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THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30.

FEARS AND DEFENSES OF ENGLAND.

When on several occasions we adverted to the fear entertained by the English of a French invasion, we hardly imagined that the apprehension was as wide-spread as it proves to be. It is the province of the press to seize upon current topics and to make the most of them, nor is even British journalism entirely free from the suspicion of a tendency to get up "sensation" articles. Hence, so long as the *Times* and other sheets croaked on the subject of a descent of the Gauls upon the Saxons, and croaked alone, we really believed that the panic was not universal; but when grave reviews undertake to elaborate and ingeniously reasoned articles to demonstrate that the ulterior intentions of France are the invasion of Great Britain, we are forced to conclude that the entire nation participates in the alarm.

The last number of the *London Quarterly Review* contains a carefully prepared paper, which is designed to prove, first, that France intends to invade England; secondly, that such invasion, if successfully accomplished, would destroy the naval supremacy of England forever, and injure vitally her commerce and manufactures, and lastly, that in the present condition of the military and maritime resources of the United Kingdom such a calamity as the landing of a French army on the British shores is by no means improbable. The writer takes immense pains to point out the marvelous increase recently effected in the naval strength of France, and to show that England has failed to avail herself of various marked improvements in maritime warfare, which France has been swift to discern, and to put in practice—such, for instance, as iron-cased vessels impenetrable to any projectile hitherto invented. Furthermore, that England has no regular army worthy the name, while France can call half a million of soldiers into the field, and throw immense bodies of troops upon distant points with startling celerity, vigor and efficiency. Moreover, that England is without a well disciplined, reliable and warlike militia, so valuable for purposes of defense—such a militia as that of the United States, which at the battle of Orleans, and during the Mexican campaign approved itself little, if at all, inferior to regular troops. Hence, concludes the author, the actual state of Great Britain, an army of 200,000 Frenchmen might be easily assembled on the coast of France, placed on board of transports, and conveyed by an ample and formidable fleet towards the British shores. A battle would be fought, and if the French should prove victorious, no obstacle would remain to impede a landing. Once planted on English ground, this army might without serious difficulty march upon London, take possession of the capital, levy contributions all around, destroy the arsenal at Woolwich, make its own terms with the rulers, and effect an amount of mischief which a whole generation would be unable to repair, long before the nation could rally and assemble a force capable of coping with the invaders.

The object of this and other lugubrious articles is clearly to place Great Britain on her guard, to awaken the sluggish susceptibilities of the Government, and convince it of the necessity of speedy and effectual preparations for defense. Nor do we doubt that the design has been in some measure fulfilled. The article in question appeared in July. We perceive that the Times of the 30th August recapitulates with infinite satisfaction the efficient measures adopted by the Government. It now speaks of bringing into the field treble the number of disciplined troops which the country possessed a few years ago; of strong reinforcements in the artillery; of a formidable fleet of gunboats; of steam rams and iron covered frigates on the stocks; of a powerful Channel squadron and Mediterranean fleet; of rifled cannon, and, above all, of organized militia and volunteer corps. In short, the Times thinks that these facts ought to put an end to the panics which have periodically disordered the population. It says:

We are now rapidly approaching the position, indeed, we have not actually attained it in which a nation can hope to walk on with impunity. We shall be no longer defenseless, and that ought to be enough. We cannot exhaust our resources in maintaining armed preparations, nor can we afford always to keep our armaments at the highest pitch of strength. But what we have to do we can perfect ourselves effectually against surprise, and to insure this much, that any enemy shall be kept fairly at bay until the real strength of the country can be brought out. We can do this without imputation or reflection upon other powers, whose exampie, indeed, we are only following in a distance; and when it has been done, we hope we may be relieved for ever from alarms, which were, perhaps groundless as regarded actual danger, but which were regarded as the exigence of the country, were certainly not without justification.

We are happy to hear that England is so well protected from assault. It may be that she will never need the costly and complicated defenses she has prepared; but if she is wise she will neglect no possible means of preserving her realms from the invasion of a neighbor whose national animosity has not been extinguished by a thousand years of rivalry and conflict. Let Great Britain bear in mind that France has a navy equal in number, and superior in equipment to her own. The great danger to our transatlantic cousin is from the sea.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUGAR PLANTERS.—By reference to the advertisement under this head it will be seen that ULGE LACYE, Esq., of the Carondelet Refinery and Bi-Sulphite of Lime Works, has still further increased his immense establishment; and in consequence of the extent of his works, the economy and excellence of his process, and the quality of the materials on hand, he announces his determination to supply this important agent in sugar-making in any quantity desired, at a reduction of one dollar per barrel. All persons, therefore, wishing a supply of the Bi-Sulphite are requested to transmit their orders to Mr. LACYE, or to his agents, Messrs. ARCHITIN & TRIBAUT, No. 5 Front Levee street.

THE "OLD" SPIRIT OF THE TIMES. We deem it an act of editorial courtesy to our *esteemed* friend, the "OLD" *Spirit of the Times*, one of the oldest weekly papers in the Union, to say that it is not identified or involved in any way in the controversy recently brought before the public through "*Porter's Spirit*, and Wilkes's *Spirit of the Times*, a mistake that is not altogether unavoidable, the names of the papers mentioned being nearly the same, "The Old Spirit," as it is familiarly termed by its friends and subscribers, still flourishes, the leading journal of the turf and of the field.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.—Volume VIII of this admirable, and instructive work has just been published. It begins with "Edwards" and ends with "Fuerza." Among the interesting articles in this volume are the following:

Edwards (Jonathan), by George Bancroft; Egypt, by Robert Carter; Electricity, by Greenleaf, Fire Engine, Fossil Fuel, Fluids, by Dr. T. Bridge; Elephant, Entomology and Ichthyology, by Dr. Kneeland; Queen Elizabeth, History of England, Prince Eugene, by C. C. Hazewell; Electoral Vote, Ericsson, Dr. Swain; Erie, Enterprise, Epiphyllite, by Dr. White; Europe, by Dr. Kaiser; Alexander Everett, Edward Everett, by G. S. Hillard; Expedition, by Prof. C. C. Felton; France, by P. Arlon. Among the biographies of living men are those of Rev. Dr. Ellis, R. W. Emerson, S. S. Emerson, Rev. Thomas Ewing, Rev. Dr. Faber, T. S. Fay, Prof. C. C. Felton, W. P. Fessenden, Rev. Dr. Finney, Henry S. Fox, Peter Force, Rev. Dr. Frothingham, and Benj. Franklin Fox. Most of the law articles in this volume are contributed by Prof. Theophilus Parsons, of Harvard University.

An Indiana paper notices the birth of a baby weighing fifteen pounds. Whenever the mother holds that baby in her lap, a heavy responsibility rests upon her.—*Pennsy.*

Ex President Pierce positively refuses to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1860—He cannot help seeing how much more he is respected out of the Presidency than he ever was in it.—*Ib.*

Some of the New York papers say that the veteran Dirkinson, no longer the champion and idol of the New York *Herald*, has sudden ly become a *Sphinx*. This worthy old gentleman is like an apple, a peach, or a pear—he gets soft with age.—*Ib.*

When an office is to be filled in Iowa, the democracy have always some Dodge on hand to fill it.—*Ib.*

BALTIMORE, September 23.—The New York Herald says of the American State Convention:

There was a grand row between the minority, who demanded an American ticket, pure and simple, and the majority, who knowing the weakness of the party, deemed it more prudent to claim only the succession of the balance of power, by selecting two from the ranks of the Republicans and Democrats.

The minority charged the leaders of the majority with bargain and sale, and one speaker went minutely into the details in the arrangement of the ticket. The Cagets were given to the Republicans, and the Breckinridge Board and State Prices to the Democrats. The *Herald* thinks this cuts the party in New York.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Bullion in the Bank of England—Domestic Intelligence—Departure of the Persia—Election in Arizona—Safety of Lamountain—American Commerce at the Amoor River.

LONDON, September 17.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £473,000.

DEPARTURE OF THE PERSIA.

NEW YORK, September 29.—The steamship Persia, which has left for Liverpool, took out $473,000.

ELECTION IN ARIZONA.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—By advices received here it is stated that out of 3000 votes polled in Arizona for delegate to Congress, there was not a single one against Lieut. Mowry.

EMIGRANTS ON THE SAN PEDRO.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—News has been received here to the effect that the emigrants had commenced settling on the San Pedro river.

Colonel Raine, commanding Fort Buchanan, has applied for reinforcements, on account of the boldness of the depredations committed by the Apache Indians.

SAFETY OF LAMOUNTAIN.

NEW YORK, September 29.—The celebrated and fearless aeronaut, Lamountain, about whose fate considerable apprehension was felt, has descended safely, having arrived at Kingston, Canada West.

AMERICAN COMMERCE ON THE AMOOR.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—Perry McD. Collins, Esq., Consular Agent at Amoor river, Asiatic Russia, has arrived in this city, and expects to sail in the course of a few days, on his return hither, by the way of St. Petersburg.

It appears, from his statement, that American commerce at the Amoor is speedily increasing, several ships having sailed from the United States to participate in the trade in his rich trade. They have taken out assorted cargoes of merchandise, including cotton goods, wines and liquors, ship stores and chandlery, all kinds of hardware, machinery, steam engines, etc. There are now upon the waters of the Amoor five steamers built in this country. A Russian officer, Captain Davondoff, at present in New York, is superintending the construction of steam engines and machinery to be placed in gunboats to be constructed on the Amoor, which is navigable for steamboats two thousand five hundred miles. The climate is similar to Northeast Canada, and the agricultural productions about the same. The principal value of the country, as yet developed, is for its furs and minerals, but when the means of communication shall be fully established, the trade will be immeasurably increased in other productions, and Siberia and Tartary will add their treasures to those of the Amoor country.

From Moscow to the head of the Amoor, a distance of 4000 miles, are upward of 500 cities, towns and villages of industrious inhabitants. The Amoor Company this year send to the Amoor river three or four vessels with full cargoes, together with iron steamers, to initiate their project, namely: to unite the mouth of the Amoor river with Liberia by a regular line of steam packets. The recent ukase issued by the Russian Government permitting Siberian exiles to emigrate to the Amoor, is with a view of settling the shores of that river and developing the resources of the country. The construction of railroads is contemplated, and also lines of telegraph connecting with Moscow and other distant points. All these movements of the Russian Government are regarded with great interest, as they cannot fail to open to American commerce a valuable market for our manufactures. Considering our diversified interests, including those of whaling in the North Pacific and contiguous to the Amoor, the opinion prevails that we should have a Consul-General instead of a consular officer of comparatively insignificant grade with an insufficient salary.

Domestic Intelligence—Accident at a New York Fair—Eighteen Persons Drowned—Large Number Injured—Washington Items—Lamountain's Safety Contradicted—Extraordinary Balloon Accident—New York Markets.

NEW YORK, September 29.—A fearfully accident occurred to-day at the Orleans County Fair, in this State.

The bridge over the Albion Canal, which was crowded with passengers, broke down, and a large number were precipitated into the water.

Eighteen persons were drowned and a large number injured.

MORE ACTING MIDSHIPMEN.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—The Secretary of War has arranged for the admission of forty or fifty additional acting Midshipmen at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

UNITED STATES JUDGE FOR ALABAMA

WASHINGTON, September 29.—President Buchanan has appointed William G. Jones Judge of the United States Court of Alabama.

DEATH OF GEN. JESUP.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—Gen. Jesup, Quartermaster General of the United States army, has returned to Washington convalescent.

LAMOUNTAIN NOT HEARD FROM.

NEW YORK, September 29.—The statement that Lamountain, the aeronaut, has landed at Kingston, Canada West, is untrue. Up to this time nothing has been heard of him.

EXTRAORDINARY BALLOONING.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Messrs. Coxwell and Grimani, aeronauts, of Rome, N. Y., made an ascension in their balloon to-day and met with an accident and miraculous escape. The balloon, having ascended to the height of two miles, burst, but fortunately formed a parachute, and the voyagers descended safely in a swamp, some three miles from the place of ascension.

THE U. S. TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—The receipts of the Treasury last week amounted to $1,399,000. The amount of drafts paid was $1,400,000, and the amount of drafts issued $800,000. Amount in Treasury subject to draft, $5,183,000.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 29th.—The Cotton market closed unchanged at former quotations. Sales of the day 500 bales.

Flour closed dull; sales of the day amounting to 17,000 barrels; Ohio Flour quoted at $5 50 to $5 65.

Corn closed quiet. Sales of the day 10,000 bushels; Yellow 92½, White 89 to 92, Mixed 90 to 93c.

Wheat closed at 270.

Sugar closed with an advancing tendency, and an advance of ¼c is quoted; Muscovado 5½ to 6½c.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, September 29.—The Crescent City passed down at 6, the Gladiator at 8, and the Ingomar at 9 this morning.

IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AYRES.

PEACE CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

By the arrival of the Salacia, at New York, we have our papers from Buenos Ayres to August 20.

The mediation of the American Minister, Mr. Yancy, was progressing satisfactorily. He had laid the propositions of the Buenos Ayres Government before Urquiza, and had several long interviews with that leader, after which he had returned to Buenos Ayres, and it was said with every prospect of procuring a final settlement of the pending difficulties. At latest dates he was in Buen s Ayres, conferring with the Government. Rumors on both sides spoke seriously of peace, and it was remarked that Urquiza had furloughed two divisions of his army, remarking that their services would not be needed at that season.

The Padre Penas mission from Urquiza to Lopez, of Paraguay, in pursuit of assistance against Buenos Ayres, had completely failed, and the Padre had returned to Parana in a trading schooner. Perhaps this may have had some influence in increasing Urquiza's disposition for peace.

Mr. Yancy had persuaded Urquiza to release all the officers of the Buenos Ayresan steamer of war, Gen. Pinto, which was captured by mutineers. The officers were on their return to Buenos Ayres, taking with them the body of Colonel Espina, Muratori, who was killed during the mutiny.

Urquiza had chartered the American steamer Asuncion to carry the mail between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, making a voyage monthly to Buenos Ayres.

The English steamer Havelock, that had been purchased by Urquiza, and attempted to pass Martin Garcia with a cargo contraband of war, under the English flag, had returned to Montevideo under convoy of the French steamer of war d'Entrecasteaux. There she discharged twelve hundred muskets and various other warlike articles, after which she was conveyed past Martin Garcia by the English war steamer Buzzard, the commander of which vessel gave a written pledge that she was not the property of the Argentine Government, and that her flag covered the cargo contraband of war.

A piratical launch had made its appearance in Lake Merlin, and plundered the schooners and sloops trading there.

Affairs in Montevideo were in a very unsatisfactory state, and a revolution was considered imminent.—*New York Express.*

The *National Intelligencer*, after characterizing the oration of Mr. Everett as one of unrivaled beauty and interest gives a strong opinion in favor of the statue, on the occasion of the inauguration of which the oration was delivered.

We have had the pleasure of viewing this work of art. It is, as we have said above, by the most eminent of American sculptors, Hiram Power. It is of bronze, and, without being very colossal, the figure is larger than life. It is an impressive work, and no one, we should think, who personally knew the great original, could stand before it without emotion. We regarded it ourselves with curiosity as well as interest, because we had heard that some had pronounced it faulty as a truthful representation of the original. We are glad to be able to say that we did not find it so. We thought it a noble representation of the great man whose fame it is to commemorate; and although, had we seen it in model, we might possibly have suggested some slight change in one or two of the minor details, yet, in its grandeur of head and face, in its brow and eye and expression, it is all strikingly Webster.

☞ Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

The Proposed United German Constitution.

The following is from the Berlin correspondent of the London Times, under date of September 3d:

From what has already appeared in your columns on the subject of the national movement in Germany, your readers will be able to appreciate the importance of the 200 Eisenach resolutions, just published, and of which I send you a translation. Representatives of twenty-one of the States into which Germany was divided were present at the meeting when these resolutions were passed, and among them were many of the most distinguished men of all sections of the Liberal party.

The immediate dangers which threaten Europe and Germany, and the necessity to subordinate party feelings to the common cause of German utility, have brought together a number of men, belonging partly to the Democratic, partly to the Constitutional parties, to come to an understanding on the creation of a United German Constitution, and the common action required to attain this object. They have agreed to the following resolutions as subsidiary to the declarations put forth at Eisenach on the 17th of July, and at Hanover on the 19th of the same month:

1. We see in the present political situation great dangers for the independence of our German Fatherland, which have been increased rather than diminished by the peace concluded between Austria and France.

2. These dangers arise from the imperfect Federal Constitution of Germany, and they can only be avoided by a speedy change in this Constitution.

3. To this end it is necessary that the German Diet should be replaced by a firm, strong and permanent Central Government, and that a National Assembly should be called.

4. In the present circumstances, it is only by Prussia that effectual steps can be taken to reach this end; to secure the initiative of Prussia must, therefore, be the object of our efforts.

5. Should Germany be again threatened from without, before the Central Government is definitely constituted, the conduct of her military forces and diplomatic relations abroad must be confided to Prussia.

6. It is the duty of every German to give his support to the Prussian Government, so long as its aims coincide with the aims and necessities of Germany, and its actions are directed to securing for Germany a strong, free and united Constitution.

7. We expect from all friends of the German Fatherland, whether they belong to the Democratic or Constitutional party, that they prefer the national independence and union to the claims of party, and will work together with one accord, and with perseverance to arrive at a strong German unity.

EMSBACH, August 14, 1859.

[From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

Inferior Things Die Out.

Not long since a gentleman put a skylark and a mocking-bird in separate cages in the same room. The lark warbled and the mocking-bird imitated, but in a clearer, louder tone. The result was that the skylark, unable to duke the competition, became perfectly silent. Canaries are often thus rendered dumb. A black-bird so placed died of grief and shame. This may illustrate that *tendency of all inferior things to die out*, which seems a universal law of nature—one seldom sufficiently pondered on. If we look at the earth geologically, we find the records of lost races of plants and animals. These were superior in their day to those that had gone before; directly they became inferior to others found; then commenced a dying out process that swept them away to make room for better and more recent ones, and it is thus with races of men. The presence of the white race becomes by an inevitable law the destruction of the Indian. Indeed, the whisky, the vices and the diseases of the white man, apart from his arms and arts, are too strong for the inferior race, and he passes away. Barbarism is vanquished by the same sphere as independent lords of creation. If with the negro it is different, it only shows the slower and practically acting on the same sphere. All the improvements, ideas and inventions of man follow the same law. The arrow of the Indian takes its long and final flight before the rifle of the pale face. The old flint-pieces are silenced forever on the field of battle, and useless in the presence of guns of longer range and greater accuracy. Just as the old firelock was superseded by flint and steel, and that by the percussion cap, so the old horse-pistol gives way to the revolver. Instruments of agriculture follow the same law; horse ploughs give way to steam, and the fail to the threshing machine. Scarcely an improvement is introduced, it paralyzes and renders useless and dead all inferior; the needle gives way before the sewing machine; and, instead of the upsetting of the old stage-coach, we prefer the chances of collision in the railroad train for its superiority in speed and general safety.

It is the same with ideas—the inferior dies out before the superior, and we have Sir Walter Scott's own avowal that it was the greater energy and intensity of Byron that made him leave off verse for novel writing. Thus Bulwer intensifies on Scott in prose. This may show us why a large class of men die out in particular stages of society. Acorns do not grow under the overspreading boughs of old oaks, and young geniuses and poets do not flourish in the presence of those more matured. Hartley Coleridge could never have written the beautiful things he did had he been brought up by his father, and, in fact, directly he came along into the line of his father, he died out. Few great men of genius are the sons of such, and where they are, it is because things take a new form of development, and supply a gap and a felt deficiency of the former character. Peach trees came originally from Persia, but now the finest of this fruit in the world is grown in the United States. Here, too, they die out and decline, except in a virgin soil. So it is with authorship and all works of genius. They must be allowed to mature and ripen not too much under the shade and influence of older works otherwise they will be stunted, imitative and inferior. The seeds of the most matured thoughts will lie at the bottom of all that comes after. But these seeds must be developed freely, in clear and unshadowed land. Franklin would never have been the man he became had his father been a professor of natural science in the University of Pennsylvania. There is no standing still in life. An amount of knowledge that was very creditable and superior forty years ago in almost any department of learning, literature, art, science, or profession, if not improved upon, will be so superseded as to be worse than useless, mischievous now. The man who, as a young man, sings loudest and stands the foremost man of promise at the bar, in the forum, or the pulpit, directly he ceases to grow will be silenced by some superior notes that embrace all his and are of greater compass—silenced inevitably by superiority, and die out, because all inferior things thus die.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—Perry McD. Collins, Esq., Consular Agent at Amoor river, in Asiatic Russia, has arrived in this city, and expects to sail in the course of a few days on his return thither by way of St. Petersburg. It appears from his statement that American commerce at the Amoor is steadily increasing, several ships having sailed from the United States to participate this year in its rich trade, they having taken assorted cargoes of merchandise, including cotton goods, wines, liquors, ship stores, chandlery, all kinds of hardware, machinery, steam engines, etc.

There are now in the waters of the Amoor five steamers built in this country. A Russian officer, Captain Davandoff, at present in New York, is superintending the construction of steam engines and machinery to be placed in gun-boats to be constructed on the Amoor, which is navigable for steamboats at least 1500 miles. The climate is similar to northeast Canada, and the agricultural productions are about the same. The principal value of the country, as yet developed, is for its furs and minerals, but when the means of communication shall be fully established, the trade will be immeasurably increased in other productions, and Siberia and Tartary will add their treasures to those of the Amoor country from Moscow to the head of the Amoor, a distance of 4000 miles. There are upwards of five hundred cities, towns and villages of industrious inhabitants. The Amoor Company this year sent to the Amoor river three or four vessels with full cargoes, together with iron steamers to unite the mouth of the Amoor with Siberia by a regular line of steam packets. The recent ukase of the Emperor of Russia permitting Siberian exiles to emigrate to the Amoor is with a view of settling the shores of that river and developing the resources of that country. The construction of railroads is contemplated, and also lines of telegraph connecting with Moscow and other distant points. All these movements of the Russian Government are regarded with great interest, as they cannot fail to open to American commerce a valuable market for many of our manufactures.

Considering our diversified interests, including those of whaling in the North Pacific, contiguous to Siberia, the opinion prevails that we should have a Consul-General instead of a consular officer of comparatively an insignificant grade with an insufficient salary.

Curious Changes in the Body.

Our bodies are at all times like the fire which was shown in the tale of "Pilgrim's Progress," in interpreter's house, which had water poured on it on one side of the wall against which it blazed, and oil on the other. In our body, some one is here burning like fuel, and there another is becoming the depository of combustible matter. We have, as it were, millions of microscopic wind furnaces, converting into carbonic acid, water, vapor, and other products of combustion, all the combustible elements of the body; and millions of blast furnaces, reducing the starch and sugar of the food, and the sulphates and phosphates of the body into inflammable oils and other fuels, which are hourly transferred to the lungs, upstairs and in-stairs. The seeds of the most matured thoughts will lie at the bottom of all that comes after. But these seeds must be developed freely, in clear and unshadowed land. Franklin would never have been the man he became had his father been a professor of natural science in the University of Pennsylvania. There is no standing still in life. An amount of knowledge that was very creditable and superior forty years ago in almost any department of learning, literature, art, science, or profession, if not improved upon, will be so superseded as to be worse than useless, mischievous now. The man who, as a young man, sings loudest and stands the foremost man of promise at the bar, in the forum, or the pulpit, directly he ceases to grow will be silenced by some superior notes that embrace all his and are of greater compass—silenced inevitably by superiority, and die out, because all inferior things thus die.

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Northern Mexico.

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 15th has later accounts from Monterey, San Luis Potosi and Durango.

The news brought is very important. A battle had taken place at Leon, in the State of Guanajuato, between the Liberal army under Gen. Manuel Doblado, and the Revolutionary force under Gen. Adrian Woll, in which the former was defeated, losing, however, only one piece of artillery, leaving Woll in a very poor condition, his force being decimated. The friends of the 7th thinks all is lost, notwithstanding; but the chief reason is probably that there is trouble in Nuevo Leon. Col. Quiroga is to command of one of the two regiments of Nuevo Leon. He has contracted a dislike toward the Governor of that State, which, it seems, is reciprocated. Meanwhile, Gen. Zuazua retired in disgrace from San Luis, and influenced by these considerations, Gen. Vidaurri becomes desirous of having his soldiers nearer home. Gen. Vidaurri has smelt some powder, but the smell, it would appear, is far from agreeable, and he would not follow the ward and assume the command of his own troops. He thought it better to recall them, even at the moment when they were most needed to enforce the "Constitution" and the law of 12th July against the Clericals. About this time he finds himself beset with a new danger near at home. He finds Sr. Manuel Maria de Llano, the editor of the Barrayo Gomez, the editor of the *Official Boletin*, and the distinguished Liberal officer, José Silvester Arramberri, are talking against him, and are quite favorable to Quiroga. He is resolved: at once this Liberal, Constitutional, Republican Governor banishes these gentlemen from the State, and the *Boletin*, Senor Gomez's own paper, announces them as having been "conducted" away on the 4th. But upon reflection it was dangerous to send Arramberri towards the army; they might receive him with open arms, and if they did return, as the proclamation commanded, with Quiroga and Arramberri at their head, it is very possible that Gov. Vidaurri might find it useful to become a pastor on our side of the Rio Grande, where he has some thousands upon thousands of castle. So the Governor sent a message to Col. Arramberri inviting him to return, giving the order under the sign manual of the Chief Executive Governor to the officer of the escort, revoking the banishment of Senor Arramberri, permitting him to return to the bosom of his family, and to go whithersoever he pleased. Considering that Senor Arramberri had fought so bravely in the army, and that he might run great risk in the interior, the Governor's soul yearned towards him and one of his sons, who is also estranged from our side, who besides the Governor is not told. But the ungrateful Arramberri would none of their counsel, and refused all mercy at the hands of the Governor. We will probably hear from him and his companions soon.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SECOND DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD.—A full meeting of this Board was held on Wednesday evening, when the following business was transacted:

The Finance and Committee on School-houses reported favorably upon sundry expenditures. Upon motion, Mr. Dupré, a bill for repairing seventy-five desks was referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Bondoequil reported orally of the excellent condition of the Bienville Street School. Mr. Dupré, of the Girls' High School. The report of the Superintendent, expressing the favorable condition of the condition of all the schools, and making special compliment to the Bienville Street School, under the management of Mr. Charles Escoffier, was read and adopted. The Committee on Schools reported concurrence with the Superintendent, in favor of the successful examination of Misses Lucie Coppens and Ellen Ryan, who were placed on the list of supernumerary teachers.

Mr. J. S. Thornton, Principal of the High School, made favorable report. He had 69 actual pupils. No report from the Girls' High School was read. Miss M. Quinn, Principal of the Boys' Model School, reported that she had under her charge 216 pupils, of whom seven had been admitted from other schools, and 44 had never before been at school. Miss Quinn was not satisfied with the discipline in her school, and urged certain reforms.

Mr. M. C. Ricard, Principal of the Bienville street Girls' School, reported her academy in a very flourishing condition. Opening on the 5th instant with six teachers and a hundred scholars, she now has 335 pupils. She reported quite complimentary to her assistant teachers, making special mention of Miss Tignard, from whom a class large number of pupils have been promoted. The promotions generally have been numerous, it being sent to the High School, and 15 more being nearly qualified.

Mr. Charles Escoffier, Principal of the Bienville street Boys' School, and Mr. Garreau, Principal of the Girls' Bienville Street Boys' School, each report favorably. In the latter institution 198 boys are in attendance.

Miss Susan Cooper, Principal of the Rampart street Girls' School, reported satisfying condition. Her school opened with 103, but has now 203 pupils in actual attendance, which exceeds last year's average by 45. Miss M. D. Cooper, Principal of the Barracks street Girls' School, reported favorably. She had under her charge 237 pupils, and there have been many promotions among the classes. Mrs. S. Blanco reports favorably of the Bayou Road Girls' School.

Mr. L. Bouchereau, Principal Bienville Boys' School, of which he is Principal, in excellent condition. He asked for certain repairs to the school-house, which he thought indispensable. He spoke of the strict discipline enforced, and of his having been obliged to suspend one of the boys for insubordinate conduct. Mr. Wm. Principal of the Claiborne street Boys' School, reported this institution in fine progress. He had 200 pupils, with an average attendance of 161. He mentioned the energy of all his assistants except Miss Dejery, who is confined to her room with a severe indisposition. He spoke of the good conduct of the ringleader of some unruly boys who were throwing stones at the school-house, and have him locked up a few days in the Parish Prison.

The Secretary was instructed to request those teachers who had not sent in reports to be more punctual hereafter. Mr. Dupré read a report of his visit to the Paris, London, Vienna and recently of New York, have adopted Dr. WISTAR'S CHALYBEATE PILLS, and Aperient and Stomachic preparation of Iron by Hydrogen, and are now presenting them most extraordinary success. Physicians have prescribed them in cases of weakness, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow their use. As a general stomachic and general restorative, it has no superior and no substitute.

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