The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY [illegible]

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) [illegible]
COUNTRY PAPER, [illegible]

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, August 2, 1853.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Mobile. That due the day previous came through.

A MONUMENT TO FRANKLIN.

The tomb of Franklin is covered with a plain marble slab, which more than sixty years of exposure has corroded and dilapidated. That the resting place of this great philosopher and exalted patriot should be preserved from decay, will be admitted by all who admire genius and virtue. We would not desire the remains of Franklin to repose beneath some colossal and elaborate structure, on which art and magnificence had lavished their resources. Let the tomb which covers him be in harmony with the character of its illustrious tenant. Let his monument be unpretending as his simplicity, and solid as his intellect.

A capital suggestion in connection with the idea of a monument to Franklin has been made by the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*. It is, that it should be erected by the printers of America. The fame of Franklin as a philosopher is shared in common with other remarkable men of the period. His patriotism, however ardent and pure, was not superior to that of Washington, Putnam, Greene, Montgomery, and thousands of others who were prominent actors in the grand drama of the American revolution. But as a member of the craft—as a practical printer—his renown should be dear to the profession. Franklin was ever proud of his typographical skill. He speaks in his autobiography of his daily labors at the composing case with evident pleasure; and with the genuine and noble pride that belongs to greatness, proclaims again and again the humbleness of his origin, and the [illegible] he bore to the mechanical art to which, in early manhood he was indebted for support.

The American people may rear monuments to the patriot. Science may enshrine with costly care the memory of him "who drew down the lightning from Heaven to seal his immortality"—but to the printers of our country does it peculiarly belong to protect his grave from desecration, and to mark the spot beneath which he sleeps, by some unostentatious and substantial tomb. We are confident that the suggestion of the *Republican* will be readily embraced. A very small amount contributed by every printer in the land—a dime or even less—would secure a [illegible] to Franklin that time would [illegible] centuries.

Shall it not be done?

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Among the novelties denoting the progressive ideas of the age in which we live, not the least interesting is the existence of a chartered Female Medical College in Pennsylvania. We have received the fourth annual announcement of this institution, and learn that its condition and prospects are exceedingly good. The course of instruction lasts five months, and embraces all the branches of a medical education, including practical anatomy. Those of the chairs, viz: Materia Medica, Obstetrics and Anatomical demonstration, are filled by ladies, who have regularly qualified themselves, and are duly invested with the appendage of M. D. to their names.

At the last session of the College there were thirty two matriculants—most of them from Pennsylvania and New York. We notice that not a single Southern lady figures in the list. The unsophisticated women of the South are yet many a bowshot in the rear of their Northern sisters, and have extremely crude and imperfect ideas touching Female Physicians, whom, in their simplicity and ignorance, they are apt to class with Bloomerism, Women's Rights Conventions, and other extravagances of Yankee origin.

Pleasantry aside, however, we fancy that a graduated graduate of the institution in question will hardly achieve much distinction, earn much money, or command much confidence. Men will continue to be attended by their own sex, while women, in most cases, will prefer trusting their lives to the skill and experience of the male members of the profession. If ladies of talent and application chose to devote themselves to the scientific investigation of that department of medicine for which they are well suited, viz, obstetrics, we have little doubt they would monopolize the practice. This would be entirely unobjectionable. Let us say what we will, this part of the profession properly belongs to females, and to them would it be cheerfully assigned, were they competent to undertake its responsibilities and duties. In France, obstetrical colleges are open to female students, and diplomas are conferred on those who are worthy of receiving them. So might it be with the Pennsylvania institution. But, though a knowledge of all the branches of medicine can do so harm, we seriously doubt the ability of any lady graduate of that college to obtain general practice. Public opinion and custom would militate against her, and rightfully, we think.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Lieutenant M. F. Maury, Superintendent of the National Observatory, recently received from merchants, ship-owners, and others, of New York, a magnificent token of their appreciation of his services to commerce and navigation, in getting up his wind and current charts. Just before leaving the city, on his way to the Scientific Convention in Europe, a package was placed in his hands containing $5,000 in gold, and a handsome service of plate. Such good fortune could not have befallen a more worthy man, nor more useful servant to his country and the world.

R. G. Barnwell, editor of De Bow's Review, has been appointed Consul to Amsterdam.

The President has no intention of visiting Old Point, or any of the springs at present. He occupies the White House notwithstanding the repairs.

A new paper is in contemplation, to sustain Southern Democratic Union [illegible].

J. W. Forney will probably [illegible] editor of the New York National Democrat.

Governor Seymour, of New York, is said to have got into trouble with the President, touching the appointment of a whig editor to a $1,200 place in a Department here. Governor Seymour, it is said, endorsed him as a democrat, and he was immediately commissioned. The "old guard" in Oneido County charge Seymour with helping to elect a whig Congressman in his District, and say that this appointment was a part of the bargain.

Extraordinary news.—We take the following from the *National*, published in the parish of Plaquemines:

The fishermen in the lower part of this parish have formed an association under the name of Club No. 7, and have elected for their President Mr. Cubitt, one of the most popular men in that section of country. The association is at present composed of one hundred and twenty-one members, advocating the principles of the whig party.

Kossuth's Opinion on the Question of War.—A European correspondent of the New York *Times*, generally understood to be Louis Kossuth, in a letter dated the 5th of July, says:

"As the Czar has threatened that he would cause his armies to pass the Pruth if his *ultimatum* is simply and purely not signed, you may depend upon it he will attack. He means quite other things than that which he professed in his diplomatic revelations. While Russia, be sure of it, more is meant than what is said.

It was also already reported by telegraph that the Russians had crossed the Pruth on the 25th of June. But that's not correct; the orders were only issued on that day from St. Petersburgh. However, you may rely upon it, that at this moment the Rubicon is already crossed, and the Russians have thrown the gauntlet down.

There will be still further efforts to arrange matters diplomatically; but, so far as I know, the endeavors will fail, and a war is unavoidable."

New York Barbers.—The Herald estimates the number of barbers in New York at 1,500, including apprentices, 2,000. Average wages $7 a week. The yearly amount paid to the 1,500 journeymen exceeds half a million of dollars—40,000 persons are shaved daily. The Germans form about two-thirds of the barbers in New York. Very few of them are natives of the United States. The majority of barbers charge six cents per shave, some charge four and some twelve and-a-half cents.

The magnificent shaving shop in the St. Nicholas Hotel cost over ten thousand dollars for the decorations and furniture. The cups are of silver, and the chairs of rosewood; each worth $160 and the ceiling is frescoed in the highest style of art. English barbers never dreamed of such magnificence. The walls are lined with looking glasses. This establishment employs twenty-four journeymen barbers.

The Last Proposition.—A [illegible] in Iowa proposes to keep cities [illegible] thunder storms" for so much per year." [illegible] people, this offer will be looked upon as preposterous, and yet it is not. We have no doubt whatever that an outlay of $10,000 would keep New York as insulated as a glass table with sealing wax legs. What a gentleman in Iowa proposes to do for us, his already been done for the vine growers of South France. By means of a well arranged system of lightning rods a whole district has been rendered inaccessible to the destructive hail storms which so frequently follow in the train of thunder showers. What has been done in France can be done elsewhere. If we can teach lightning to write, we can teach it to behave itself.—*Lowell Cour.*

On Saturday night, the 23d ult., another fire broke out in Richmond, Va., destroying Mr. Bosher's coach factory and other adjacent buildings.

EUROPE.

THE ARCTIC'S NEWS.

The Collin's steamer *Arctic* arrived at New York on the evening of the 22d ult., with dates from Liverpool to the 13th.

The news is full of interest. Count Nesselrode had issued a new circular more important than the last; yet the Russians manifested no particular alarm. Matters appear to be becoming more and more complicated, yet the public of Europe will not open their eyes to the possibility of war. Austria has seized the opportunity of again demanding from Turkey the concessions refused to the late mission of Count de Leiningen. This, if authentic, forbids the idea of Austria's neutrality in any coming struggle.

We have detailed accounts of the recent riot in Smyrna, in which the Captain of the United States sloop-of-war St. Louis appears to have acted as an American ought to act in such cases.

Russia and Turkey.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Commander in Chief of the invading armies, has addressed the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia:

PROCLAMATION.

His Majesty the Emperor, my august lord and master, has ordered me to occupy your country with the armies the command of which he has deigned to confide to me.

We come among you neither with projects of conquest, nor with the intention to modify the institutions under which you live, or the political position which solemn treaties have guaranteed to you.

The provincial occupation of the Principalities, which I am ordered to effect, is for no other purpose than that of an immediate and efficacious protection in grave and unforseen circumstances, when the Ottoman government, [illegible] the numerous proofs of a sincere alliance which the Imperial Court has never ceased to give it, since the conclusion of the treaty of Adrianople, replies to our most equitable proposals with refusals, and opposes the most offensive suspicions to our disinterested advice.

In his magnanimity, in his constant desire to maintain peace in the East as well as in Europe, the Emperor will avoid an aggressive war with Turkey, as long as his dignity and the interests of his empire shall permit him to do so.

On the day on which he obtains the reparation which is due to him, and the guarantees which he has a right to claim for the future, his troops shall return within the frontiers of Russia.

Inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia! I also execute an order of His Imperial Majesty, in declaring to you that the presence of His Majesty's troops in your country shall not impose on you any fresh charges or contributions; that the forage and rations for the troops shall, in due time, and at a rate appointed and agreed on in advance by your governments, be paid for from our military treasury.

Look tranquilly to the future! Engage with security in your agricultural labors and commercial speculations! Be obedient to the laws under which you live and to the established authorities. It is by the faithful discharge of these duties that you will acquire the [illegible] claim to the generous solicitude and the powerful protection of His Majesty, the Emperor.

(Signed) GORTSCHAKOFF.

The new manifesto of Count Nesselrode was publish in the *Journal of St. Petersburg*, June 20 (O. S.). It is an important document. The following is a synopsis:—

The note is entitled "Russian Notification to the European Powers"—Circular—and is addressed to "Mr.— diplomatic agent, &c" Commence by remarking that his (Nesselrode's) circular of May 30, notified the rupture of Russian diplomatic relations with the Ottoman government—that Russia had narrowed its demand to the simple signature of a note, which, except in what particularly concerns the holy places, did not contain in respect of the general guarantee claimed in favor of the church, anything more than a simple confirmation of what Russia has long possessed—that if this demand were not complied with, within eight days, by the Porte, measures more decisive than simple rupture of relations would be taken; and in making this ultimatum, Russia has given particular explanations to the great powers—had especially requested of France and England not to complicate the difficulties of the situation by their attitude. This two-fold request was unheeded; Turkey refused the ultimatum, and the two maritime powers not having thought fit to defer to the considerations recommended to their serious attention—they had sent their fleets into the waters of Constantinople. By that advanced attitude the two powers have placed Russia under the weight of a threatening demonstration, which, as they were forewarned, has added new complications to the crisis. Consequent on this refusal, and this demonstration, the Russian troops stationed in Bessarabia had entered the principalities, not to make an offensive war upon the Porte, but to substitute for moral guarantee a material guarantee, and to re-establish the equilibrium of the reciprocal situations by taking a military position, inasmuch as Russia regards the presence of the fleets in Turkish waters as a maritime occupation. But, further than this, Russia has no intention to hold the position longer than her honor and security require, and as soon as Turkey shall have accorded satisfaction, and the pressure exercised by the two powers shall cease, the Russian troops shall return within their own frontiers. But Russia does not in the least conceal how full of menace is the attitude which she takes, and what consequences may follow from it should the Turkish government compel her to come out of the limited and narrow circle in which she desires to remain; but the position into which Turkey thrusts us (Russia) by pushing things to an extreme, leaves no other course open. The rest of the despatch is devoted to special pleading of the justice and moderation of the demands of Russia, and the disinterested and fraternal friendship she feels for Turkey. And these considerations Mr.— is charged to represent to the government he is accredited to, under the signature of

NESSELRODE.

The Wallachian corps of occupation is to reach Bucharest on the 8th inst. It was believed the British would leave on the arrival of the Russians.

The next news from Constantinople would reach Paris and London on the 13th (day of Arctic's sailing from Liverpool,) or 14th ult. Until then it could not be known with certainty what decision the Porte had taken on learning that the Russians had passed the Pruth, and whether it had appealed to the assistance of its allies. Should it have done so, the probability is that the allied fleet would have passed the Dardanelles before the arrival of the last instructions from the two governments. A private despatch from Vienna, however, states that the Ambassadors of France, England, and Austria, at Constantinople, on the news that the Russians had crossed the Pruth, requested an audience of the Sultan, and asked him not to demand that the allied fleets should enter the Dardanelles. The Sultan complied with the recommendation, and confined himself against the invasion of the territory.

The following curious paragraph comes from Vienna, July 3:—

Great depression prevails in the Turkish capital, but the movements of the troops, and the unceasing coming and going of English, American, French, Dutch, and Turkish vessels, gives an unnatural animation to the city.

The Constantinople correspondent is inclined to attribute the friendly professions of the government of the United States to the astonishing success of the American missionaries among the Mussulmen.

A private letter of the same date confirms a startling piece of intelligence. "A very high personage" [*quere*, who? Czar or Sultan?] "is said recently to have exhibited symptoms of a terrible malady which is believed to be in the family, and it is even asserted that the propriety of nominating a proxy for a time is already discussed. The rumor that there are two great rival parties in Russia gains strength. The old Russian faction has at its head two Grand Dukes (Constantine, and probably a younger brother) and the [illegible]. The so-called German party, which is headed by Count Nesselrode and his colleagues, represents the intelligence and civilization of the nation."

Our correspondent thinks that the statement of American aid to the Sultan rest on no better authority than the gossipping letter to the *Oest Deutsche Post*.

The Smyrna Affair.

The Smyrna correspondent of the Marseilles Semaphore gives account of the disturbance in Smyrna, of which we have already had the announcement by telegraph, via Halifax. It appears that Mr. Costa, a Hungarian, ex-aid-de-camp to Kossuth, and who had just returned from the United States, was secreted in the house of a Sardinian in Smyrna. His whereabouts came to the ears of Mr. Vekhecher, Austrian Consul General, who, under pretence of drinking for [illegible], drugged him and gagged, handcuffed, and conveyed him on board the Austrian brig of war Hussar. All the efforts of the other Europeans, aided by Ali Pacha and the native officers, to have the prisoner handed over to the local tribunals, were in vain. On the following day, the U. S. frigate St. Louis entered the port, and the captain of the frigate, accompanied by the U. S. Consul, immediately went on board the Austrian ship and demanded to talk with the prisoner, whom they believed to have a claim to the protection of the United States. The Austrian in command denied that he had any prisoner on board. The captain of the St. Louis and the Consul then went to the Austrian Consulate, where, after a scene of the most violent kind, Mr. Vekhecher admitted that the prisoner was on board, and gave a consent to see him. Returning on board the Austrian vessel, the American captain then addressed the Commander Schwarz—"When I came on board a short time since, your lieutenant lied to my face! The [illegible] of my cabin boy would not have been guilty of such cowardice. Where is the prisoner? I wish to see him." The Commander Schwarz hesitated, the American added—"Bear in mind, that if the prisoner claims my protection and has the slightest right to it, I will remove him myself, and will not allow him to remain another minute on board." Unfortunately, the generous efforts of the captain of the St. Louis were useless, for the prisoner [illegible] so much in his replies, that he did not prove his defence [illegible] to American citizenship. When this was known an angry excitement broke out, and the Austrian officers, the Austrian Consulate, had to take their defence. [illegible] Ali Pacha, the Turkish Governor, [illegible] appealed to Constantinople, [illegible] grounded their hopes, [illegible] that All is deceived, and indeed [illegible] of Commander appointed in his stead. The Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople having demanded that the Porte, within twenty-four hours, should give satisfaction for the outrage committed on the Austrian officers.

England.

There is nothing new. Prince Albert has the measles. The policy of England in the Turco-Russian quarrel is still cautious and conciliatory. The London Times sustains the British Cabinet; the Daily News cries shame on its vacillation.

France.

The London *Times*, writing officially and ostensibly from exclusive information, asserts that the rumored conspiracy against the Emperor's life was really founded on fact. Some weeks ago, as the Emperor and Empress were on their way to the Hippodrome, a plot was laid for intercepting the *cortege*. One of the horses in the carriage preceding that of the Emperor was to have been stabbed, and in the confusion that was expected to follow, a more decisive blow was to have been struck. This plan miscarried at the very moment of its execution, for on the appearance of the carriage in front, the imperial carriage was driven rapidly on, and the Emperor escaped molestation. Many persons supposed to be implicated in this conspiracy were arrested, and are said to have been secretly sent out of the country. It was on account of having failed to unravel this plot that M. de Maupas was removed from the Ministry of Police, and his office abolished. Suspicions were entertained that other members of the secret society to which the alleged conspirators belonged, would renew their attempt, and a close but quiet watch was kept on their movements. At the door of the opera, the other night, several of them were recognized standing near the person of Napoleon, when the police dexterously raised a cry *au voleur*,—thieves!—and arrested their man without disturbance. The police said nothing about it, but it crept out that the persons arrested were armed with pistol and poignard, and doubtless meant mischief. The public records merely announced (as stated per last steamer) that several members of secret societies were arrested in an attempt to disturb order at the opera. The trial of the prisoners concerned in this affair will shortly commence before the *Police Correctionelle*, which proceeds without a jury. The members of these secret societies are affiliated together, under the name of the "Invisibles."

Spain.

It appears that, in the last cabinet council, the Queen demanded, that Marshal Narvaez should be enjoined to repair to Vienna, and that the moment he showed the least readiness to obey, he should be recalled. The majority of the council decided that her Majesty's desire should be attended to; but M. Moyano, the new Minister of Public Works, did not conceal his personal opinion on the subject, and was said to have declared to his colleagues that his political antecedents and his friendship for Marshal Narvaez would not allow him to concur in such a resolution. Hence fresh rumors of a ministerial crisis got into circulation.

It was said that General Lesordini had threatened to resign.

The following notice is from the Madrid Gazette of June 30, and also appears in the London papers:

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Washington has made known to this department that Don Jorge Chacon, whilst acting as Spanish Consul at Philadelphia, from which post he has just been dismissed, has made a fraudulent issue or bonds, payable at this court, or at the said consulate, in the year 1856, with an annual interest of six per cent; and the said Don Jorge Chacon not having been authorized to issue any class of bonds whatever, the public is hereby informed, in order to prevent any prejudice that might arise from the circulation of the said fraudulent bonds. (Signed) The Secretary of the Spanish Legation, JUAN T. COMYN.

The Queen mother, Christina, finding her political influence waning at the present juncture, had gone to France for a season.

Austria.

A startling piece of information was published in Paris, on the 9th, in the three government journals—the *Pays, Constitutionnel* and *Patrie*—all of which announce that M. de Bruck, who was supposed, to have been sent to Constantinople with conciliatory instructions, opened his mission by making fresh demands upon the Porte. This pretended mediator now demands immediate payment of five millions of piasters due to Austria, and possession of the ports of Klek and Soutorina on the Adriatic; in a word, he, in more positive terms, the demands formerly refused to the mission of Count Leiningen.

A private letter from Berne incidentally mentions that as an American gentleman and his son were crossing the glacier of the Rhone, the son, a young man of twenty, slipped over a precipice and was smashed to pieces. His name was not mentioned.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at New York of the schooner E. S. Penny, Captain Johnson, we have advices from Maracaibo to the 1st of July. The country was in a very unsettled state when the Captain sailed. The Government was purchasing all the small coasting vessels that could be had, for the purpose of defending the ports—altering them to men-of-war.

The people of Salem (Mass) have an opportunity of seeing that imperial flower, the Victoria Regia, in full bloom. Hitherto it has never flowered in this country north of Philadelphia. The Salem Gazette, describing it, says: "The bud came to the surface of the water on Wednesday of last week, since which time it has been slowly swelling and bursting its outward covercments, until yesterday afternoon, at about five o'clock, when it began rapidly to open. To-day it will be in its fullest glory—a sight for a century." Another bud has risen to the surface of the water, where, however, it keeps but a portion of the time, spreading, like its predecessor, every night, and a part of each day, beneath the surface."

The Washington Union of Saturday declares that "the rumor of a misunderstanding between Mr. Buchanan and Secretary Marcy, has no better foundation than the idle fabrications of the newspapers about difficulties among the members of the cabinet."

Asa Potter, Secretary of State of Rhode Island, in a proclamation dated the 20th instant, states that Philip Allen that day resigned the office of Governor, having been elected a Senator to the Congress of the United States. The duties of Governor devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor, Francis M. Dimond, of Bristol.

The schr. Meriden, Capt. Wood, was capsized in a squall off Long Island, on the 20th. The Captain, his wife, and two men, after six hours exposure, were taken off by the schr. Challenge and brought here last evening.

The U. S. Marshal Wynkoop is still retained in custody at Philadelphia, by Sheriff Allen, at the house of the latter, by virtue of a mittimus of the judges of the Criminal Court, for contempt of Court in the late fugitive slave case.

A collision occurred on Lake Erie, on the 22d ult., between the steamers St. Lawrence and Quebec City. The boats were much injured, but the passengers escaped unhurt.

The cholera has broken out among the boatmen on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, above Harper's Ferry.

On Tuesday evening, the 28th ult., says the Fayette (Miss.) Watch Tower, a difficulty occurred between two men, named Smith and Flynn, workmen at Mr. J. Carpenter's Tan Yard, in this county, which resulted in the death of Flynn. It appears that some quarrel had taken place between them during the day, and a fight ensued, in which Flynn had been beaten by Smith. In the afternoon Flynn renewed the quarrel, and made an attack on Smith with a knife and stick, when the latter stabbed Flynn in the side with a knife that he had been using to cut leather, causing his death almost immediately. Smith gave himself up to the proper authorities, and upon trial before C. T. Mills, Esq., was acquitted.

The Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy have made their report to the Secretary of War. The Board express their gratification because of the proficiency of the Cadets in their studies, and also of their unanimous opinion in favor the Institution as the best method of diffusing military science and acquiring skill in the art of war. They recommend the erection of a new building for a Riding School; the enlargement of the Cadets' Hospital; new buildings for officers' quarters and other purposes. They also recommend an increase in the number of Cadets to two from each State, to be recommended by the U. S. Senators. An extension of the period of instruction to five years is recommended, and also an increase of Cadets' pay from $28 to $30 per month.

The Richmond Mail states that the whole line of the Central Road is now under contract as far as Clifton Forge—that an engine has been transported across the mountains, to convey passengers between Waynesboro' and Staunton, and that the tunnel across the mountain has been finally determined upon, and by December it is calculated to have the cars running through to Staunton.

A young man in Cumberland county, Va., named Francis Steger, was found dead in the woods, a few days ago, after having been absent for four days. He had been out hunting, and it is supposed fell from a horse. His two faithful dogs were found under the tree, where they had remained from the time of the catastrophe by the side of their master.

The Manchester papers state that the Hon. Edward Everett, with President Pierce and some members of the Cabinet, are expected to attend the New Hampshire State Fair. The orator of the occasion is B. P. Johnson, of Albany, Secretary of the New York Agricultural Society.

The Crystal Palace Exhibition.—The number of visitors on the 23d ult., as season tickets, was 2,000; and single tickets, [illegible]—total [illegible]. The amount of contributions to the Washington Monument was $47 45, making the sum total of $333 91. The Express says:

[illegible]

Same day, steamer Franklin, from Havre, arrived with eight cases, of which one contains a large carpet, [illegible], &c.

[illegible] ship Augusta, [illegible], from Trieste, arrived on the 21st; and had on board 18 packages, of which 12 cases contained marble work, one marble bust of Christ, some arms, oil paintings, &c. Total value, about 6,000 francs. All Austrian goods.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Concordia *Intelligencer* speaks as follows of the weather and crops:

The weather has been exceedingly warm during last week and beginning of this, with occasional showers, which has at last cooled the atmosphere down to a pleasant temperature. The cotton crop in this Parish has not yet recovered from the bad effects of the late heavy rains. The heat of the last week has withered it considerably; it is still shedding its forms, and the recent showers have caused the stalks to grow too rapidly. The present prospects look gloomy, and the [illegible]. The crops being much later than usual, early frosts would prove disastrous. Should we have a late Fall, with favorable weather from the present time, the crops in our Parish may yet turn out tolerable well.

The Mansfield *Advertiser* says:

We have lately had rather a superabundance of rain. While we are writing the sky is overcast, giving little promise of fair weather. Our planters need warm and dry weather now. Corn and cotton are doing well, with the exception that in some parts of the parish the grass worm has made its appearance, and has done considerable injury to the crops.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says that the health of that place is excellent, but suggests quarantine regulations to prevent the importation of yellow fever from New Orleans.

We learn from the Natchitoches *Chronicle* that a son of Mr. J. Philips, of that place, was drowned in Old River on Saturday week. He was bathing at the time. His body remained under water about twenty minutes before it was recovered, but all efforts to restore life were futile.

The Bayou Sara *Ledger* has the following:

About nine o'clock P. M., on Monday last, a man by the name of Joseph Goerich, committed suicide by drowning himself in the Bayou. He was an un-married man—a carpenter by trade—a native of Pennsylvania, but for the last fifteen years a citizen of Pointe Coupee; where, we are informed, he accumulated a respectable property. He was an industrious, sober and up-right man—was esteemed as an honest, industrious man. He had accumulated by his industrious habits a comfortable home. The cause of his destroying himself may be summed up in two words: *mania potu*.

Thomas Green Davidson has been nominated for the Legislature by the Democrats of Livingston.

The *Ledger* has likewise the following:

On Thursday, two of our citizens, Mr. Ira McCray and Mr. Bennet Sergey, who have for some time been absent in the gold regions of California, returned to this place. They are both in excellent health, and looking, generally, better than we have ever seen them. They were warmly welcomed back by their old friends, and [illegible] in the greeting of friends than on this occasion.

Perhaps the relating of a little incident here, would not be out of place. Mr. McCray when he departed for California took with him a likely negro boy, against the advice of some of his friends, who said the boy would run away from him immediately on his arrival there; such was not the case, however, as the boy, after having him faithfully for more than three years in California, has voluntarily returned. Mr. M. says that he has frequently offered the abolitionists of California a thousand dollars if they would decoy the boy off; and, he also says that he has never made the boy any promises of freedom or reward.

Mrs. Stowe can "put *that* in her pipe and smoke it."

Fire at Doakesville, Caddo Parish.—We learn from the clerk of the steamer *Texas Ranger*, which arrived yesterday, that on the 19th ult. a destructive fire broke out in the village of Doakesville, in Caddo parish. It originated in the store of Renthlet & Jones, and destroyed the building, stock, books and papers; no insurance. The fire then reached the store of Stewart & Co., the drug store of Dr. Booth and a large warehouse, all of which were destroyed. Stewart & Co. lost everything excepting their books and papers; no insurance. Booth & Co. were insured on stock $10,000.

City Intelligence.

Interments in all Cemeteries for the twenty four hours ending Thursday at 6 A. M.

Protestant	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cypress Grove, Ridge	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
Potter's Field	11	[illegible]	12
Girod st.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Odd Fellows Rest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charity Hospital	30	[illegible]	30
Hebrew	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Patrick's	25	6	31
Lafayette no. 1, 4th District	23	8	31
St. Vincent de Paul, 3d Dist.	3	3	6
Catholic No. 1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catholic No. 2	3	3	6
	119	[illegible]	142

The following is the record of the Charity Hospital for the twenty-four hours ending at midnight on Sunday night:

Admissions	50
Discharged	27
Yellow fever deaths	27

Examination of Ballou on a Charge of Murder.—The examination of A. H. Ballou on a charge of having murdered Barthene Swetser alias Ellen Love on the night of the 19th ult. took place yesterday before Recorder Winter.

W. C. Terrell, Deputy Coroner, establish the *corpus delicti*.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE,

Monday Evening, August 1, 1853.

[illegible]

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

[illegible]

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

V. Boulleney, President; [illegible]

D. I. Ricardo, Secretary.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, BARDSTOWN, KY.

[illegible]

CANDIDATES.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Office of the N. O., O. and Great Western Rail Road Co.

New Orleans, July 29, 1853.

The Company offers for sale One Hundred and Thirty Bonds of One Thousand Dollars each, granted by the State of Louisiana, in payment of the subscription of the State to the Capital Stock of the Company. Said Bonds are payable in forty years, with interest semi-annually at the rate of six per cent per annum.

Apply at the office of the Company, corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley.

By order of the Board.

B. F. FLANDERS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Rail Road Company was held in accordance with previous notice on the [illegible], and there not being the requisite the [illegible] of the Stock represented the meeting was adjourned [illegible] Wednesday, August 3d, 1853. The Stockholders are therefore notified to attend said adjourned meeting at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of the Company, to act upon those amendments to the Charter which were lately passed by the Legislature of the State, and [illegible].

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Sec'y.

New Orleans, July 28, 1853.

Mobile and New Orleans Railroad Company

NOTICE.

AN arrangement has been entered into between the [illegible] Railroad Company of New Orleans, by which the two Companies [illegible] granted by the States of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, [illegible] Railroad from this city to New Orleans

C. J. McRAE,

President of the Mobile and N. O. R. R. Co.

JOHN MORTON,

President of the Pontchartrain R. R. Co.

[illegible]

HOTELS, ETC.

[illegible]

CHARLES CULLUM, late of the Mansion House, Mobile, [illegible]

[illegible]

DELCROIX,

No. 106 CHARTRES STREET,

BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND CONTI,

[illegible]

Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

[illegible]

J. M. JOHNSTON & CO.,

3 Front Levee, New Orleans.

[illegible]

FROST & CO.,

No. 10 Magazine street, New Orleans,

OFFER FOR SALE

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

Suitable for the general Country Trade and Plantation use.

[illegible]

DELVAILLE & MORENO,

16 Old Levee.