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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29.

DANGER AHEAD.

The Democratic party seems at this particular juncture to be almost exclusively engaged in one of the idlest and least profitable of occupations, (with the discussion of Stephen A. Douglas, his claims to be considered a Democrat, and the orthodoxy of the doctrines espoused by him. If any special good could possibly result from the investigation of these moot points; if the harmony of the party could be promoted, or its success rendered more probable, we should be inclined to encourage instead of censuring the combatants. But we believe that nothing but bitterness, acrimony, division and discord can grow out the dispute. One moiety of the Democratic party affirm that Mr. Douglas preaches pure and undefiled Democracy: that he is a Democrat in the most rigorous acceptation of the term; that he is a genuine patriot, a wise and honest statesman, a hearty well wisher to the party, and that he deserves the loftiest honors which the party can bestow. The other moiety occupy diametrically opposite ground—declaring that Douglas is the expounder of a heresy which the party loathes and repudiates; that he himself is a palpable traitor and implacable foe to Democracy; that he is selfish to the last degree, looks solely to his individual advancement, and merits denunciation and desertion by every sincere and true-hearted Democrat. Between two sets of opinions so much in conflict with each other there is no middle ground of safety—and accordingly the advocates and the adversaries of the Illinois statesman wage an unrelenting and interminable warfare, characterized by as much of strife, invective, abuse and bad temper as if the disputants were sworn foes instead of members of the same party.

To say the least, this is grossly impolitic. Why should the peculiar opinions of any one man be permitted to divide and thus injure the only national party in the land? Is Mr. Douglas so thoroughly and completely the embodiment of Democracy, that without him it can have no life? Does the future of the great organization depend entirely and exclusively upon his continued allegiance? Democracy must be reduced to most insignificant proportions, and must have forfeited a large amount of its pristine vigor and vitality, if its very existence can be in the slightest degree influenced by the adhesion or defection of one man. We may be told that Mr. Douglas is a prominent candidate for the Presidential nomination. Well, suppose he is. So is Mr. Buchanan, so is Mr. Dickenson, so are Wise and Hickman. Is the party so indissolubly linked with any one of these aspirants that his individual opinions must needs split it into two jarring and turbulent sections? We perceive no evidence of this. Why, then, should Douglas be made an exception? and why should Democracy be so bound to their own weal or woe to suffer him and his views to become a rend of discord amongst them? Let him enjoy his opinions in peace. If they are in accordance with the sentiments of a majority of the Democratic party the fact will be demonstrated in due season; if they are not, they will be assuredly discarded.

We think that a vast deal more of consequence is attached to the sentiments of Douglas than appears either expedient or just, and the worst of it is that the tendency of the discussion is to array the party into hostile factions, to impair its integrity, destroy its unity, and sap its strength. As the Democratic party still proclaims the principles of a national character, it is of the last importance that its organization should be maintained firm and stable, so that it may stand prepared to do battle with Black Republicanism, and be enabled to invoke all its strength for the struggle. We can conceive no course more suicidal than the heated and embittered dispute in which the partisans and opponents of popular sovereignty have become engaged. Unless by common consent this mischievous controversy is dropped, its baneful effects will become visible in the total derangement of the Democratic party—while the evidence with which the pro's and con's of the doctrines of Douglas are condemned will detach him and his ends from the cause of conservatism and nationality, and entail upon the Democracy a disastrous defeat while securing the triumph of sectionalism. The apprehension of so terrible a calamity should admonish the south at least of the necessity of suspending a discussion which is fraught with nothing but evil.

It will be perceived on reference to our advertising columns that the *Orleanian* newspaper establishment will be sold at auction on Saturday, the 1st proxo. The period is a fine opportune for newspaper business.

Visitor of Rev. Gideon Bugg, D. D.—A brief notice in the obituary columns of the newspapers informs us of the death, at Rochester, of Professor George Bugg, who, it is well known, was the ablest and most eminent expositor in this country of the Swedenborgian tenets.

George Bugg was born at Norwich, Vermont, on June 19th, 1794, and was consequently sixty-three years of age at the time of his death. When eighteen years of age he entered Dartmouth College, and after the college term, studied theology at the Princeton Theological Seminary. After a short missionary tour West, he was chosen pastor of a Presbyterian church in Vincennes, Indiana. He returned to New York a few years after, and in 1831 was elected Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature, in the University of this city. From this time Mr. Bugg began to be known as an author. He had already written a popular "Life of Mahommed" for Harper's "Family Library." His most important work is a series of commentaries, in seven volumes, on the Old Testament.

At a later period of his life Mr. Bugg embraced the doctrines of Swedenborg, and soon became a shining light in the Swedenborgian church. He officiated for a long time as pastor of the New Jerusalem church in this city, and edited, at the same time, the *New Church Repository*. Mr. Bugg has been sick for a long time, and his decease was not wholly unexpected.

[*N. Y. Evening Post.*

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further by the Circassian.

Military Movements in Italy—The Spanish Expedition Against Morocco—Consols Improved—Domestic Intelligence—Surveys of Washington Territory—Our Chilian Difficulties—Affairs in Venezuela—Advices from Santa Fe—Once More elected to Congress—Peace with the Mojave Indians—Arrival of the Moses Taylor at New York—Aeronauts Missing—The New York Yacht Race—New York Markets—Cincinnati Markets—Steamboats Passing.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., September 28.—The steamship Circassian, whose arrival has already been noticed, brought over 300 passengers. Nothing new had transpired up to the time of the steamer's sailing relative to the Zurich Conference.

THE EMPRESS AND PRINCESS CLOTILDE.

PARIS, September 17.—It is currently reported that the Empress Eugenie and the Princess Clotilde are *enceinte*.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN ITALY.

LONDON, September 17.—Advices from Italy show that military movements continue throughout Italy.

The King of Sardinia said to the Modenese and Parmese deputation that he acquiesced in their attempt to be annexed to Sardinia.

SPANISH EXPEDITION AGAINST MOROCCO.

LONDON, September 17.—The Spanish expedition against Morocco is to consist of 12,000 troops.

The transports are already manned and ready to convey them to their destination.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONSOLS.

LONDON, September 17.—Consols have improved somewhat since the sailing of the last steamer, and closed at 96½ to 95¾.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CIRCASSIAN.

English Troops Ordered to China—The French Press Laws, *dc.*

LONDON, September 17.—Orders have been dispatched by the English Government to the Governor-General of India, at Ceylon, ordering troops to be dispatched at once to China, for the prosecution of the war.

FRENCH PRESS LAWS.

PARIS, September 17.—The *Moniteur*, in its non-official column, publishes an article stating that the Emperor does not see fit at the present time to modify the laws relating to the press.

The repeal of the "Three Warnings," which took place on the 17th August, is therefore to be considered only as a temporary favor.

PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, September 17.—The Three Per Cent. rates closed firm at the former quotations.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 17.—The designer of the steamship Great Eastern, Cambard K. Brunel, one of the most distinguished architects of the day, died yesterday of dyspepsia.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The surveys of Washington Territory will probably be extended over the islands within our limits, including San Juan.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The steamship Persia, which sailed for Liverpool to day, took out $470 000 in specie.

THE CHILIAN OUTRAGES.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—It is said that our Government has peremptorily demanded redress from the Chilian Government for the outrages perpetrated upon American citizens.

AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA.

PORT-AU-PRINCE FROM SANTA FE.

INDEPENDENCE (Mo.) September 28.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived, bringing dates to the 13th instant. Otero has been re-elected to Congress.

THE MOJAVE INDIANS.

St. Louis, September 28.—The California overland mail has arrived, bringing dates to the 6th. Maj. Armistead has concluded a treaty with the Mojaves, by which they relinquish all claims to the valley contiguous to Fort Mojave.

NEW YORK YACHT RACE.

NEW YORK, September 28.—In the New York Regatta, which took place Saturday, under the auspices of the New York Yacht Club, the Zingard, Mallory and Narragansett won prizes.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The California steamship Moses Taylor has arrived here from Aspinwall, with over 2 000 000 in gold.

Her advices have been anticipated by the steamship Quaker City at New Orleans.

AERONAUTS MISSING.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Nothing as yet has been heard of Lamountain and Haddock, aeronauts, who ascended on the 22d.

THE GRANADA AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The steamship Granada, from New Orleans, arrived here today, bringing dates from Havana of the 23d.

The news from Havana is unimportant. The city was quite healthy. Freights were dull.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The Shipping List of to day quotes Cotton slightly declined on lower qualities. The market is firm for Middling Orleans, which is quoted at 12c.

Coffee is in good demand, with upward tendency. Molasses is active and firm; Orleans in barrels 39 to 42c. Sugar active, and a fair business doing; Orleans 5¾ to 7¼.

Tobacco dull, but firm. Sterling Exchange closed flat. Liverpool freight market rather dull.

The latest New Orleans mails taken out by steamer to-day are those of the 22d. The latest New Orleans telegraphs are those of the 27th.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The Cotton market closed dull, the sales of the day amounting to 2000 bales.

Flour closed with an advancing tendency, with an advance of 10 to 15c., and quoted at $4 40 to $4 75.

Corn closed dull. 8000 bushels were sold to-day. Yellow is quoted at 90c. and White at 90c.

Eastern Meal Pork is quoted at $15 85 to $16.

Molasses closed at 35 to 42c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, September 28.—Flour closed with an advancing tendency, at $4 70 to $4 75. Corn closed with an advancing tendency, and quoted at 75c. Oats quoted at 40c. Whisky 21c.

CINCINNATI, September 28.—Flour closed with an advancing tendency, and is quoted at $4 75 to $4 80.

Corn closed firm at 78 to 80c.

Whisky closed firm at 25c.

Oats are quoted at 43 to 45c.

The Pork market closed active.

THE OHIO RIVER.

LOUISVILLE, September 28.—The Ohio river at this point is falling, with seven and a half feet of water in the canal.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, September 28.—The B. L. Hodge passed down at 9 this night and the Planet at 3 o'clock this morning.

New York Items.

Of the rioters at the Bergen tunnel who have been arrested, thirty-nine have been committed and thirty-three discharged. About two hundred of the workmen have resumed their labors.

The subject of the restoration of Bishop Onderdonk is exciting a good deal of discussion. It is stated that the bishop is willing, if restored, to make the restoration almost nominal by assigning to Bishop Potter the practical duties and control of the diocese. The question will be considered at the General Convention of Bishops at Richmond, Va., on the 28th inst. The *Post* states that to the name of ex-Governors Hunt and Fish as delegates may be added those of Benjamin Pringle and Joseph Julland; and that, in addition to the American prelates, several Canadian bishops are expected to be present, among them the bishop of Nova Scotia. At the close of the Convention the four bishops elect of Ohio, New Jersey, Texas and Minnesota will be consecrated.

Capt. Rogers seems to have made an enemy of an eminent member of the bruising fraternity, in John C. Heenan, the "Benicia Boy." Heenan has published an affidavit explaining his presence at and connection with the Democratic Convention. And though it is a little ungraceful to make it public, he says, he went there at Rynders's request. Rynders said he had bail. Heenan behaved himself while there, as Rynders acknowledged in the papers. But because the Captain pitched into him, and so strongly vilified some of his sporting friends he has gone and told tales out of school against him.

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS LOST AND FOUND. The Newark *Advertiser* says: A gentleman living in Market street, while on his way in an omnibus from the Morris and Essex depot to his home, a few days since, laid a package containing $4600 on the seat beside him, which he was intending to deposit in the bank, and Bank.—On leaving the omnibus he forgot it, and when he recalled it to mind the bird had gone. The only other human was a gentleman going to the Centre street depot, on search the omnibus was found, but the driver, a boy, said he had seen nothing of the money; he also told the gentleman that the other passenger was at the depot, waiting for a train. The gentleman hastened thither and fortunately found his late companion, when the latter told him that he had picked up the package, and seeing it to be dove-colored, had taken it to the bank. On opening the bank the gentleman found his money all safe. The name of his companion was not ascertained. It is certainly a remarkable case of honesty.

Departure of Gen. Scott for the Pacific.

General Scott arrived in New York at 8 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 19th instant, intending to take passage the next day for the Pacific. His arrival and departure were marked by appropriate testimonials. He had spent Sunday at West Point with his daughter-in law, returning to New York by the steamboat. A crowd surrounded the landing, and as he came on shore he was greeted by enthusiastic applause. Taking a carriage, he proceeded to his headquarters, where he remained till Tuesday afternoon, when he departed in the steamer Star of the West on his important mission to the Pacific, accompanied by Col. L. Thomas, Assistant Adjutant Lent, and Col. G. W. Lay, Military Secretary. The *Journal of Commerce* says:

Some time before the hour of sailing a very large crowd had assembled on the steamer's wharf, at the foot of Warren street. About 7 o'clock the Scott Life Guard, Capt. Ward, composed exclusively of volunteers in the Mexican war, arrived and took up a position at the end of the wharf. Shortly after a carriage containing the General drove up. He appeared in excellent health and spirits, notwithstanding his advanced age. As he walked along the pier and ascended the gang plank he was greeted by enthusiastic cheers from the crowd. When he reached the steamer's deck he turned and bowed to the assemblage below, after which he ascended to the upper deck, where he was followed and most cordially greeted by the members of the Life Guard and other persons. This interesting interview was cut short by the signal for departure, and the General's many warm friends and admirers, after a farewell shake of his hand, hastened on shore. As the steamer backed into the stream a series of rousing parting cheers were given by the crowd on the wharf, and also by a throng of spectators on the steamer Empire City, which was lying in her berth opposite; and the Scott Life Guard fired a salute of thirteen guns. Guns were also fired from the deck of the Empire City and a steamer in the stream. As the Star of the West steamed down the harbor she was saluted with colors, guns, and whistles from various vessels, and with the usual military compliment from Governor's Island, Fort Hamilton and Fort Columbus.

The Odd Fellows.

The Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows is holding its annual session at Baltimore, where it was convened on Monday last. The principal officers are Samuel Craighead, of Ohio, Grand Sire; Edward Fitzhugh, of Virginia, Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgely, of Maryland, Grand Secretary; and Joshua Vansant, of Maryland, Grand Treasurer. There is a full attendance of representatives from every State in the Union and several from Canada.

The reports of the officers speak of the order as being generally in a prosperous condition. The following is a summary of the of the Grand Secretary:

In Michigan there is much prosperity; Vermont has not advanced, but the order is animated by a good spirit; in Maine the order is in a more prosperous condition than during the former year; Massachusetts, a decided improvement; New Hampshire, in a sound and healthy condition; Rhode Island, prosperous; Connecticut prosperous; Southern New York, more favorable than four years past; Northern New York, materially improved last year; New Jersey, not much progress during the last year; Pennsylvania, prosperous; Delaware, very prosperous; Maryland, sound, healthful and advancing; District of Columbia, prosperous; Virginia, decided progress; North Carolina, prosperous, with an increase of lodges and members; South Carolina, slow, but decided increase over last year; Georgia, in a healthy condition, with one new lodge; Florida, prosperous, with one new encampment; Mississippi, four new lodges; Alabama, a decided improvement; Louisiana, an apparent stand still in the order; Missouri, continued prosperity; Illinois, highly prosperous, with sixteen new lodges; Indiana, steadily advancing, with new lodges and encampments; Ohio, highly prosperous; Kentucky, condition encouraging; Tennessee, prosperous; Arkansas, very prosperous; Wisconsin, more prosperous than for several years; Iowa, a falling off; Texas, prosperous, with nine new lodges; California, highly prosperous, with twelve new lodges; Minnesota, not much progress, two new lodges; Oregon, prosperous; Nebraska, the order feeble; Kansas, progressing slowly; Sandwich Islands, no report; New Mexico, in a disorganized condition; Washington Territory, no report; in British North America there is prosperity, with twelve lodges; and in the Lower British Provinces the order has materially increased.

There has already been presented to the Grand Lodge a large amount of business, the greater part of which, according to the practice, been referred for the examination of committees. If any question of more than ordinary importance to the order has been presented, it is probable that it will be decided until towards the close of the session, which will not extend beyond the present week.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 5.]

Reward of Honesty—Beautiful and Touching Incident.

Johnny Moore is the name of a bright eyed, jolly-faced lad, twelve or fourteen years of age, whose invalid and widowed mother, living on Morgan street, he helps to support by the sale of newspapers and by such errands and small jobs as he may chance to fall in with. Johnny, who is the hero of the pleasant and truthful incident we are about to record, is extremely neat in his attire, though his clothes may not have always been the best, and may have shown, in sundry patches and mended rents, the results of both poverty and frugal care. In short, Johnny is such a boy as we used to "read about" in Sunday school books. Yesterday morning, bright and early, he was trudging along Broadway, between Pranklin avenue and Wash street, when he chanced to stumble against a large pocket-book, which he picked up and found to contain a large number of bank notes and papers. While he was meditating on the sudden riches he had amassed, and which he had slid into a capacious pocket, or perhaps racking his youthful mind whether to seek the owner or conceal his good fortune, a gentleman ruddy-faced, with an anxious, hurried, nervous manner, which convinced the boy that he was looking for *something*, and he thought he knew what.

"Have you lost any thing?" asked Johnny. "Yes—my pocket-book." was the gentleman's answer; "have you seen it?"

The little fellow "expected" he had; he didn't know, though. What kind of pocket-book was it?

This led to an adjournment to a neighboring store, where the flushed and almost breathless individual "of the first part" proceeded to say that the pocket-book was a large black one, containing one thousand two hundred dollars in bank bills, and some accounts, a strip of red morocco binding underneath the flap, being inscribed "Rob't Thomas, Covington, Ky." The description tallied, and Johnny's eyes snapped with cheerfulness as he placed the treasure, just as he had found it, into the stranger's hands; and we opine there was greater joy in that one act than ten thousand times he had so purchased, at the expense of a guilty conscience.

Mr. Thomas hardly seemed to knew which to feel most—relief on the recovery of the money and papers, or gratitude to the lad and admiration of his honesty. Taking Johnny by the hand, whose bounding heart (he knew not why) had by this time "splashed tears into his eyes," the gentleman took him to a clothing store and dressed him out from top to toe, in a brau new suit. Then, proceeding to a jewelry store, he purchased a good silver watch, upon which he directed to be engraved these words: "Robert Thomas to little Johnny Moore, St. Louis, Sept. 3d, 1859. Honesty is the best policy." To seven content with this, the generous stranger placed in a neat bead purse five twenty-dollar gold pieces, which he directed the lad to give his mother.

We shall not attempt to portray the emotions of the boy. If his quivering lips, and choked utterance, and the smile that strove so hard to get through the great watery globes that trembled in his eyes tailed to tell what was going on in his heart, how shall we tell it?

Progress of Bank Note Forgery.

We have, without exception, the best bank note engraving in the world, and we have also more counterfeit bank notes than any other country with a paper currency. The ingenuity of our engravers is taxed and tasked to produce bank notes which the counterfeiter cannot imitate, and yet forgeries are exceedingly flash.

The Bank of England notes, which are now very rarely imitated, are distinguished in their execution by the utmost simplicity in design and work. Yet, with all this simplicity and plainness, a forgery of it is seldom made, and when made is readily detected. The protection lies in the simplicity. Instead of being covered over with many and beautiful decorations and drawings, in sliding gems of landscape by Darley, or portraits of individuals, or reminiscences of the Grecian mythology, the note of the Bank of England is little more than a promise to pay, duly dated and numbered, with signatures of cashier, or one of his assistants, on right side, and the signature of an entering clerk on the left.

The chief peculiarity is a different ink employed on the numerical numbering of each note, and a mathematical exactness and harmony on the whole engraving. There are a few named marks, five in all—consisting of dots placed with apparent accuracy on different parts of the note, which bank clerks and other initiated persons can immediately ascertain. Above all, the paper, with its peculiar water-mark, is difficult to be made. To imitate it would be as felonious as to forge a bank note. Counterfeits on the note itself. This paper is made by a process known only to a few confidential persons in the bank, and even every the mystery laid open, would require such a costly plant of intricate machinery, that persons possessed of the pecuniary means to establish it for this purpose would be so far above the usual indecisments to crime that they would scarcely be induced to run the risk. This paper protection is so complete that it is said that if a Bank of England note be tinted, with a weight of two hundred and twenty-four pounds commended to it, the total will contain it without yielding or breaking.

It appears utterly improbable that counterfeiting cannot be prevented here, as it is in London and Paris. Suppose we press bank should try the experiment of issuing notes, the very foundation of counting are employed to prevent counterfeiting and forgery of design and execution.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Letter of Mr. Webster to a Young Lady.—Lennan's forthcoming private life of Daniel Webster contains the following letter. It was addressed to a young lady who had been spending a social evening at Mr. Webster's house, and on account of the rain had substituted a borrowed hood for her own bonnet, and the note in question was delivered with the bonnet, at the residence of the lady, by Mr. Webster, while driving to his office the next morning:

MONDAY MORNING, March 4, 1844.

MY DEAR JOSEPHINE—I fear you got a wetting last evening, as it rained fast soon after you left our door; and I avail myself of the return of your bonnet to express the wish that you are well this morning, and without cold.

I have demanded parlance with your bonnet; have asked it how many tender looks it has noticed to be directed under it; what soft words it has heard close to its side; in what instances as sir of triumph has caused it to be turned; and whether ever, and when, it has quivered from trembling emotions, proceeding from below. But it has proved itself a faithful keeper of secrets, and would answer none of my questions. It only remained for me to attempt to surprise it into confession, by pronouncing sundry names, the sight of which, at once, made it quiver by most of these, but at the apparently unexpected mention of one, I thought its ribands decidedly fluttered.

I gave it my parting good wishes, hoping that it might never cover an aching head, and that the eyes which it protects from the rays of the sun may know no tears but those of joy and affection.

Yours, dear Josephine, with affectionate regard.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

MISS J. SEATON.

A RAVENSWARD TWENTY ONE FEET LONG.—The following snake story was told to us by a gentleman in whom we have every confidence:

He was called upon the latter part of last week to visit St. Louis, and on his return home stopped at a little station known as Ramsey, about twenty miles west of Terre Haute, on the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad. The evening after his arrival in the village, a man who had been hunting brought in the news that he had discovered a huge snake, but, on discharging his gun at it, his snakeship retreated to his abode, within a cliff of rocks. This statement confirmed what had been previously stated by an old settler in the village, which was that, while gunning near this identical spot, thirty years ago, he also surprised an enormous snake, which, at his approach, had sunk away in the same manner. The latter story had been repeated so often that the villagers had grown to be a fabulous narration, inasmuch as the reptile had never been seen but once, and then by only one person. The second time, however, had its effect, and the truth of the matter the villagers resolved to settle. A detachment of young men accordingly visited the locality, and, by dividing their forces into squads, they commenced the work of watching the hole out of which the snake, if snake there was, had, in case he wished to enjoy the beauties of the outer world, to emerge.

For three days and three nights did they keep their weary vigils, and, disheartened, they concluded that unless he should turn up or come out before the evening of the fourth, to abandon the search, and quit themselves with being hoaxed individuals. But as the allotted time had waned, they were gratified by the appearance of the fowl thing they were in search of. Slowly it crept from its hiding-place, and, as if aware that danger was near, thrust out its tongue in a defiant manner, and, in a language peculiar to snakes, hissed a warning that he was monarch of all he surveyed; but a ball, sped from the rifle of an unerring marksman, proved the superiority of the human race over the brute creation, and, without a moment's notice, the monarch was pulled upon to give up the ghost.

The excited detachment drew him forth, and judge of their surprise at finding he was twenty-one feet long. The old farmer's story was verified, and the snake, now dead and in captivity, was without doubt, the same one he had seen thirty years ago. It was found to be a rattlesnake, and its extreme length from head to tail measured twenty-one feet and six inches, and the diameter of its body eighteen inches. It had one hundred and eleven rattles.

The snake was conveyed to town, and has since been visited by tremendous crowds, anxious to satisfy themselves of what at first seemed to be an absurdity.—*Northern Lacon.*

A NEW MASONIC STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—General Washington was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was initiated November 4th, 1752. The fact is interesting to all Masons, while it is a matter of pride and source of pride to the old lodge at Fredericksburg. A movement is now proper to procure a statue of Washington, by Powers, and an order to that effect was to be given to the artist. The statue arrived at New York from Leghorn a few days since. It is the property of the Fredericksburg Lodge, and has been paid for by voluntary contributions of the Masonic order generally. It cost $6000, and is somewhat more than colossal. It is proposed also to erect a building at Fredericksburg suitable for the statue, and to inaugurate it with appropriate ceremonies.

A BANK DEFALCATION.—The New York *Evening Post* of Wednesday says:

A defalcation in the Fulton Bank of this city came to light to-day. The amount involved is about $6,000. The guilty party is W. J. Lane, Jr., son of the President of the bank. The suspicions of the president were first aroused by statements relating to his fast living, &c.

The officers found, upon examination, that Lane had pretended to his father that he was an agent of A. B. Dean, of New Jersey, and was collecting drafts payable in Boston and Philadelphia, which being placed to the credit of the father at the Fulton Bank, got his father's checks for the proceeds. It is supposed that he made fictitious accounts current and sent to banks in the neighboring cities, which, in capacity as assistant to his father (on a salary of $900 a year) enabled him to forward substitute accounts for those furnished by the real general bookkeeper. He would leave for a few days, uncharged, bills receivable of the legitimate business of the house, and, when the foreign bank, in amounts sufficient to cover up his own defalcations.

Lane has given up to the bank about $650 in money, and $1500 lent his father, as well as horses, jewelry, &c., amounting in value to about $10,000 more. The deficit of $48,000 will, probably, be made good by his father.

Lane says that he has dealt largely in lottery tickets.

Lane is now under arrest. He was married, and lived in his father's house.

This, we believe, is the first case of embezzlement in the management of the bank since its organization. The surplus of the bank on the last return was $279,671—the capital $600,000.

HEAVY LOSS.—The Lake Providence (Carroll) *Herald* says:

The gin-house on the plantation of Aaron Gore, Esq., near Ashton, in this parish, with seventy-five bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last. We have no particulars respecting the origin of the fire.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF OUR LEVEE.—Three men, who are very intimate with Bob Forbes, Bill Lockwood and Harry Strong, who have been on a spree for several days, committed a violent outrage about eleven o'clock, yesterday morning, which may result in the death of their victim. They were walking along the levee near the head of St. Ferdinand street, when they came to Daniel Bayard, a first mate of the ship Mary Hammond, and, at the time, was entering an account of cotton which he stevedores were rolling into the ship. Barry was sitting on a cotton bale, with his book and pencil in his hand, when Forbes, the foremost man of his party, approached him and said, "What is the name of h—, are you doing here?"

Barry, who was a tough sailor, turned around him, and answered civilly, "I am mate of this ship, sir, and am entering cotton." Forbes immediately cursed, "Well, I'm sure you have no business here, anyhow!" Barry got frightened at observing the menacing manner of the fellow, and jumped up on the cotton bale. At this moment Forbes drew a revolver and fired, the ball passing through his left thigh region, just within Barry's hip. He was badly wounded and was carried, when Lockwood sprang at him with the ferocity of a tiger and slashed him in several places with a bowie knife, cutting the right side of his face completely open.

When they supposed their victim dead or dying, they left him and made their escape, while an immense crowd of sailors gathered and quietly gazed after the cowardly murderers. Mr. Barry was carried to his residence, where he is now lying in a critical condition. When Recorder Long heard of the circumstances, we are informed, he ordered the chief of police to the police force in his District to hunt up the perpetrators of the outrage at all hazards, and he searched all the levee boarding-houses in person, accompanied by a couple of officers.

Since writing the above we have obtained Mr. Barry's relation of the affair. He says that he had been sitting on a cotton bale, but had just got up and was going aboard his ship, when, as he passed the men, not one of whom he knew, one of them made the remark given above, and he answered as we have reported. He says one of them struck him, and he turned, rubbing the place, when he was struck again. Unable to stand ill treatment as this, he knocked one down and kicked another, when he was shot and kicked.

He was first carried into the cabin of his ship, where Dr. F. Hasenburg was called and examined his wounds. The ball had entered his left side, just over the hip, and the wound was inclined beyond the navel. It will probably prove a mortal wound. Barry was afterwards carried to the Charity Hospital, where he now lies.

Mr. Bayard, who lived after he was shot and stabbed, he saw a policeman standing near to whom he pointed out the man that had shot him. The officer refused, saying "I must have to inquire into the affair first." He was arrested then made up to a late hour at night, and it was reported that Forbes, Lockwood and Strong have all left the city.

Amusements This Evening.—Spalding & Rogers' Museum and Amphitheatre this evening will be filled to the utmost capacity, and there will be a great crowd there. The Amphitheatre is now open for the season.

Benefit of Mr. Ryan.—Comedy de Ormeland was arrested and committed, yesterday, in default of giving $1000 bail, to answer, on the 4th of next month, the charge of embezzling John Mayer's coffee-house, corner of Julia and Franklin streets, on the night of the 26th of June last, and stealing $127 50 in money and opals, and a gold watch and chain worth $75.

Postponement Mechanics' Convention.—The convention of the mechanics will meet on MONDAY, October 10, at 8 o'clock, P. M., in Lyceum Hall, on Baronne Sts., between Gravier and St. Charles streets, on business of importance.

The President submits that every member will be present on that occasion.

By order of the President.

SAFUEL S. AVERLAN, Sec'y.

Wanted,

TWENTY able-bodied HANDS to work on the Freight Depot of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

Apply between the hours of nine and half past six o'clock, P. M., at the Depot, foot of Gallatin street. Hands employed will be given work.

P. A. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent.

New Orleans Commercial Bowling Rooms.

THE proprietor of the N. O. Commercial Bowling Rooms hereby notifies the public that he has made arrangements for a tournament, to commence on another page, when this method of informing the public that the rooms will be opened in October next, and no game will be opened to anybody the subscribers.

A considerable sum of money is attached to the seven departments, sufficient to accommodate numerous players, which, with free access to the surrounding country, and the pleasant, healthy, and fashionable region, gives it a decided advantage over any other establishment in this city.

Tour pro. F. V. COELEN.
" " S. V. COELEN.
" " J. Espenscheid.

Public Mass Meeting.

A PUBLIC MASS MEETING of the Independent American Party will be held on SATURDAY, October 1st, on City Square, corner of Chippewa and Samuel streets, Fourth Ward. The friends of the Independent Party are respectfully invited to attend. Several distinguished orators will address the meeting.

By order of the President.

JOS. A. PAROT,
Sec'y of I. A. C. Fourth District.

Second Eighth Democratic Club.

THE members of the Club are requested to meet on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at half-past 6 o'clock, P. M., at the room, corner of Martin Hakldeen, foot of Bourbon Alley. Punctual attendance is expected, as important Ward business will be transacted.

JAMES GARRETTE, President.

Your Home.

THE second story of the house, 28 Old Levee, between Hospital and Dauphine streets. Possession given on 1st of October. Rent $12 50.

S. FLANAGAN, 28 Old Levee st.

CASCARILLA CREAM.

Prepared by Chas. Ohlendorf, Druggist, 140 Canal st.

CALCINED BONE SPERMACETI.

For sale by Chas. Ohlendorf, Druggist, 140 Canal st.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPALDING & ROGERS' MUSEUM & AMPHITHEATRE.

C. R. SPALDING.....MANAGER.

THE CELEBRATED AND ORIGINAL

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS!

THE ZULLI GOULD,
ERNA, 201 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
The open at

Wednesday Evening, September 28, 1859,

NEW PROGRAMME,
NEW ARRANGEMENT,
NEW PIECES, NEW FACES, &c.,

Making the greatest combination of
EUROPEAN GENIUSES
Ever known in the annals of Negro Minstrelsy.

ADMISSION—25 cents. Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at half past 7 o'clock. Entertainments EVERY EVENING and EVERY SATURDAY NOON.

COMPLIMENTARY
AND
Grand Fancy Dress Ball
For the benefit of
WIDOW CHARLES W. BERRY AND CHILDREN,
To be given
On Thursday, October 20th, 1859,
At the MASONIC HALL, on St. Charles street.

MANAGERS.

Hon. Gerard Stith, T. L. Tibbard,
H. Hennen, J. S. Chartroand,
J. Sanders, D. I. Sheards,
W. Dubuclet, Chas. F. White,
Geo. Walsh, J. Frederick, Jr.,
Geo. Eustis.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

H. H. Isaacson, Geo. J. Stubs,
H. H. Hunter, C. W. Cornelius,
J. Schuck, Chas. F. White.

PLACE MANAGERS.

Geo. J. Stubs, J. S. Chartroand,
H. L. Tibbard, H. H. Hunter.

Tickets, two dollars and fifty cents, to be had of the different managers, and at the music stores of Messrs. Ludden and Bates, Camp street, and Myers, Royal street, and at the door on the night of the Ball. Music by Lafond's Quadrille Band.

C. W. CORNELIUS, Treasurer.
GEO. J. STUBS, Secretary.

Convention of Delegates of the Sons of Temperance.

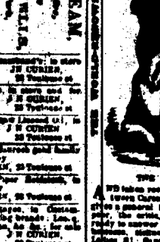
A SPECIAL MEETING of this Society will take place at Perfect Union Hall, Rampart street, between St. Philip and Dauphine streets, on THURSDAY, September 29th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Members are requested to be punctual.

By order of the President.

AUG. LABORDE, Secretary.

MADAME LA ROSE,



THE STAR HAS ARRIVED,

NO fashion rooms at No. 128 Perdido street, between Carondelet and St. Charles, where she offers a choice assortment of Bonnets, velvet, silk, straw, crape, the latest and consists to some one to be in a superior manner, and executes orders relating to dresses, cloaks, ladies' and misses' hats, &c. Ladies, $1; Gentlemen, $1. ☞ For further particulars see small bills.

A. ELIE

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public that,

On the 25th September Hence,

He will cease,

AT NO. 66 ROYAL STREET,

to MUSIC STORE.

—Where—

The Latest MUSIC, PIANOS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., will be found.

Pianos Tuned.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES,

INCLUDING Chandeliers, Brackets, Pillars, and Hall Lanterns, suitable for churches, convent and stylish and at low rates, at

LEON CRAMER'S,
180 Canal st.

N. B.—No charge for putting up fixtures sold by us.

Twenty Dollars Reward

WILL be paid by the Carondelet Canal and Steamboat Company for information that will lead to the detection of the person or persons who cut down Canal Bridge, Canal street, near Bayou St. John, and dragged a horse or horses into the canal, to the detriment of the company.

Apply to

J. S. CAGNEY, Secy.

M. BARNETT,

NO. 86 MAGAZINE STREET,

Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

AGENT FOR HERMAN. R. WOLFE'S RELIGIOUS SCHNAPPS.

Bottling done for the trade and others at cheapest rates.

REMOVAL.

SOLDIER COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Now Spacious Iron Building

—Above the—

"Pump Building."

Corner of Camp and Common streets.

☞ Letters and questions are invited to call.

☞ Sessions from both sexes.

LOUISIANA
Loan and Deposit Office,
70 St. CHARLES STREET.

MONEY LOANED on REAL ESTATE, NOTES and GENERAL PROPERTY of all kinds. Loans effected on commissions.

Cash business transactions will be strictly attended to.

McCORMICK, LAPDEY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND GENERAL AGENTS.

For the sale of Real Estate, Slaves, Furniture, Bank Stocks, Port Warden' and Succession Sales, Cargoes, Stocks of Merchandise, &c., &c.

PARTICULAR attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Cotton and Sugar Planteations.

Our Mr. Powell, who has had an experience of twenty years in the business, and who, for years, will attend to land sales in the different land offices of Louisiana and the department at Washington city.

The Company will be ready to transact business on the 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT, and will insure against fire and the perils of the river, and make damage by fire, and all usual risks, at the current rates of premium.

A cash return premium of FIFTEEN PER CENT. will be made to those who pay in cash.

A. POWELL, Secretary.
New Orleans, Aug. 19, 1859. auf6 tf

EXECUTI