THE DAILY BEE.
C. F. WEBER & CO.
J. WINDSOR, A. HARRY,
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Terms: One year in advance $10
Daily paper, week-days 6
Tri-weekly, Sundays excepted 4
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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1859
VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 3,473.

THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21.

BAD POLICY.

It is to be presumed that every one will feel the urgent necessity of the perfect organization and unbroken harmony of all who are anxious to prevent so dangerous a contingency as the triumph of the Black Republican party at the next Presidential election. It will be universally acknowledged by the Democracy, with its extensive claim to national nationality, should avail itself of every opportunity to suspend its bickerings, its dissensions, close up its ranks, and move to offer a firm and disciplined array of opposition to the great sectional faction which controls the North. Every man of common sense knows that at the best the chances of the campaign of 1860 is extremely doubtful; in other words, for a united party standing shoulder to shoulder, rallied by the full power of the Federal Government, may be unable to overcome the united regiments of Black Republicanism. It is from the difficulty and uncertainty of the coming conflict, under the most favorable circumstances, how is victory to be achieved by a democratic party continues divided, distrust and belligerent. We have Scripture warrant for saying that a house divided against itself cannot stand.

We have already noticed the disastrous effect upon the party of the peculiar views entertained by Senator Douglas. We clearly understand that honest differences of opinion may exist respecting the correctness of those views, and that statesmen may candidly differ in regard to them. But mind it does not follow that because Mr. Douglas holds opinions on a particular question of federal authority adverse to those of a majority of Southern Democrats he is justly to be denounced as a recreant and held up as a traitor. Those who persistently followed this mischievous course have succeeded in effecting a serious alienation between the Democratic and Democratic foes of Mr. Douglas, that politicians professing to belong to the same party look upon one another in the light of enemies. The issues raised by this bitter controversy have created spread animosities, and led to deplorable feuds. The New York State Convention offers the illustration of the fact.

Readers are aware that for some years the Democrats of the Empire State have been divided into two segments styling themselves Hards and Softs—the former professing to be the exponents of pure, undefiled democracy, while the latter have been accused of cherishing an anti slavery taint. The Hards have generally contrived to pitch their parcels on the approach of an enemy, and have thus proved formidable foes to the Black Republicans, not unfairly carrying the State. But this working and pent-up hostility exists, and from time to time out openly. The late Convention was a scene of disgraceful wrangling and strife. The Softs seceded from the start; held independent meetings, and acted in almost every respect as constituted two opposite camps. Telegraph has informed us that a sort of truce has at length been negotiated between the combatants, and that the two factions have agreed on the same ticket, except in one instance. It is evident, nevertheless, there is no real harmony among them—events not that cordial feeling of union and common patriotic purpose which can be relied upon to defeat the powerful array of Black Republicanism in the Empire State. Unless, therefore, the Democrats attain the active co-operation of the minority—an advantage which is not in prospect, inasmuch as the latter are indignant at having been represented on the Republican ticket—we may abandon all hope of the political redemption of New York at the next November next.

We make these observations, because as Democrats we are naturally solicitous for the success of the banded enemies of the Union, and this we think, with the lights before us, we believe the only chance for the accomplishment of the object lies in the union of the Democratic party. Faulty as it may be, and numerous as its errors have been, it possesses "an odor of sanctity" and thus commends itself to honest men. But it might be imagined, from the extraordinary clamor with which the Democracy snarl and cavil amongst themselves, that they were absolutely bent on destruction. Assuredly, unless their leaders exhibit more wisdom than at this must be the lamentable conclusion of their reprehensible conduct.

The steamship Granada, Captain Maury, left her wharf this morning at eight o'clock for New York, via Havana, with the following passengers, and $150,000 in specie:

For New York:—Edward Wend, and 7 steerage passengers.

For Havana:—J. B. Harris, T. S. V. Privat, Geo. Whitney, two infants and two servants, A. Bayard, Mrs T. Navarra, Mr. Lockwood, and 117 steerage passengers.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer J. C. Price for Memphis and Cincinnati papers.

"The Rocky Mountains," says Horace Greeley, with their grand, aromatic forests, grassy glades, their frequent springs, gushing streams of the brightest, sweetest water, their pure, elastic atmosphere, their unequaled game and fish, are destined to be a favorite resort of civilized man. I visited a region where physical life will be more surely prolonged or fully enjoyed."

The St. Louis *Democrat* says the bankers of that city have a more simple and effectual method than is practiced elsewhere of keeping their vaults against burglars: The bank is carrying in full gold pieces, and the burglar cannot accordingly work without detection from some stray bystander or policeman. If the light is extinguished, it is evident that something is lost and search will be likely to follow.

A Fatal Accident.—On Wednesday night a large party of ladies and gentlemen left town on the cars for the purpose of having a dance in the woods, and returning with the mail and Mobile passengers. Some other passengers passed down after the business was of a different nature—these a man by the name of Thomas had his way to the terminus of the road, about seven miles from town, to work there. When requested to "pay his fare," he had no money, and was put off the cars, and, he being in a state of intoxication, fell on the side of the road by the water. In returning a slight jar was imperceptible sign of any thing in the affair next morning the body of Mr. Thomas was picked up on the track, bruised, mangled terribly, having been run over and killed the night before by the locomotive and cars. He had evidently crawled on the track and fallen asleep. He remains were interred here yesterday afternoon.

[*Pensacola Gazette.*]

What a Change!—A leading dry goods house in this city has recently engaged as a clerk a man who, for many years previous to the crisis in 1857, was partner in one of largest and most respectable houses in the city, transacting business on a large scale of merchandise in all the principal ports of Europe. Their business transactions amounted to more than $2,500,000 annually. They were considered very wealthy, and, of course, in style comporting with their large capital and rapidly increasing business. The great crash of 1857 came like a thunderbolt upon them, causing suspension. With extraordinary efforts were able to pay their debts, but the strain in so doing was exhausted. Their creditors used them up entirely. A little dry goods firm in New York owed them more than a quarter of a million of dollars, to which they took property in Galveston, probably really worth ten thousand dollars. They must now begin anew, at the bottom of the hill. Once, and only two years since, they could command hundreds of thousands; now they have only their energy and capacity—a good capital on which to take a fresh start.

[*New York Independent.*]

A Noble Woman—*Narrow Escape.*—As the morning train from this place to Chicago was near Rock river bridge, on Monday, the engineer, Robert Waugh, discovered a little girl at play on the track. He sounded the whistle at its highest, sharpest tone, and used every possible effort to stop the train. The little child kept upon the track, apparently frightened by the noise, but did not leave the track. The driver of the child, who lived in a house near the bridge, seeing her child in danger, ran a spring to save her, and rushing in front of the engine, caught her child and fell on the opposite side. The engine brushed the clothes as she fell, and passed on a short distance before it could be stopped. The driver, Captain Phillips, ran to the place. He found the mother had fainted, but both mother and child were saved. He took the child in his arms, and restoratives being used, the mother soon revived. Who can tell the joy of that mother to know her child was saved? Had the engineer hesitated, or even been only a second later, both mother and child must have been crushed beneath the wheels of the engine. We did not learn her name, but whoever she is she is a brave and heroic woman.—*Rock Island (Illinois) Argus.*

Baptism of a Rabbi.—Last Sunday Mr. Freshaw, late Rabbi of the Jewish Synagogue in Quebec, was, with his whole family, consisting of his wife and seven children, baptized in the Episcopal Episcopal Church in that city. Quite a number of Protestant clergymen, without indication of sect, assisted in the performance of the administration of the sacrament.

By Telegraph.

[PUBLISHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THE SAN JUAN ISLAND DIFFICULTY.

Washington, September 20.—The Administration is somewhat apprehensive that a collision may occur between the American and British troops on the Island of San Juan before Gen. Scott can reach the Pacific, and every possible precaution has been taken to prevent it.

The difficulty does not call for an increase of the naval force on the Pacific, as the Pacific squadron is unusually strong at this time.

GENERAL LAMAR.

Washington, September 20.—General Lamar, our recent Minister to Central America, left Washington yesterday for his former residence in Texas.

A NEW POLITICAL LEAGUE.

New York, September 20.—Ex-Senator Cooper has published a manifesto in favor of cheap postage and a protective tariff, and recommends the formation of an "Iron Men's League," for the purpose of controlling political parties through the balance of power they may possess.

This manifesto has caused great uneasiness among some of the old political leaders.

MARINE DISASTER.

New York, September 20.—The schooner Sallie, from Jacksonville, Fla., came into the lower bay yesterday with a signal of distress at her mast-head. She was boarded and found to be in a disabled condition, with five feet of water in her hold, and her crew almost starved and too weak to work the vessel. The crew were taken ashore and provided for. The captain had abandoned the vessel some hours previous to her being boarded.

THE LATE STORM.

Baltimore, September 20.—The late severe storm has seriously damaged the corn crop in this State, as well as in Virginia.

UNITED STATES LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.

Baltimore, September 20.—The United States Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows commenced their annual session in this city last evening.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Boston, September 20.—The steamer Chesapeake, from Portland, Me., bound for New York, encountered a hurricane on the 18th, sprung a leak, threw overboard sixty tons of her cargo, and put into Provincetown in a damaged condition. The passengers were all saved.

Six Days Later from California.

Arrival of the Overland Mail—Massacre of Troops by the Indians—The San Juan Island Difficulty—Americans Still in Possession—Excitement at Victoria.

St. Louis, September 20.—The overland California mail has arrived in this city, bringing advices from San Francisco to the 26th ult., six days later than were received by the steamer Hahnemann, at Tehuantepec.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

San Francisco, August 26.—The business of the city has somewhat improved.

Candles and Provisions generally were in more active demand.

The sale of Adamantine Candles during the week ending the 25th amounted to 19,000 boxes, at slightly improved prices.

Mess Pork is selling at $17 50 to $18 for common qualities, and for superior $19.

Bacon is in good demand at 12½ to 13c.

Lard is quoted at 12 to 14c.

Sugar—new Orleans 10c., crushed 11½c.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.

The bonds of the State have been taken up by the Treasurer to the amount of $250,000 at 16½ per cent. below par.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A disastrous fire occurred in the town of Murphy, which destroyed nearly the whole town, composed mostly of small buildings. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The bark Lancaster, from Philadelphia, bound for San Francisco, foundered at sea, off Mulakai, on the 10th of July.

The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The crew were all saved.

The American whale ship Twilight, of New Bedford, was wrecked in a severe gale near Marquezas on the 10th of June.

The vessel and cargo are a total loss, and were valued at $45,000. The officers and crew were saved.

INDIAN MASSACRE.

Advices received at San Francisco from Oregon report that Captain Wallin's company had been surprised by a large body of the Snake Indians at Warm Springs, and 140 of their number massacred.

SAN JUAN ISLAND AFFAIR.

The latest advices from San Juan Island state that the American troops still held undisturbed possession of the island. General Harney had sent a reinforcement of troops to the island, and the American forces now on the island numbers 400 men.

The papers from Victoria state that five companies of United States infantry, four batteries of artillery and eight thirty-two pounders had been landed on the island from the United States war steamer Massachusetts.

The Colonial House of Assembly on the 13th of August adopted an address to Governor Douglass requesting him to require the home Government to demand from the United States the withdrawal of our troops from the island of San Juan, and to urge upon the English Government the importance of maintaining their right not only to the island of San Juan but to all the other islands in the Archipelago, which are now claindestinely, dishonorably and dishonestly claimed and occupied by the United States.

A motion was also adopted by the Assembly urging Governor Douglass to commence the formation of volunteer military companies for the purpose of protecting British interests against the encroachments of the United States.

The shipments of gold from Victoria during the previous two weeks amounted to $144,000.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.

St. Louis, September 20.—The New Mexican mail has arrived at Independence, with dates from Santa Fe to the 5th inst. There is nothing important to report. There has been an abundance of rain.

The returns of the election for delegate to Congress indicate that Senior Otero had been elected.

FIRE AT CAIRO.

Cairo, Ill., September 20.—A fire occurred in this city this morning, which destroyed the Taylor House and fourteen other buildings on Commercial street.

The loss is estimated at $40,000.

THE DAVIS ACCIDENT AT BOSTON.

Boston, September 20.—The account of the accident to Mr. and Mrs. Davis at the Worcester Railroad crossing was incorrect in some particulars.

Mr. Davis, we are happy to report, is not seriously injured, and his wife was not with him at the time of the accident.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Cincinnati, September 20.—The Flour market closed firm. Corn closed firm. White Corn 75c. Whisky has advanced ½ and closed at 23½c. Mess Pork closed dull at $14.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

Vicksburg, September 20.—The steamer Ticketts passed down at 7, and the Capitol at 9 o'clock this morning.

Vicksburg, September 20.—The steamer Natchez passed down at 1, and the steamer B. L. Hodge at 5 o'clock this evening.

Remarkable Man.—A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, writing from Denver's Spring, (N. C.) tells of a revolutionary soldier named Henry, residing there, who was in the battle of King's Mountain:

He is nearly ninety five years old, and still reads without spectacles. He was a mere boy at the time of the battle, but stood his ground when Ferguson's troops charged with the bayonet, and in consequence had a thrust through the hand and into the thigh. His rifle, which he had just loaded, was discharged at the moment he received the thrust. This killed his adversary, and after the British had retired up the mountain Mr. Henry was found lying by a log, with the musket hanging by its bayonet to his thigh. His rifle, which he had just loaded, was discharged at the moment he received the thrust. This killed his adversary, and after the British had retired up the mountain Mr. Henry was found lying by a log, with the musket hanging by its bayonet to his thigh.

New York Democratic Convention—Great Noise and Confusion.

Syracuse, N. Y., September 14.—The two divisions of the Democracy of New York met here to-day, and organized as two conventions in the same hall. Mr. Alard was chairman of the Wood convention, and John Stryker was made chairman of the "Regency" convention. Great excitement was manifested, and soon there were terrible rows and fighting among the shoulder-hitters.—Captain Rynders was assaulted by a "Hard" boy, and finally the "Softs" convention adjourned, leaving the "Hards" in the hall. Fernando Wood then made a bitter speech, attacking the "Softs" as disorganizers in leaving the convention. Several motions were carried cheering the regular committee, but in the course of the proceedings, chairman Stryker, of the Regency convention, was knocked off of the platform. Finally, the Wood convention adjourned, when Mr. Stryker again took the chair, and organized a convention. The roll was called and every delegate answered except three.

A resolution to appoint delegates to the Charleston convention was introduced, when a motion made to postpone was voted down—ay 8 34, nays 92. A resolution was adopted for the chair to appoint two delegates from each judicial district to report the names of two delegates to the Charleston convention from each Congressional district and four alternates. The vote was almost unanimous. The convention then adjourned till to-morrow.

Syracuse, September 15.—The Soft convention nominated the same ticket as the Hards, with the exception of Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Resolutions were reported strongly affirming the rights of Americans, native or adopted, all over the world, and that it is the duty of Government to protect them; they declare that Congress has no right to legislate slavery into, or exclude a slave code for Territories, or prohibit the South from a just share in the benefits of the Territories, and they moderately endorse the Administration.

Sentence of a Sea Captain to Death.

In the Circuit Court at Portland, on Thursday, Judge Clifford delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Capt. John A. Holmes, who had been convicted of the willful murder of a seaman named George W. Chadwick, on the high seas, and whose counsel raised objections on several points of law as laid down at the trial. The opinion overruled all of the exceptions, and denied the motion for a new trial. Before sentence was passed, Captain Holmes addressed the court in his own defense—one, he said, that will accompany him to the Bar of God. The substance of his remarks was as follows:

I do most deeply regret that a mysterious Providence should have permitted my name to be associated with an act which has deprived a fellow being of his life, and the thought that I have been in any way connected with it, fills me with the deepest anguish. Before God, and this court, and all the world, I most solemnly declare that I am wholly innocent and unconscious of having committed the crime of which I now stand convicted. I have not now, nor ever have had, any knowledge whatever of the act imputed to me; nor can I charge myself in any way with the slightest responsibility in connection with it. No man who now hears me can regard the crime of murder with a greater abhorrence than I do and ever have done. I am not now, nor was I ever, the man to commit such an act; and if I did not feel sure that ere long it will be so understood, and that the true conviction will come home to the mind of every reasonable man, and of the certainty that soon (although I may not be present to see it) I will be regarded as an unfortunate man, but not a guilty man, I should be deprived of a great consolation.

At the conclusion of the above speech, the final sentence of the court was passed, which orders the prisoners to be taken to the place of execution on the 25th day of November next, and on that day, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, to be hanged by the neck, until dead.

Is Burning Fluid Safe.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, in view of the many distressing deaths which are recorded from burning fluid, relates his own experience with that dangerous article as follows:

Several years ago, being a single man and a student, I was induced by the cheapness, cleanliness, and illuminating power of the burning fluid to make use of it. I procured a brass new lamp of the best quality and a quantity of fluid from one of the largest dealers in town. So determined was I to guard against all risk that no one was even allowed to touch my lamp but myself. I filled it, trimmed it, screwed on the cap, wiped it perfectly dry, and put it away in my closet every morning with my own hands.

After using the lamp some months very much to my satisfaction, I was sitting one evening reading by its light; it had been burning for more than an hour, my book was turned toward it, when suddenly the room was lighted with a brilliant glare. I looked around and the lamp was covered with bright flames, playing up to the height of several feet. I contrived to seize the lower part of it, and threw it into the water pail, which fortunately stood near. The next morning I carried it to the maker, to show him the condition of his work. He expressed surprise, but finally said the *soldering* around the cap was imperfect; and I left it with him to be put in repair. He returned it to me and said, "now he would warrant it," and I resumed its use with full confidence. But only a few weeks elapsed when the same thing occurred again, under the same circumstances, and from that time I have never used or touched the mixture.

In these cases the lamp was of the best construction; it had not been moved or touched for hours; it had been burning for an orderly way for a considerable time, and I know that no precaution had been neglected in preparing it for use.

If burning fluid is liable to these explosions when used in the most careful manner, it certainly argues the most wanton indifference to suffering and death to put it into the hands of ignorant servants or women and children. In my judgment it is high time that this explosive compound was driven out of use by the most stringent statutory enactments."

Bratch of Henry Clay.—We understand that Hon. John Minor Botts has received a letter from Mr. Hart, the sculptor, informing him that the statue of Henry Clay, executed by him, is ready for shipment, and awaits the orders of the executive committee of the "Ladies' Clay Statue Association of Virginia." This committee, as our readers will remember, held several meetings in the early part of the summer, for the purpose of making arrangements for the location of the statue, but did not arrive at any definite conclusion. The general desire seems to be, that the inauguration shall take place on the 12th of April, the 253 anniversary of Mr. Clay's birth-day. Whether this day be fixed upon or not, it is time that the committee were maturing their arrangements for the reception and inauguration of the statue.

[*Richmond Whig.*]

Suicides.—The New York *Times*, of the 7th instant, called attention to the fact that during the six weeks which terminated at the close of August no less than fifty-three cases of suicide had been recorded in the journals of the United States. The *Commercial Advertiser*, commenting on the melancholy catalogue, considers it safe to affirm that in no other country than the United States—not even in England during its most gloomy month—would a six weeks' record of suicides average nine per week. What does it mean? Whither are we drifting, socially and morally? Why should suicides be more common in this country than in any other in the United States than in other countries? Are we to look for the explanation in physical or in moral and social causes? These are grave questions, more easily propounded than solved.

Beautiful Allegory.—Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, was at one time engaged in defending a man who had been indicted for a capital offense. After an elaborate and powerful defense, he closed his effort with the following striking and beautiful allegory:

"When God in his eternal council conceived the thought of man's creation, he called to him the three ministers who wait constantly upon the throne—Justice, Truth, and Mercy—and thus addressed them: 'Shall we make man?' Then said Justice: 'O, God! make him not, for he will trample upon thy laws.' Truth made answer also, 'O, God! make him not, for he will pollute thy sanctuaries.' But Mercy, dropping upon her knees, and looking up through her tears, exclaimed, 'O, God! make him—I will watch over him with care through all the dark paths he may have to tread.' Then God made him, and said to him, 'Oh, man, thou art the child of Mercy; go and deal with thy brother.'"

The jury, when he finished, were drowned in tears, and against evidence, and what must have been their own convictions, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Curiosities of Literature.—Hon. Thomas Greville, who died in London in 1845, was the possessor of a large and unique collection of books, the most valuable and curious of which he gave to the British Museum. The value of these thus bestowed is computed at $100,000—$600,000—although the whole number of volumes would not exceed 30,000, at $25 a volume! Of this interesting collection the *Bible Sacra Latina* upon vellum is the most interesting. It is the first edition of the Holy Scriptures, and the first book printed with movable type. It was executed at Mentz by Gutteuberg and Faust between the years 1450—5, in double columns. The cost of getting this up was such that Schoeffer, one-in-law of Faust, says, 4800 florins were spent (the six coats a florin) $1840, were expended before twelve sheets were finished. This book is called the *Mazarin Bible*, from having been found in the library of Cardinal Mazarin. There are but 4 copies on vellum and 14 on paper extant; these are in the public libraries. The highest price ever paid for a printed volume was for Mentzel's Decretals, at the sale of the Duke of Roxburghe's library in London, 1812. This celebrated volume was printed by Christopher Valdarfer, 1471. The principal competitors at the sale were the Marquis of Blandford and Earl Spencer. The former carried off the prize. He did was exist, more than ten thousand dollars in our money! The Roxburghe Club was formed to commemorate this sale.

Dining on Gas.—Dr. Benjamin Rudry, of New Orleans, has lately delivered in Georgia, from his last, of heart disease, and was buried at the on Tuesday morning. Mr. Rudry appeared to be in very good spirits and in the enjoyment of his usual health till within a few moments of his death, when he complained of shooting pains in his chest, and immediately fell a corpse. [*Columbus Republican.*]

Mr. Hillard of the English Press.—Mr. G. S. Hillard writes from Rome to the Boston Courier as follows: "Let me confess to you, in the strictest confidence—if you ever tell any body what I say I shall never forgive you—that I find the hard lot of an English newspapers rather an irksome task. The leading articles in the Times are very clever and brilliant, as all the world knows; and quite equal to them are those in the *Saturday Review*, a weekly journal of recent date, to which many brilliant and powerful writers contribute. But what I complain of is the excess of brilliancy and cleverness. The style is better than is usually found in city journals at home—less rhetorical and ambitious, with fewer ornaments, more condensed and pithy; but the elaboration is more inward than outward, and is shown in the substance more than the form. There is a constant ambition to be pointed and epigrammatic. At every few steps you come to some sudden turn, like a traveler on a road that is zig-zagged up the sides of a steep hill. It is a style fit of map and coruscation. You see plainly that the first object of the writer is to say something smart and sparkling, and that to find out the truth and tell it are only secondary objects with him. How often, after coming out of the reading-room with the mind's eye dazzled and pained with the glaring colors on which it had been feeding, have I said to myself—"what a comfort it would be now to turn to a page of Franklin's autobiography, or Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress!"

What a blessed set of people these Mexicans and Central American are! At home their statesmen and Generals and Presidents, and all that sort of thing, breathe nothing but hostility to the United States and the people thereof, who are stigmatized as Filibusters, Demonics, Yankees, and the Lord knows what else. However, when they have a revolution there—that is, in any of their little teapots of States—they come down and always seek shelter in the land of the terrible filibusters. President Mora, of Costa Rica, has been driven out, and he comes to the United States as a passenger on board the North Star.—*Wilmington Journal.*

A New York paper, alluding to the "bridal fixings" of a young lady in that city, who is soon to marry a millionaire, speaks of "an opera cloak!"—among the gifts of the bridegroom—which could not be described, and took "*five* girls six weeks to complete." This would be only about thirty-eight cents per day to each girl. The New Haven *Register* thinks that if the unlucky wretch, under the generous emotions induced by his prospective marriage, had made each of the poor seamstresses a present commensurate with their labors, it would have been more to his credit—and his bride, if she have the ordinary sympathies of her sex, would have thought more of, and worn the gew-gaw, if possible, with a more commendable pride, in consequence.

Oliver Smith's Will.—*Marriage Portions for the Million.*—Many years ago, Oliver Smith, an old bachelor, who resided in one of the towns in Hampshire county, Mass., left the bulk of his property to be managed by trustees until it should amount to $400,000—when one-half the income was to be annually given to twenty-one boys who should faithfully perform certain conditions of the will; one-eighth to eligible girls; one-eighth to fifty-four young women for marriage portions, and the remaining eighth to the same number of indigent and deserving widows. The amount will not be reached in October next, and accordingly about $10,900 will hereafter annually be distributed among the boys—about $515 apiece; making quite a prize for those who are lucky enough to secure the prize; and as this distribution is to be an annual thing, an army of boys will in time be furnished with a handsome sum to commence life with. The sum of $5400 will be distributed among the girls—$300 apiece; $2700 for marriage portions—making $50 apiece, which will pay for many of the necessary "fixings;" and the same sum ($50 apiece) to the widows. The trustees of the fund are annually elected, like all other town officers, and the principal of the fund is mainly loaned out to responsible parties in various towns of the country. We are unacquainted with the prescribed requirements for obtaining the prize.

Mr. Lumbley, the Blind Chess Player.—This extraordinary player, says the London Era, who has acquired his knowledge of chess since his unfortunate bereavement, has paid a visit to several of the provincial clubs. At the Coventry Chess Club he astonished the members by his wonderful skill in conducting three games simultaneously, playing lasted four hours and a half, terminating in his favor, and eliciting the admiration of all beholders. At the Southampton Club he performed, on Monday, the similar feat of playing three games, of which he won the first, drew the second and lost the third. The contest was very contested, and lasted nearly four hours, much to the astonishment and admiration of the gentlemen who were assembled to witness his play. His last visit was to the Birmingham Chess Club, where he succeeded in winning the majority of games played against some of the strongest members, frequently engaging three simultaneously. This is, perhaps, the only instance on record of a blind person acquiring proficiency in the game, it is deserving of the highest praise, especially as Mr. Lumbley is a player of only two and a half years' experience.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Inquest on the Body of Dr. Graham.—Coroner Dauncy and Deputy Coroner Wayham proceeded yesterday morning to the residence of Dr. Graham, on Esterge street, where his body had been carried the previous night. Dr. Charles Delery subpoenaed them to make the post-mortem examination, and the following gentlemen were sworn in as jurors: Messrs. Fred. A. Braud, Edward Parmele, G. S. Wood, Jas. Ryan, and others.—Frazier. After a post-mortem examination, Dr. Delery furnished the following certificate:

"Four balls have taken effect on the body of deceased, three in the right side of the chest and the fourth in the thick muscles of the left arm. Of the balls in the breast two only have penetrated, those between the third and seventh and the other between the seventh and eighth ribs. One of these balls penetrated the liver and the other pierced the spleen through upper part. The abdominal cavity was found to contain a large quantity of blood, partly coagulated and partly sero-sanguinolent, and undoubtedly caused by the above described wounds.

Mr. Toledano was conveyed yesterday morning to the Parish Prison, on the informal affidavit of Officer Bernard, who arrested him. A large crowd of persons assembled in Recorder Summers's court-room under the impression that some investigation was to be had by him, but they were all disappointed. The Coroner decided to postpone the inquest until 12 M. to-day, when it will be held in the First District court-room. The various witnesses could not be got together yesterday, owing to the hurried manner in which the proceedings were conducted. It is probable that the inquest