of trouble, some and expensive excavation and piping up of water pipes. The author of all this trouble was found to be a large ass, thirty-one inches long, who, in his underground peregrinations, had ventured into the supply pipe of the establishment and became so tightly plugged in its wriggle back into more commodious quarters. The unhappy ass speedily dislodged from his involuntary place, and to remove the pestered bruisers, who in the absence of the cook, had to shift their own resources for subsistence, will join in a grand feast over his dead body.—*Boston Post, August 30th.*

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.

MR. McLANE'S RETURN HOME.

A LOAN FOR GENERAL ALVAREZ.

Mobile, September 6.—The sloop of war Brooklyn, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, left Vera Cruz on the 1st inst., making the passage in four days, and bringing seven days later dates than were received by the Habana via Minatitlan.

Advices from Acapulco state that Dr. Smith, an American resident of that place, had returned from the United States, after having succeeded in negotiating a loan of $66,000 for Gen. Alvarez.

The *El Pregreso*, the official journal of the Juarez Government at Vera Cruz, in announcing the departure of Minister McLane for the United States, says that the American Minister avails himself of two months' leave of absence to return home, and wishes him a speedy and safe voyage, and also that on his return he may be actuated by the same spirit of good feeling towards Mexico which has already distinguished him in his intercourse with that Government.

Arrival of the Arago at New York.

New York, September 6.—The steamship Arago has arrived at this port, having left Southampton on the 24th ultimo.

Her mail advices have been anticipated by the telegraph summary forwarded from Cape Race, and by the North Britton at Quebec.

Among the passengers by the Arago are H. J. Raymond, editor of the New York *Times*; Gen. Barnard, of New Orleans, and C. Boudousquie, manager of the new opera house at New Orleans, who has completed arrangements for a first-class opera, to open as soon as the new opera house is completed.

Among the passengers were also J. Vallerio, the Sardinian Consul for New York.

ELECTION IN LEAVENWORTH.

Leavenworth, K. T., September 6.—Denman, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of this city, is probably elected by a small majority.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

Vicksburg, September 6.—The steamer Vicksburg passed down at half-past 4 o'clock this morning.

Vicksburg, September 6.—The steamer Natchez passed down at noon to-day, and the Camden at 6 o'clock this evening.

[From the Baltimore American.]

Freedom of the Press.

That liberty of speech, upon which we so plume ourselves, is by no means peculiar to our country. We are apt to fancy that the freedom with which we discuss the acts and utterances of men in all stations of life begins only to the east and our children. And we are prone to be particularly sensitive upon the subject, regarding any interference with the largest liberty in this matter as an invasion of our purchased rights and immunities. In this connection there is a great deal said about "palladiums" and "censorships." If an inebriated person happens to break the windows of a newspaper office, the very foundations of civil and religious liberty are said to be shaken. If a displeased subscriber or advertiser withdraws his support, the nations and princes of the universal paper immediately invest themselves with the crown of martyrdom. Just as if a man was not at liberty to withdraw his company or his patronage from another, whenever that other's conversation or wares were undesirable.

There is a common sense view of the whole matter which should be apparent enough to need no explanation. The success of a newspaper depends alone upon the ability of its conductors. It must earn for itself the confidence of its readers, particular consideration, first of all, and its reputation for honesty and fairness must be made at home. We do not now speak of journals that are devoted to the enforcement of some one idea, or set of principles. The more especially, if that one set of principles happen to be the dogmas of a political party. Honesty and fairness are in reality the most valuable weapons in party contests. But those papers that are free from party shackles, whether visible or not, may make for themselves a character for impartiality and candor, and will in the end wield an enormous influence. No doubt they will be bitterly assailed, and just in proportion to the openness of their statements and the purity of their motives, will be the violence and the virulence of the attacks to which the conductors of a free press will be subjected. It is hardly necessary to say that these assaults do not damage the paper or lessen its influence.

The rule which should regulate the delivrances of a newspaper in the same rule that should be in force in colloquial intercourse. Because a man is hidden under the types, and in a great measure is able to speak anonymously, is no reason or excuse for unmanly speech. That which would be improper and unbecoming if spoken between man and man, would be still more indecorous when spoken through the column of a newspaper. These remarks apply, of course, only to matters that are purely personal; as there will always be subjects for discussion which, by reason of great public interest, may not be appropriate topics for private discourse. And on such subjects there is no danger of dignified and just discussion being hurtful to the journal or to its readers. *Magna est veritas*, and it is only requisite that the truth should be plainly and forcibly uttered to secure a certain degree of success. The opposition of those to whom the truth is offensive is a matter of little importance, and the more determined the opposition of the latter the more certain is the beneficial utterance of a reliable paper to accomplish some good purpose.

But this freedom of speech is too often used as a cloak for malice. Because the law or the custom gives a man the right to speak openly, he sometimes speaks rudely. And it is here that liberty degenerates into license—the open, manly rebuke into the insolent assault. The English papers do not hesitate to review and condemn the course of the first man in the realm. Derby, Malmesbury, Palmerston and Russell are unhesitatingly held up to public rebuke, their motives questioned and their policy assailed; but it is always the official personage, and never the private gentleman, who has to endure the assault. In the Houses of Parliament, the member is public property, and as a public servant he acts and is thoroughly sick bed. In his own house the same man is perfectly safe and secure from imperti nent intrusion. The free press respects the private rights of the citizen. As a general rule, we are not so nice in America—we do not distinguish between the officer and the citizen. The public acts of the President are proper subjects for comment, but we have nothing to do with the furniture of his dining-room or bed-chamber. There are cases in which the private citizen makes himself public property by his acts—for instance, by stepping in between the law and the law breaker. If he affixes his name to the bail-bond of the bold outlaw, his name is the property of the public as is the bail-bond itself. If he should smart under the rebuke administered by the press, however mildly, he only aggravates his offense by intemperate language, and the judgment of all good men will be against him.

Sailing of a Telegraphic Exploring Expedition to the Northern Atlantic Ocean.

At one o'clock this afternoon the bark Wyman, Capt. Barker, sailed on an expedition to the Northern Atlantic Ocean to survey a route for a telegraph cable by way of Greenland, Iceland and the Shetland Islands to Glasgow. The vessel has been chartered by Col. T. P. Shaffner, who goes in her, accompanied by his wife and son, and two gentlemen of Worcester.

Just previous to the sailing of the vessel, John A. Dana, Esq., of Worcester, presented Col. Shaffner with a signal flag, bearing the mason's emblems, the square and the level.

Col. Shaffner, in reply, spoke of the purposes of the expedition. He had received from the King of Denmark the exclusive right to lay a cable on the Danish and Icelandic land, and spoke of the advantages this route would have over any other to Europe, in cheapness of construction, shortness of connections, &c. He estimated the expense of laying the cable at one and a half million of dollars.

It is expected that the Wyman will reach Glasgow, after completing the explorations, in ten weeks, and return to Boston in four months.

Col. Shaffner proposes to make for the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He will then coast along the shores of Labrador to Hopedale, or about 56° north latitude, sounding occasionally, so as to find a deep bay for the American terminus of his cable.

Thence he will pass over to South Greenland, sounding there, and examining the country for an underground line, in case it shall be necessary to have a line across Greenland.

Thence the route will lead to Iceland, where the bays will be sounded, and the shores examined for a land line. Thence the expedition will go to the Faroe Islands, where the wires will branch—one line running southward of Scotland, so as to reach England; the other to Bergen in Norway.

The longest cable will be from Labrador to Greenland, about 500 miles, thence to Iceland, between 360 and 500 miles, according to the points touched. From Iceland to Faroe Isles 170 miles, Faroe to Scotland 300 miles, Faroe to Norway 360 miles.—*Boston Transcript, Monday.*

How to Deal with a Cross Person.—We know of no better rule than to keep one's temper under provocation; but this we know is a very difficult thing. Perfect silence is the only way some persons can keep their temper, and that to a person perched upon a blazing fuel to the flame. A little unexpected act of attention or kindness at such a time will sometimes surprise your ex cosent into good humor in spite of himself, and start repentant tears from his eyes. Happy he who can do this, for, by every such act of magnanimity does he diminish the distance between himself and heaven. Well has it been said, "Greater is he that rules his spirit than he who takes a city." It won d be well, too, in cases of conversational disputation, to stop till you have stated your d ficiency of the subject in hand; so often, after a long, sharp altercation, eager disputants have found to their astonishment that they perfectly agree as to essentials.

A Hoverer in Church.—The fashionable congregation in one of the churches on Sixth-street were startled yesterday morning, soon after the commencement of the service, by the appearance in the aisles of an individual in the full garb of a hunter, with hooking coat and pouch, adorned with head trimmings, porcupine quills, squirrels' claws, opossum heads, and rabbit tails, and carrying his gun in readiness for instant use. It was an odd sight in a church.—*Philadelphia Sunday Mercury.*

From Washington.

Washington, September 1.—Gen. Lane, is a private letter, says, in relation to the Presidency, that he is content to place himself in the hands of his friends, and will take no step to bring himself before the people as a candidate.

Judge Douglas intends leaving Washington on Monday next, and proceeding, via Pittsburg, to attend the United States Agricultural Fair at Chicago, on the 13th instant. It is now probable that he will be able, while on his way, to comply with the request of the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio to canvass that State, as well as to deliver several speeches.

Gov. Willard, of Indiana, and Gov. Sibley, of Maine, are at the Kirkland Hotel.

Ex-Senator Soule is also in the city.

A Piece of Rascality.—New York, September 1.—One of the most successful efforts at rascality ever heard of was brought to light yesterday in this city.

It appears that a sharper in Philadelphia advertised for a number of young ladies to go South to fill situations as teachers of music and French, and stating that a gentleman would be the advertiser.

They were to have remunerative employment in the families of wealthy Southern planters, and in every respect their future prospects were of the most flattering description.

It was simply stipulated by the advertiser that the ladies should defray in part their expenses to their respective destinations. On arriving in this city, en route for the South, the sharper took charge of the baggage of the ladies, collected from them about $150 for their fare in the steamship, and while they were waiting patiently at the hotel for him to conduct them on board, he decamped with his plunder.

Murder.—Boston, September 1.—A mulatto woman named Wilkes has been arrested in Scarborough, Maine, charged with murdering her son, aged fifteen, on Monday last, and afterwards placing his body in the oven, and then setting fire to her house. The remains of the boy were subsequently found in the oven.

Shooting Affair.—Henderson, (Ky.) September 1.—Louis Leonard shot Wm. Elam, a wealthy farmer of this city, through the breast last evening. His situation is critical.

Leonard has been arrested. Elam was the Democratic candidate at the late election for the Legislature.

The New Central American Imbroglio.

Another British Colony.—England has just acquired another colony, and by its possession she can now make a road virtually within her own territory across Central America from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for Honduras will not stand in the way.

There was, some hundred and sixty years ago, a pirate named Wallis in the Gulf of Honduras; he hailed from Scotland, and did much damage to the Spaniards. Like sea rovers of the eighth century, when trade was more profitable than robbery, he betook himself to the civilized pursuit of cutting logwood and mahogany, and transporting them to London. His name being less famous in South America than in the Highlands, the place pronounced by Sir Balaize, and hence the port he initiated has ever since been known as Balize. Pirates and refugees founded Venice, and the Central American city, inaugurated after the same fashion, is said by Mr. Stephens to closely resemble the "Sea-born City."

The reformed pirates being British, they paid obedience to the British crown, and thus insensibly Balize became a kind of British colony. The long war with Spain gave significance to the claim, and under dubious treaties we held possession of the territory; in 1786 the title was positively admitted, though subsequently questioned; but in 1856 our government put aside all doubt by the following letter to the chairman of a public company located at Guatemala:

Downing Street, Nov. 23, 1856.

Sir:—I am directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, inquiring, on behalf of the Eastern Coast of Central America Company, "what are the boundaries claimed by Her Majesty's Government for British Honduras or Balize;" and I am to acquaint you, in answer, that the territory claimed by the British Crown, and belonging to the British settlement in the Bay of Honduras, extends from the river Hondo on the north to the river Sarstoon on the south, and as far west as Garbutt's Falls on the river Belize, and a line parallel to it drawn to the river Hondo on the north, and the river Sarstoon on the south.

The British Crown also claims the waters, islands and bays lying between the coast indicated and the meridian of the easternmost point of Lighthouse reef. I am at the same time to warn you that the greater part of the territory in question has never been the subject of actual survey, and that parties who should assume the topography of the remoter tracts, and especially the courses of the rivers, upon the authority of maps, would in all probability be led into error.

GEO. GREY.

To S. Cozzi, Esq.

Pirates introduced us to Central America two hundred years ago, and in 1849 filibusters made the United States acquainted with the same locality. Jonathan was surprised to find us there before him, and diplomacy busied itself about our right to anticipate him. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty in 1850 was the consequence. The first article was as follows:

Art. 1. The Governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords, or may afford, or any alliance which either has, or may have, to or with any State or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same, &c.

"Some time," says an American paper, "after the proclamation of this convention, and when a deluded public was looking for the evacuation of the Mosquito shore, and a surrender of Balize to its legitimate owners, it came out that Sir Henry Bulwer, under instructions from Lord Palmerston, had refused to exchange the ratifications of the convention, except with the understanding that the Belize, or British Honduras, should be excepted from its operations. Mr. Clayton thereupon wrote to Mr. Bulwer, at sight, that the convention was not understood by either of us (the negotiators) to include the British settlement in Honduras, commonly called the British Honduras, which, with the islands in the neighborhood of that settlement, which may be known as its dependencies. On the receipt of this letter, which bore date July 4, 1856, Mr. Bulwer proceeded to exchange the ratifications. Our readers may as well keep these facts in mind, for they are certain to become again topics of national controversy."—*Liverpool Post, August 16th.*

The Lion and the Cock.—*Chapter I.*—Once upon a time there was a bad fight between a cock and a lion, and the cock flew into the lion's face and pecked his eyes so that he could hardly see, and scratched his nose so that it bled badly, while the cock, free as a spry that the lion could not catch him nor do him much harm. But the other beasts were afraid that if the cock should beat the lion he might next fall upon them, and some of them helped him; and at last they beat the cock and broke his wears, and pulled out his fine tail feathers, and bit off his comb, until he was a sad bird to see.

Chapter II.—Some three afterward the cock's spurs and tail feathers grew out again, and his comb grew up as fine as ever, so that if any of the beasts growled at him he flew at them and taught them to let him alone. One day one of the beasts that had helped the lion beat him got caught and the cock gave him a good drubbing and drove him home to his den, and got his dinner from him and ate it himself, but the lion never once came near to help the beast that had helped him. Then the cock turned round to his hen roost, and as he had stretched himself up and held up his head to crow he saw the lion, whom he was just beyond his roost, and the lion was shaking and trembling, and every body saw that he was in mortal terror for fear that the cock was just then coming to fight him again, when the other beasts might not come to come and help him as they did before. But the cock, after laughing from ear to ear, took pity on him and did not crow, but went quietly home about his business.

Now, all you little boys, don't think that *Waterloo is avenged!*—*Boston Post.*

Moonshine Lands, and a "Jack-in-the-Box." To their eyes it was at first only a plain little box; but when I opened it to 164, and out flew a little black, frizzly devil, with horns and a tail, and a scarlet and white mouth, the sensation produced could only be compared to the effect of a spark of fire falling into a barrel of gunpowder. All order was instantaneously lost; they shouted and screamed like maniacs; they pressed close to each other, and huddled together in separate corner. And Milton's Satan appeared boldly among them. he could not have been received with more awe than that shown to him for a moment, and the astonished appearance of my little toy-devil. It is impossible to describe the grotesquely ludicrous appearance of all these fat women, bedizzened with gold and paint, and glittering with costly jewels, endeavoring to press themselves together into the smallest possible space, in order to get out of the way of the object of their terror. It was only after the lapse of a little time, and by degrees, that their agitation subsided. First one raised her head, and gave a timorous and distrustful peep. Then another, and another, until several eyes were doubtingly cast upon the toy. But when I held it out to them, that they might examine it closely, a burst of frightened laughter could not have started off with more alarm. However, by coaxing and persuasion, they at last ventured to look upon it with less fear and repulsion. If Cheapside did not quite breed contempt, it at least inspired confidence. At last they even ventured to touch it, to handle it, to pass it from one to another.—*Life in Moscow.*

A Chasm in Ocean.—The chain of sifted consisting along our Atlantic seaboard, it is ascertained, will throw a great increase in the amount to be taken next year. The population at the last census in 1850 was:

Boston 136,881; Portland 16,000; Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 15,000; Boston 136,881; Providence 23,000; New Haven 20,000; Bridgeport 18,000; New York 515,000; Newark 10,000; Philadelphia 408,000; Wilmington, Delaware, 14,000; Baltimore 169,000; Washington 40,000; Alexandria 9,000; Richmond 20,000; Petersburg 14,000; Norfolk 14,000; Charleston 42,000; Savannah 15,000; Mobile 20,000; New Orleans 100,000; Galveston 4,000.

Vicious Assault.—G. E. Dixon was arrested yesterday by virtue of a warrant, on a charge of having assaulted Mr. W. Badger with a dangerous weapon. Also E. D. Brewer and C. Miller, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill John Burns, who was very drunk and was looked up as a witness.

Assaulting an Officer.—James Carroll is to answer before Recorder Adams for striking officer Morton with a pair of brass knuckles, at the corner of Front street and Washington avenue, Fourth District.

Misdemeanor Charges.—Simon Lambert is under arrest in the Fourth District on a charge of having "encouraged children into a yard for the purpose of getting them to contract a disease" to the importance of some married people on Remondet street.

Startling Discoveries

Have been made within the last few years by eminent French and German chemists concerning the great difference in the quantity and quality of iron in the blood, and it has been found that providence has ordained that a healthy, tone of healthy provisions, (siderate, iron albion, &c.) imparting of the blood, and general prostration, were occasioned by the diminished quantity of iron in the blood. The most eminent physicians of Paris, London, Vienna and remedy of New York, have adopted Dr. HOYTS CHALYBEATE PILLS, and Apozecai and Druggists preparation of iron by Hydrogen, and are now performing cures which most extraordinary possess good appetite, excellent digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an general disposition for active and cheerful exercise, improved every blood, their use. As a great stomachic and general restorative, it has no superior and no substitute.

For sale by all druggists. Price $1 single box, containing fifty pills each; free by mail on receipt of the price. Principal office, 100 Broadway, N. Y.; R. R. LOCKE & Co., General Agents; wholesale and retail in New Orleans by J. WEIMER & CO., 21 and 23 Chartres street. sept 3 m 1y

Fever and Ague!! Fever and Ague!!—Emigrants, and others who remove to the Western part of the United States, complain in bitter terms of the bad diseases that prevail in those sections. Some of the most intelligent physicians bear testimony to this fact. Dickens, the Shakspeare of this age, in picturing "Little Nell," a Western settlement, in a book entitled "Martin Chuzzlewit," exposed the most Southern institution. Was the Fever and Ague, which Dickens depicted, the consequence of quite a permanent residence of a Mark Tapley, who could only be jolly under the most gloomy circumstances, said that Fever and Ague had given him cause for more jollity than he would like to experience again. DR. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS is the only cure for the terrible disease, that we would recommend to the public. Try it, and be convinced, and did leaves three children.—One of them an adjoining physician, residing in Hoboken. Dr. Chabert was formerly a soldier in the French army, and quite recently had received from France a medal in honor of Dr. Helena, an account of which was published.

A Golden Mono.—"I count only the hours that are serene," is the motto of a gold dial near Venice. There is a softness and a harmony in the words and in the thought unparalleled. Of all cosmetic it is surely the most classical, and it is the most effective. We are serene." What a bland and calm dispelling feeling! How the shadows seem to fade on the dial-plate as the sky lowers, and time presents only a blank side; and the hours are marked by what is joyous, and all that is not happy sinks into oblivion! What a fine lesson is conveyed to the mind—to take no note of time but by its serene hours, to mark only for the smiles and neglect the frowns of fate, to compose our lives of bright and dark moments, turning always to the sunny side of things, and letting the rude slip from our imaginations, unheeded or forgotten! How different from the common art of self-tormenting!

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The New Steamship "Dr Soto."—This elegant new steamer, just in port from New Orleans via Galveston, is a fine specimen of ship building. She is 1700 tons burthen, with accommodations for 150 passengers and a large amount of freight. She was built at the "Greenville Ship-Yard" of Messrs. Lawrence & Faulkes, the machinery being cast at the "Morgan Iron Works," New York. An admirable arrangement for the comfort of lady passengers has been made by her owners. The vessel is provided with six portable life boats, besides yawls and numerous life preservers. She cost only a trifle. Finishing touches from the painter to render her orthanceness complete.

Fire Company Election.—The following are the newly elected officers of Mechanics Fire Company No. 6: President, Patrick Clark; Foreman, Michael Lage; first assistant, J. McAuliffe; second assistant, Thomas Neil; secretary, J. McCaffrey; treasurer, Thos. Hare; steward, John Geis; hose-keeper, Jas. Gallagher; delegates to the Firemen's Charitable Association, R. Lane, J. McCaffrey, D. Burley.

Iron Tie Tree.—There was a test made of Freeman's iron tie for cotton bales at the Chartres street steamboat landing, but the circumstances were unfavorable, and the test was not considered a fair one by the friends of the invention. We notice that the cotton presses of the city have decided to charge eight cents for each rope to replace iron hoops, and ten cents for each additional rope required.

Bitter of Special Officers.—Special officers Smith Isard and Mike Farrell, we notice, have returned to the city after an extensive tour through the Northern cities the past summer. They are in the nick of time, as the thieves have grown high headed of late, and we hope that they have had their detective capacities sharpened, if possible, by rubbing against the chief ferrets of other sections of the country.

Fire and Incendiarism.—A fire, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, consumed an old one-story frame building, in which it broke out, on Front street, near Elysian Fields, together with three old kitchens and outhouses adjoining. There are strong suspicions of incendiarism from the fact that the house in which the fire started, an old shanty, has been closed for some time.

About half-past two o'clock yesterday morning, also, a fire broke out in the millinery shop located in No. 74 Santa, Mr. Champ street, destroying the stock and fixtures and somewhat damaging the building. Mrs. W.'s loss is about $2500, and no insurance.

A fire was also discovered yesterday morning also, about half-past 3 o'clock, in the upper part of a one and a half story residence on Constance street, near St. Andrew, Fourth District, which the engine of the Fourth District were at the fire in the Third District. The fire was extinguished with a few buckets of water, without further damage than a small hole being burned in the roof.

Supposed Robbery and Murder.—The body of the supposed unknown man found with nothing but a shirt on in the New Canal Sunday evening proved to be that of Mr. Robert Lyons, of Morgan street, whose wife had advertised his mysterious disappearance in the papers of last Saturday. It seems that he collected about $300 in money, which he had about his person when last seen that Friday in the neighborhood of the Charity Hospital, and the supposition is that he was murdered, stripped of money and clothes, and his body thrown into the canal. The verdict of the Coroner's jury, under the circumstances, was "Found drowned." Deceased was buried by his fellows of the Louisiana Benevolent Association.

The Proper Interpretation of the New Law.—The captain of the ship Elizabeth Hamilton yesterday delivered into the hands of the police two of his crew, John Cook and George Logan, both free men of color, with instructions to detain them in custody till the ship is ready to leave port. This is done in accordance with the provisions of the late act against such persons remaining temporarily in the State, and is the proper interpretation of the statute. Under this view of the law two more colored seamen who had been improperly arrested were yesterday discharged by Recorder Summers.

Stabbing.—Michael Vernon, alias Tom Smith, says he was stabbed yesterday evening about 7 o'clock, in Gravier street, by a known only by sight, who came into the coffee-house corner of Julia and Front Levee streets, and did this thing without the least provocation, so far as he is aware. He was taken to the Charity Hospital, where he was found to have been but slightly wounded in the abdomen.

Dodges of the Light-Fingers.—The thieves of the city (anything of other cities) keep up their occupation quite lively. Day before yesterday, early in the morning, a gold hunting-case watch was stolen from the residence of Mr. Meinecke, on Magazine street, near Calliope.

Mr. Thomas Abrams, a boarder in the City Hotel, had 8400 in gold stolen same morning from his valises, which was opened by masks of false keys.

The stage of L. E. Herwig, No. 1 Dauphine street, was open last night, some chandelier Jumbrie, who managed to get away with two sacks of coffee.

Insane.—Bill McGrath having become insane, and his wife Bridget being unable to procure the medical treatment, he was yesterday sent to the Lunatic Asylum by order of Recorder Summers.

Firemen Fined.—Little McKinney and Lucy Parker, the latter charged in operations, are to appear before Recorder Summers the 9th instant, to explain some manner of contention between them, about which they had a violent word, worsley and physical conversation last Saturday throwing on Bryanton street.

Pianoforte.—The examination of the case of Dr. Foster and Chopin, fixed for hearing before Recorder Summers yesterday, was continued to next Friday next, in consequence of Dr. Chopin not yet being well enough to attend.

Emigrant Runner's Court.—James Kelly, was arrested yesterday on the charge of having aided and abetted Anthony May in an assault on Patrick Carney, which resulted in May's cutting Pat by biting off a portion of his upper lip, besides biting him in the left arm, left hand and left cheek—all on the evening of the 29th of August, on Magazine street, between Polk and Bl. Joseph streets. Recorder Summers decided that Kelly should stand over for trial, he previously committed to the First District Court. The accused are both in prison in default of bail of $500 each.

Bail Bond was held under bonds to keep the peace for three months, on Saturday last, having broken the same by committing an assault and battery with alleged intent to kill, Lambert.

Lambert was and with were held for hearing and the 8th inst., on a charge of buying freely stolen and handled the Rivers of Fine Paper.

Fugitive Lafitte, a prodigal two years of age, was sent to prison 48 hours ago, for his freedom.

LOUISIANA BIBLE SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

ALL the honorary members of said Society are requested to meet at the Parsonage on Thursday, (to-day), at 3 o'clock, P. M., promptly, for the purpose of hearing the annual report and appointing new members, after the meeting.

Bible Officers, Members of the Council, of the State and Parish Auxiliaries, and all those of the Society, are also requested to be present, and take the oath of office, and of secrecy.

J. H. LABALLE, Secretary.

New Orleans, Sept. 5th, 1859. sept 6

NEW ORLEANS HOTEL.

NEW BY THE AZIQ FAMILY.

On Bienville street, near the Bank Market.

EVERYBODY AND everyone that put in and has been many customers perfectly satisfied, that the Restaurant Bienville, Bienville street, near the Bank Market, will open on Tuesday, September 10th, the respectably, situated in a thoroughly public patronage. sept 1 m

REMOVAL.

R. ROYAL STREET, Opposite the Citizens' Bank.

A. F. DUCHAUD,

MANUFACTURER of Cutlery, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Spectacles, &c.

All orders, even the most delicate, made carefully on the shortest notice.

N. B. GUNS.

A full and complete assortment of the Cutlery of all kinds. sept 1 1m

G. DUPUY'S INSTITUTION,

COURT STREET, No. 103, between Royale and Burgundy streets.

The regular Course of Studies will be resumed on THURSDAY, September 15th. sept 3

LOUISIANA

Loan and Deposit Office,

79 St. Charles Street.

MONEY LOANED on REAL ESTATE, SUGAR and PERSONAL PROPERTY of all kinds. Loans offered on approved security. All business transactions will be promptly and faithfully attended to. J. MARX.

Champagne, Claret, Burgundy and Hock Wines.

WE beg leave to inform our customers and the public in general, that we have been appointed sole agents in New Orleans for the sale of the following marks of Wines:

MOUSSE GLOCOUT, REIMS;

CHAMPAGNE CLARET, BORDEAUX, BURGUNDY;

F. SADEMCK, LEVEL, HOCK (COVE DOR.)

KIRCHNER & SCHUMANN, HOCHHEIMER on the Rhine.

H. B. PHILIPPE & CO.

sept 6 tf 32 Carondelet st

Notice.

THE undersigned has formed a copartnership under the name and style of Wicker & Ingram & Lanier, for the purpose of a general commission business and the importation of Cuba molasses.

Wicker & Ingram, 37 Tchoupitoulas st.

New Orleans, 6th Sept., 1859. sept 6

Healing for Sale.

AT private sale, a splendid DAIRY, half a mile from Burthe's Parlor, on the right hand of the road, containing in thirty acknowledged Black Cows, very fine Milkers, and in good condition. Apply to HENRY RICHLAND, on the premises. sept 6

Carpet Warehouse,

No. CHARTRES STREET No. 19

Carpeting! Carpeting! Carpeting!

WE are now receiving from English and American manufacturers the following goods, viz: SUPERFINE, FINE, MEDIUM, INGRAIN CARPETINGS, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and TWILLED CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTH, FLOOR OIL-CLOTH, of all patterns and widths, STAIR OIL-CLOTH, Stair rods, Stair Brass, LOW WINDOW of all descriptions, RUGS, MATS, RUGS, RTS, TABLE and PIANO COVERS, MATTINGS, &c., &c., &c. We invite the attention of our friends of which we offer to it in the lowest market prices.

A. BROUSSARD & CO.,

19 Charles street.

Money to Hand.

FIRE INSURANCE Policies to Hand, in Polite street, between St. Charles and Tremé, Fifth Ward, Fifth District, Fifth Ward, Fifth District, Fifth Ward, Fifth District, Fifth Ward, Fifth District, Fifth Ward, Fifth District, Fifth Ward, Fifth District,