The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1852.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 30, 1852.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
LOUIS BORDELON,
of Pointe Coupee.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JOHN RAY,
of Concordia.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
D. D. AVERY,
of Baton Rouge.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
G. C. McWHORTER,
of Concordia.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
T. B. THORPE,
of Baton Rouge.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Mobile. There are now four mails due. This is the regular winter practice. In summer the mails came through punctually enough.

OUR CANDIDATES.

The Whig State Convention has nominated for Governor Louis Bordelon—a most sterling and well approved citizen, of great worth, experience, ability and popularity. As the canvass will be brief Mr. Bordelon enjoys the advantage of being personally known to large numbers of the voters in every Parish. He has never yet been beaten, and will, we feel assured, prove to Locofocoism that he is still invincible.

For Lieutenant Governor, John Ray, of Ouachita, a staunch Whig, able jurist, and well versed in parliamentary usage—has received the nomination. He will undoubtedly add strength to the ticket, and render it popular in North Louisiana.

That excellent and unassuming gentleman, D. D. Avery is the Whig candidate for Secretary of State. He too has never been defeated, having more than once been chosen a representative to the Legislature from the Democratic parish of East Baton Rouge.

George C. McWhorter, the judicious, energetic and popular State Treasurer, has been nominated for the office he now holds. He fulfils the duties of his place so admirably, that the people will in all probability resolve to keep him in it for another term.

Finally, our whilom Editorial friend, T. B. Thorpe, a gentleman of high literary attainments, and universally beloved, is the candidate for Superintendent of Public Education. A better selection could not have been made.

Such, fellow Whigs, is the noble ticket which your Convention presents to you. Let us now give it a cordial and united support, and we shall elect every man upon it.

THE FOLLY OF DISBANDING.

One of the New York Whig journals of the "higher law" species appears to regard the Whig party as defunct, by reason of the defeat of Gen. Scott, and bids it a decent enough but that the only resource left is for the Whig minority to fold its arms, and permit Democracy to run its wild career, without impediment. This is just the advice we should have expected from those Northern papers, which having associated the name of Winfield Scott with those of fanatics and abolitionists, have succeeded in rousing distrust and dissension among the national Whigs of the country, and thus compassed the defeat of the Hero of Chippewa, now pretend that the Whigs are in a hopeless minority, and that their organization as a party is henceforth impossible. We deny the fact, and in its justification assume certain facts which follow.

The Whig party in the recent election undoubtedly suffered a complete and overwhelming defeat, but those who are desirous of investigating the causes of an event, not wholly unanticipated, need only cast their eyes upon the statistical tables which exhibit the popular vote in every State. They will then perceive that except in two or three of the great States, the vote exhibits a singular, and for a Presidential election, unparalleled diminution. If this decrease had been confined to the Whigs, their unconscious vote would have been ten fold more decisive, but the result, as it is, has been to leave the vote fell off considerably, through of course less than that of the Whigs. The obvious and clear conclusion from this is, that the nominations of both sides were unsatisfactory, but that the Whigs, less cohesive in their political affiliations than the Democracy, and more torn by local dissatisfactions, allowed the election to go by default, and were only saved from annihilation by the comparative lukewarmness of their opponents.

It is superfluous to go deeper into the merits of the question. We are not at this moment required to travel beyond the palpable deduction revealed by the record of the votes, and to examine why the Whigs were dissatisfied, and why the Democrats listless and unenthusiastic. The simple fact that the full vote of neither party was cast, that probably five hundred thousand citizens abstained from exercising their right of suffrage, is sufficient to prove that the result does not necessarily indicate the destruction of the Whig party, or render continued organization a work of any difficulty whatever. The Whig party is at this day as strong as ever. Whether it actually comprises a majority of the suffragans may possibly be doubted; but it is quite certain that it is not a powerful minority, formidable enough to hold the dominant party in check, and ready to exert its influence at all times in arresting the progress of an unbridled radicalism.

The idea of disbanding such a party is not only absurd, but impracticable. It is absurd, because in a free government, a conservative element must always exist with a radical one, or rational progress sweeps headlong towards license and anarchy. It is impracticable, because whether the party style itself Whig Republican, National, or Union, it must continue to be in being, as the steady antagonist of the more dangerous political sect, laboring to consolidate into ultra democracy, and shaping to some measure the course and bearings of the progressive party. No sincere patriot—no sane man would desire the disorganization of the Whig party. What would be the condition and destiny of either the Whigs or the Democrats, when in power, were they deprived of the watchful enemy of an opponent? In such an unpossible event, Whiggery would probably degenerate into the most decrepid old fogyism, while Democracy would become speedily disinterred with the wildest doctrines of lawlessness and agrarianism. The great utility of parties arises from the fact that they operate as a rest against each other, and by the approximation and partial assimilation of opposite principles, maintain the policy of the Government in a secure equilibrium.

There can be no such thing as a disorganization of the Whig party. The distinctive creed of that party cannot die, and will be professed, let those who cherish it bear what name they may. Mutations of party are characteristic of a republic. Circumstances have this time favored the progressive element. It has triumphed. Let it use its victory wisely, or it may share the fate of those whom it has evicted from office.

Festival of St. Barbe.—The ancient and honorable battalion of Artillery, under the command of Major Gally, will celebrate on novel the anniversary of the patron Saint of cannoneers—St. Barbe—on Sunday next, the 5th December, by a parade and banquet. We acknowledge the receipt of a courteous invitation to the dinner to be given on the occasion.

☞ Our thanks are due J. B. Stout, No. 60 Camp street, for a copy of an Historical Chart of the paper-money of the United States, from the earliest settlement of the country to the commencement of the revolutionary war. This is an extremely valuable and elaborate embracing facsimiles of all the forms of paper money issued by the United States from 1766 to 1782. The Chart is accompanied by a pamphlet which gives a detailed account of the currency during the period referred to.

A Literary Loss.—The dwelling of the Rev. J. M. Peck, of Rock Spring, Illinois, was recently consumed by fire. Among his losses is to be numbered a splendid library collected by nearly forty years of labor—and in a note to the Edwin of the St. Louis Republican, Mr. Peck says that several thousand volumes, manuscripts, periodicals, &c., were consumed.

☞ A telegraphic despatch from N York of the 23d ult. says: "Hewlett has been found guilty of the murder of watchman Burton. The Legislature of New Hampshire invited General Pierce to accompany them to Boston to attend Webster's funeral obsequies."

☞ Robert Clay was interred in cold blood, by E. P. Greven, about six miles south-east of Pittsfield, Illinois, a few days since. The murderer is confined in the Pittsfield jail.

Grand Work.—Slaves in Morgan county Va., last year, 50; Governor, about Democrat, 300; Whig, 300. This year, for President, it stands, Pierce, 901; Hook, 371.

☞ We are the recipients of our tenders to the Ball and Supper of the late Col. C. L. Ogden, to be given this evening at the Verandah Hotel. The Committee of Arrangements will be assisted by Messrs. J. A. Sexton & Mat. at his late residence, corner of Bourbon and Conti streets. The Programme will be copied in full in the Bee.

Another Sale of Slaves.—The estate of Archibald Clayton, deceased, in the counties of Jefferson and Lafayette, Miss., sold on the 15th inst. 27 negroes, for the sum of $20,000. The highest price paid was $1,000, and the lowest $500.

Subscription of Cotton.—In order to form an idea of the steady increase of the production of this great staple, and of the importance of its culture, look at the following comparative statement of the crops of the United States, from the commencement of the present century:

Crop of	Baled.
1800—1	3,255,827
1810-20	3,096 709
1820—9	2,794,265
1829—30	3,347,634
1830—7	1,778,651
1837—8	2,100,537
1838—9	2,394,503
1839—40	2,638,460
1840—1	2,378,875
1841—2	1,682,574
1842—3	1,634,945
1843-44	2,177,835
1844—5	1,130,236
1845—6	1,801,497
1846—7	1,422 930
1847—8	1,360,725
1848—9	1,354,258
1849—50	1,985,394
1850—1	1,979,436
1851—2	987,476
1852—3	1,898,949
1899 30	976,854
1828—9	857,745
1827—8	720,593
1826—7	957,261
1825—6	720,027
1824—5	569,018
1823—4	509,158

Thus, in 1823-4, the Cotton crop of the United States was little more than half a million bales —say 509,158—while in 1850-51, it was 2,355,257 bales.

But still later—in 1851-52—the total crop of the United States was 3,015,029 bales!
The total export was 2,443,646 "
Taken for home use at the North 663,029 "
Taken for home use at the South and West 75,000 "

Showing an increase in the crop of 659,792 bales: in the Export of 454,936; in the Consumption at the North of 190,921, and South and West of 15,800 bales.

Increase from last year, 659,792.
Increase from year before, 918,253.
The crop for 1851-2 was the largest ever known.

The exports to foreign ports from September 1, 1851, to August 31st, 1852, were:

To Great Britain	1,668,749
France	421,375
North of Europe,	168,875
Other Foreign ports,	184,647
Total.	2,443,646

These are truly surprising results, and they exhibit the extraordinary progress that has been made within a few years, comparatively speaking, in the growth and consumption of one of the great articles of human clothing.

Our Navy.—The French and British rivalry as to screw ships merits attention in the Navy Department at Washington. If the Government of the American Union—on which the Legislature bears the main responsibility—was not notoriously the most improvident in the world, we might be surprised at the facts in the annexed paragraph:

"In 1840 the population of the United States was 17,063,353. In 1850 it was 23,267,498; yet with this increase of six and a quarter millions of population, and an increase in the same time of one million three hundred and fifty-five tons of shipping, and in the value of our imports of fifty or sixty millions of dollars, and of our exports in proportion, the navy has increased but 230 guns, while the actual number of seamen employed has been reduced. The same increase our coast to be defended has been increased by the acquisition of Texas, and by our Pacific possessions several thousand miles."

Fear of Fillibusterism.—The Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says: "You will learn the progress and prospects of the Burmese war by the advices received in England a few days ago. There is some obstinacy in the defence; but it cannot avail. You will be struck, perhaps amused, as well as myself, with the following paragraph of the Bombay paper of the 2d inst:

"The annexation of Burmah must follow on success, and is demanded by stringent orders from the home authorities. The best-informed men in this country (India) are decidedly in favor of it; and we think that it is not at all improbable that Brother Jonathan may pounce upon it. In his hands the valley of the Irrawaddy would not be 'long,' before in ninety-five years as the valley of the Ganges has been in ours."

Thus, Jonathan is the raw-head and-bloody-bones, even of the East. He has made himself known, however, for the Burmese in a much better form—that of the missionary of Christian truth and charity.

☞ A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Havana, says that despite the pharisaic representations of plausible men, that a small force, well equipped, could effect the revolution of the Island, such is not the fact, and that any private expedition that might attempt a new invasion would meet with speedy and entire destruction. Thousands are now in possession of every movement by which its safety is threatened.

Ship Canal.—The important Ship Canal which is to unite Lake Superior with Lake Michigan, will soon be commenced. The surveys for its location have been completed, and the ground has been found quite as favorable for the easy and speedy construction of the work as was expected. Several routes have been surveyed, which will enable the Legislature of Michigan and contractors to obtain a perfect understanding of the whole subject. The canal will be a fraction less than a mile in length. The law of Congress provides that the locks shall be at least 350 feet long and 60 feet wide, and the Michigan Legislature has the power to enlarge the dimensions.

When completed, says the Louisville *Journal*, this canal will enable steamers of the largest class to run from Buffalo to the head waters of the lake without any transhipments—an improvement that will quadruple the trade of this immense lake in less than two years. Lake Superior is the largest and purest body of fresh water in the world. It is so set by itself, with islands larger than German principalities. In the way of mineral wealth, it acknowledges no equal anywhere. Heretofore all this wealth has been land locked. Owing to the Falls at St. Mary, all the products of Lake Superior have been so hindered and taxed, in order to reach the sea-port, that it was almost impossible to make them "pay expenses."

Utah.—The Mormons vs. the Indians.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Intelligencer, writing from the great Salt City, alludes to a scene among the Indians, which recently took place, and makes this important statement in relation to the Territory of Utah:

"I am informed, for I was not present at the particular time, that during the meeting, the fact was elicited during the progress of the treaty, viz: the dissatisfaction of the Indians at the settlement of the whites on their lands. This fact was distinctly denied by the Mormons, and all who have presumed to assert the fact, have been severely punished by the Mormon authorities say of their rights or claims in the Territory. Hence their very natural dissatisfaction at the settlement of the whites in their valleys. Unless the proper measures are taken in the session by the Government to quiet it, this very dissatisfaction may yet give rise to serious Indian troubles in the Territory. If the authorities at Washington intend to recognise and sanction the settlement of the Mormons, to which I think they have already committed themselves, I deem it their bounden duty to look into this matter, and take immediate steps to settle, under the treaty of disturbance, by the acquisition of the Indian title to the Territory."

Wheeling, Nov. 26, P. M.

The Royal Arch sank at Bellington, Island had her deck forward knocked out. She has five feet water in her hold.

The Tuscarora is supposed sunk at Bellington by swinging against the Royal sank.

The Kenny has one foot water in her hold, and had her bow stove in by coming in contact with the James Franklin, she also being injured at Bellington.

The Continental is aground at the head of Grand View Island.

The Ariel is sunk to her cabin floor astern, at the head of Tyrton Island.

Nine boats were at and in sight of Bellington when the Rockeye left.

The Express and mail trains on this railroad came in collision last night near Hoover, on this side of Springfield; one engine and two baggage cars were badly injured and many slightly wounded.

☞ Deacon in Boston, Massachusetts, a Mason, suspected of the Morse Library Law, has been found two dollars, for having in his possession one of his neighbors. In view of the unprecedented excitement Mason upon this interesting question, Mr. Deacon will be dismissed from the Masonic fraternity, and will be compelled to pay the fine imposed upon him. The Programme will be copied in full in the Bee.

Arrest Made.—Stabbing.—The murderer of Orrick Glenn, implicated in the robbery of the Adams Express Company, has been arrested in Boston and committed to prison. The Programme will be copied in full in the Bee.

A Literary Loss.—The dwelling of the Rev. J. M. Peck, of Rock Spring, Illinois, was recently consumed by fire. Among his losses is to be numbered a splendid library collected by nearly forty years of labor—and in a note to the Edwin of the St. Louis *Republican*, Mr. Peck says that several thousand volumes, manuscripts, periodicals, &c., were consumed.

☞ A telegraphic despatch from N York of the 23d ult. says: "Hewlett has been found guilty of the murder of watchman Burton. The Legislature of New Hampshire invited General Pierce to accompany them to Boston to attend Webster's funeral obsequies."

☞ Robert Clay was interred in cold blood, by E. P. Greven, about six miles south-east of Pittsfield, Illinois, a few days since. The murderer is confined in the Pittsfield jail.

Grand Work.—Slaves in Morgan county Va., last year, 50; Governor, about Democrat, 300; Whig, 300. This year, for President, it stands, Pierce, 901; Hook, 371.

☞ We are the recipients of our tenders to the Ball and Supper of the late Col. C. L. Ogden, to be given this evening at the Verandah Hotel. The Committee of Arrangements will be assisted by Messrs. J. A. Sexton & Mat. at his late residence, corner of Bourbon and Conti streets. The Programme will be copied in full in the Bee.

Another Sale of Slaves.—The estate of Archibald Clayton, deceased, in the counties of Jefferson and Lafayette, Miss., sold on the 15th inst. 27 negroes, for the sum of $20,000. The highest price paid was $1,000, and the lowest $500.

Telegraphic Despatches.

North Carolina Election.

Washington, Monday Nov. 29.

The North Carolina Legislature, on Saturday, had two successful ballotings for Senator. The candidates of the whigs was William A. Graham, while the democrats supported Mr. Dobbin.

Japan Expedition.

Washington, Nov. 29.

The steam frigate Mississippi, Commodore Perry's flag-ship, was to have sailed from Norfolk, on Saturday, for Japan, touching at her way at Madeira.

The steam frigate Powhattan has, at Com. Perry's solicitation, been substituted for the Princeton, which vessel has been condemned for defects in the machinery.

Cuban Affairs—Crescent City, &c.

Washington, Nov. 29.

The Republic of this city, publishes a letter from President Fillmore, addressed to Hugh Maxwell, Collector of the port of New York, relative to the recent action of George Law, and his employees on board the Crescent City steamer. The President, in his letter, comments very severely on the conduct of Mr. Law, and discusses the whole question in detail. He takes the position that Mr. Law is wrong, and states that he (Law) has been so informed, notwithstanding which he persists in his course, such persistance being in violation of the laws of the United States into war with Spain; that the question in dispute is not one to be settled between him and Cuba, but between the governments of the United States and Spain; that Spain alone is responsible for the conduct of the Cuban authorities; that the whole matter is now a subject of negotiation between the two governments, and he hopes that Mr. Law, as a good citizen, will not attempt any violation of our neutrality by attacking Cuba.

The Republic states that Captain Davenport has been removed, and that no officer of the Navy will be permitted to enter the service of the company so long as Mr. Law persists in his present course. The Republic also states that hereafter the mails will be taken to Havana by the baker, unless the wishes of the Government should be complied with.

Appointments.

Washington, Nov. 29.

Two democrats who were removed from office in 1849, have been reappointed in the Pension office.

Steamer Princeton.

New York, Nov. 29.

The builders of the boilers for the steamship Princeton, have published a denial of defective construction in any way. They state that the failure of the machinery is attributable to the use of Anthracite instead of Cumberland coal, for which description only the boilers were intended.

Arrival from California.

New York, Nov. 29.

The steamer Prometheus has arrived here from Aspinwall, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 1st November. She brings $1,700,000 on freight. The steamer California sailed from San Francisco on the 1st instant, with $2,644,000—the largest shipment ever made in one steamer from that port. She reported the discovery of gold in Trinity county, and the production of the best quality of cotton in San Joaquin county.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, Nov. 29.

The whig majority in the House, in the Legislature of this State, is nine over the democrats and coalition.

Eastern Mails.

Mobile, Nov. 29.

The Eastern mail has arrived, bringing dates from New York of Saturday the 20th, and of the morning of the 21st, and those of the 22d and 23d are yet behind.

Ohio River.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29.

The river here is still rising, with ten feet six inches water in the channel.

Cincinnati, Nov. 29.

The river here is yet rising, and has a swollen one foot and a half since last evening.

Evening Delta.

Gen. Pierce and his New York Advocates.

We place the following on record as a statement by far too important to be overlooked by our readers. Comment is not needed to point out its significance. The N. Y. *Evening Post*, a Locofoco Freesoil paper, speaks:

"If the support of the original enemies of the Compromise was fatal to a Democratic candidate, how did it happen that Pierce, who was supported upon the stump, more or less, in all the States South and South and almost exclusively in the State of New York, where there were no better pleased with a portion of the Compromise measures than William H. Seward, should have run so far ahead? He received ninety-five years as the valley of the Ganges has been in ours."

Thus, Jonathan is the raw-head and-bloody-bones, even of the East. He has made himself known, however, for the Burmese in a much better form—that of the missionary of Christian truth and charity.

☞ A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Havana, says that despite the pharisaic representations of plausible men, that a small force, well equipped, could effect the revolution of the Island, such is not the fact, and that any private expedition that might attempt a new invasion would meet with speedy and entire destruction. Thousands are now in possession of every movement by which its safety is threatened.

Ship Canal.—The important Ship Canal which is to unite Lake Superior with Lake Michigan, will soon be commenced. The surveys for its location have been completed, and the ground has been found quite as favorable for the easy and speedy construction of the work as was expected. Several routes have been surveyed, which will enable the Legislature of Michigan and contractors to obtain a perfect understanding of the whole subject. The canal will be a fraction less than a mile in length. The law of Congress provides that the locks shall be at least 350 feet long and 60 feet wide, and the Michigan Legislature has the power to enlarge the dimensions.

When completed, says the Louisville *Journal*, this canal will enable steamers of the largest class to run from Buffalo to the head waters of the lake without any transhipments—an improvement that will quadruple the trade of this immense lake in less than two years. Lake Superior is the largest and purest body of fresh water in the world. It is so set by itself, with islands larger than German principalities. In the way of mineral wealth, it acknowledges no equal anywhere. Heretofore all this wealth has been land locked. Owing to the Falls at St. Mary, all the products of Lake Superior have been so hindered and taxed, in order to reach the sea-port, that it was almost impossible to make them "pay expenses."

Utah.—The Mormons vs. the Indians.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Intelligencer, writing from the great Salt City, alludes to a scene among the Indians, which recently took place, and makes this important statement in relation to the Territory of Utah:

"I am informed, for I was not present at the particular time, that during the meeting, the fact was elicited during the progress of the treaty, viz: the dissatisfaction of the Indians at the settlement of the whites on their lands. This fact was distinctly denied by the Mormons, and all who have presumed to assert the fact, have been severely punished by the Mormon authorities say of their rights or claims in the Territory. Hence their very natural dissatisfaction at the settlement of the whites in their valleys. Unless the proper measures are taken in the session by the Government to quiet it, this very dissatisfaction may yet give rise to serious Indian troubles in the Territory. If the authorities at Washington intend to recognise and sanction the settlement of the Mormons, to which I think they have already committed themselves, I deem it their bounden duty to look into this matter, and take immediate steps to settle, under the treaty of disturbance, by the acquisition of the Indian title to the Territory."

Wheeling, Nov. 26, P. M.

The Royal Arch sank at Bellington, Island had her deck forward knocked out. She has five feet water in her hold.

The Tuscarora is supposed sunk at Bellington by swinging against the Royal sank.

The Kenny has one foot water in her hold, and had her bow stove in by coming in contact with the James Franklin, she also being injured at Bellington.

The Continental is aground at the head of Grand View Island.

The Ariel is sunk to her cabin floor astern, at the head of Tyrton Island.

Nine boats were at and in sight of Bellington when the Rockeye left.

The Express and mail trains on this railroad came in collision last night near Hoover, on this side of Springfield; one engine and two baggage cars were badly injured and many slightly wounded.

☞ We copy the following items, both the last number of the Cadiz *Revista Mercantil*:

Fire.—On Sunday night, about half-past, 12 o'clock, our citizens were startled by the alarm of fire. It proved to be a house situated on the alley between Market and Spring streets, and owned by Mrs. Hibbert. Through the energetic exertions of the firemen the flames were soon subdued, without much damage to the building, or any outside damage to the surrounding houses.

On the Thursday morning this fire was followed by another fire of this kind. The fire was soon discovered, and by the energetic exertions of the firemen was soon subdued, with little damage to the building, and none to the contents. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

☞ The "swell mob" of London do perpetrate robberies with the most singular ingenuity and address, and appear never to be at fault. A gentleman recently ascended the steps and entered the vestibule, and presenting a check to the paying teller, received a very large amount of bank notes, which she deposited in her purse, and returned to the carriage. Just as she had taken her seat, a gentleman came down the steps of the bank without his hat, and pretended to have dropped a pen behind his ear, said:—"Madam, we have forgotten to take the number of those notes: will you allow me to take them off?" She handed him the notes, and he ascended the steps of the bank and entered the building. The lady having waited some time, finally returned to the bank, and soon ascertained that no person had been authorized to ask for the notes.

Unfortunate Affair.—When the fine steamer *Buckeye State*, Capt. Bellshower came down upon last trip, a happy party of four, two ladies and two gentlemen, got on board at Point Pleasant for the purpose of visiting our city upon a marriage excursion. It was the intention of two of these young people, Mr. Hiram Blake and Amanda Corning, to be united in the holy bonds of wedlock as soon as they arrived here. But how strange is the mutability of affairs. Not long after the party left the board the boat got aground; and Mr. Blake, in passing along the guard near the capstan, got his leg entangled in a line, pitched overboard and drowned. He never rose to the surface of the water, and therefore all the efforts made to rescue him proved futile. The party left yesterday on the *Buckeye State* for home, the young bride in expectation which a heart so broken that she hardly knew her own friends.—*Cin. Enq.*, 19th.

☞ The Albany *Express* tells the following almost incredible story:

Strange but True.—There is a man residing in the Bowery, whose habits and professions have become proverbial in the city. He is between forty and fifty years of age, a Scotchman by birth, and for one perusing his course of life, nothing could be more strange. While at breakfast this morning, he discovered the whole *modus operandi*, and went home and made a machine. A partner of Whitney be came disgusted, and Whitney sold out. The old gin and gin-house were bought by Mr. Tal bot, and the old cotton-house is now a fine barn. Whitney got his model from a wasp, and from a machine used to tear up rags for paper.

[Scientific American.

Singular Accident.—We have seldom heard of an accident more singular in kind, or more painful in consequences, than one said to us by a gentleman who arrived in this city from Alexandria, in Preble county. The democrats of that village, feeling disposed to rejoice a little on account of the election of Gen. Pierce to the Presidency, prepared a quantity of turpentine balls, and engaged in throwing them through the streets—a species of extemporaneous and obscenity illumination, which many of our readers has seen employed by boys on election nights. The balls being set on fire, and thrown through the air, "blaze away" in the form of a new order of comets, not exactly "portending changes of seasons and of states," but inculcating generally the principles of the party. A person engaged in the sport any get his fingers burned; if, in preparing to throw, he holds the ball too long. To prevent this, and perhaps to save his hands from blistering, the thrower puts on a pair of Mexican Alexandria, put on a pair of cotton or thread gloves. These, in the operation of throwing the balls, are saturated with turpentine, and when thus wet, contracted so as to fit the skin—in which condition they took fire, and could not be removed until they literally burnt off. The man's hands were of course dreadfully crisped, and we learn that one of them was afterwards amputated. Such is the *story* "as it was told to us."—*Dayton (O.) Gazette.*

☞ The "swell mob" of London do perpetrate robberies with the most singular ingenuity and address, and appear never to be at fault.—A gentleman recently ascended the steps and entered the vestibule, and presenting a check to the paying teller, received a very large amount of bank notes, which she deposited in her purse, and returned to the carriage. Just as she had taken her seat, a gentleman came down the steps of the bank without his hat, and pretended to have dropped a pen behind his ear, said:—"Madam, we have forgotten to take the number of those notes: will you allow me to take them off?" She handed him the notes, and he ascended the steps of the bank and entered the building. The lady having waited some time, finally returned to the bank, and soon ascertained that no person had been authorized to ask for the notes.

Unfortunate Affair.—When the fine steamer *Buckeye State*, Capt. Bellshower came down upon last trip, a happy party of four, two ladies and two gentlemen, got on board at Point Pleasant for the purpose of visiting our city upon a marriage excursion. It was the intention of two of these young people, Mr. Hiram Blake and Amanda Corning, to be united in the holy bonds of wedlock as soon as they arrived here. But how strange is the mutability of affairs. Not long after the party left the board the boat got aground; and Mr. Blake, in passing along the guard near the capstan, got his leg entangled in a line, pitched overboard and drowned. He never rose to the surface of the water, and therefore all the efforts made to rescue him proved futile. The party left yesterday on the *Buckeye State* for home, the young bride in expectation which a heart so broken that she hardly knew her own friends.—*Cin. Enq.*, 19th.

☞ The Albany *Express* tells the following almost incredible story:

Strange but True.—There is a man residing in the Bowery, whose habits and professions have become proverbial in the city. He is between forty and fifty years of age, a Scotchman by birth, and for one perusing his course of life, nothing could be more strange. While at breakfast this morning, he discovered the whole *modus operandi*, and went home and made a machine. A partner of Whitney became disgusted, and Whitney sold out. The old gin and gin-house were bought by Mr. Talbot, and the old cotton-house is now a fine barn. Whitney got his model from a wasp, and from a machine used to tear up rags for paper.

[Scientific American.

Singular Accident.—We have seldom heard of an accident more singular in kind, or more painful in consequences, than one said to us by a gentleman who arrived in this city from Alexandria, in Preble county. The democrats of that village, feeling disposed to rejoice a little on account of the election of Gen. Pierce to the Presidency, prepared a quantity of turpentine balls, and engaged in throwing them through the streets—a species of extemporaneous and obscenity illumination, which many of our readers has seen employed by boys on election nights. The balls being set on fire, and thrown through the air, "blaze away" in the form of a new order of comets, not exactly "portending changes of seasons and of states," but inculcating generally the principles of the party. A person engaged in the sport any get his fingers burned; if, in preparing to throw, he holds the ball too long. To prevent this, and perhaps to save his hands from blistering, the thrower puts on a pair of Mexican Alexandria, put on a pair of cotton or thread gloves. These, in the operation of throwing the balls, are saturated with turpentine, and when thus wet, contracted so as to fit the skin—in which condition they took fire, and could not be removed until they literally burnt off. The man's hands were of course dreadfully crisped, and we learn that one of them was afterwards amputated. Such is the *story* "as it was told to us."—*Dayton (O.) Gazette.*

☞ The "swell mob" of London do perpetrate robberies with the most singular ingenuity and address, and appear never to be at fault.—A gentleman recently ascended the steps and entered the vestibule, and presenting a check to the paying teller, received a very large amount of bank notes, which she deposited in her purse, and returned to the carriage. Just as she had taken her seat, a gentleman came down the steps of the bank without his hat, and pretended to have dropped a pen behind his ear, said:—"Madam, we have forgotten to take the number of those notes: will you allow me to take them off?" She handed him the notes, and he ascended the steps of the bank and entered the building. The lady having waited some time, finally returned to the bank, and soon ascertained that no person had been authorized to ask for the notes.

Unfortunate Affair.—When the fine steamer *Buckeye State*, Capt. Bellshower came down upon last trip, a happy party of four, two ladies and two gentlemen, got on board at Point Pleasant for the purpose of visiting our city upon a marriage excursion. It was the intention of two of these young people, Mr. Hiram Blake and Amanda Corning, to be united in the holy bonds of wedlock as soon as they arrived here. But how strange is the mutability of affairs. Not long after the party left the board the boat got aground; and Mr. Blake, in passing along the guard near the capstan, got his leg entangled in a line, pitched overboard and drowned. He never rose to the surface of the water, and therefore all the efforts made to rescue him proved futile. The party left yesterday on the *Buckeye State* for home, the young bride in expectation which a heart so broken that she hardly knew her own friends.—*Cin. Enq.*, 19th.

☞ The Albany *Express* tells the following almost incredible story:

Strange but True.—There is a man residing in the Bowery, whose habits and professions have become proverbial in the city. He is between forty and fifty years of age, a Scotchman by birth, and for one perusing his course of life, nothing could be more strange. While at breakfast this morning, he discovered the whole *modus operandi*, and went home and made a machine. A partner of Whitney became disgusted, and Whitney sold out. The old gin and gin-house were bought by Mr. Talbot, and the old cotton-house is now a fine barn. Whitney got his model from a wasp, and from a machine used to tear up rags for paper.

[Scientific American.

Singular Accident.—We have seldom heard of an accident more singular in kind, or more painful in consequences, than one said to us by a gentleman who arrived in this city from Alexandria, in Preble county. The democrats of that village, feeling disposed to rejoice a little on account of the election of Gen. Pierce to the Presidency, prepared a quantity of turpentine balls, and engaged in throwing them through the streets—a species of extemporaneous and obscenity illumination, which many of our readers has seen employed by boys on election nights. The balls being set on fire, and thrown through the air, "blaze away" in the form of a new order of comets, not exactly "portending changes of seasons and of states," but inculcating generally the principles of the party. A person engaged in the sport any get his fingers burned; if, in preparing to throw, he holds the ball too long. To prevent this, and perhaps to save his hands from blistering, the thrower puts on a pair of Mexican Alexandria, put on a pair of cotton or thread gloves. These, in the operation of throwing the balls, are saturated with turpentine, and when thus wet, contracted so as to fit the skin—in which condition they took fire, and could not be removed until they literally burnt off. The man's hands were of course dreadfully crisped, and we learn that one of them was afterwards amputated. Such is the *story* "as it was told to us."—*Dayton (O.) Gazette.*

Commercial Intelligence.

Insurance Companies.—The following companies met on Monday and, acted on reports, viz: Bank of Louisiana, Mechanics', Louisiana Marine and Fire, Merchants', Louisiana State Mutual, Crescent City, Louisiana Mutual, Atlantic, Louisiana, Citizens', Union, Commercial, Firemen's, Louisiana Insurance and Trust, Orleans, Peoples', Louisiana Navigation, Louisiana Mutual, Crescent, Mississippi Marine and Fire, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Lafayette, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Carrollton, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Jefferson, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Algiers, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Gretna, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Madisonville, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Bayou Sara, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Plaquemine, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Baton Rouge, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Pointe Coupee, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Iberville, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Ascension, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Donaldsonville, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Lafourche, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Terrebonne, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Attakapas, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Opelousas, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Rapides, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Natchitoches, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Caddo, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Shreveport, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Red River, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Vicksburg, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Natchez, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Rodney, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Port Gibson, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Woodville, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Clinton, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Jackson, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Vicksburg, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Yazoo City, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Greenville, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Memphis, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Nashville, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Knoxville, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Chattanooga, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Atlanta, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Macon, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Augusta, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Savannah, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Charleston, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Columbia, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Camden, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Florence, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Darlington, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Cheraw, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Bennettsville, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Marion, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Conway, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Georgetown, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Wilmington, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Fayetteville, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Raleigh, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Hillsborough, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Greensboro, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Salisbury, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Statesville, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Asheville, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Knoxville, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Chattanooga, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Atlanta, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Macon, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Augusta, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Savannah, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Charleston, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Columbia, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Camden, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Florence, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Darlington, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Cheraw, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Bennettsville, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Marion, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Conway, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Georgetown, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Wilmington, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Fayetteville, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Raleigh, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Hillsborough, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Greensboro, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Salisbury, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Statesville, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. of Asheville.

SUGAR has been in good request, and 1000 hhds. sold at steady prices.

Molasses Glucose.

WOMENS' white and black Hose, in Cotton, Wool and Silk;
Men's' white, black and colored do do do;
Boys' unbleached and fancy do Hose;
Misses' cotton, wool and silk do;
Ladies' Merino Vests;
Misses' do wool and cotton Skirts and Drawers,
For sale by JOSEPH H. MARKS,
47 Camp street.

Boschee's Balm-Mint.

Perfume Depot,