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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 23.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

SWILL MILK VICTORIOUS.

Our readers probably recollect the excitement created in New York a few weeks ago by the foul and disgusting exposures of swill milk abominations, effected through the persevering efforts and moral intrepidity of FRANK LESLIE, editor of the *Illustrated News*. Mr. LESLIE, in spite of a thousand attempts to overawe and silence him, undertook the task of proving that cows fed upon swill—the refuse of the distilleries—became diseased; that their lungs were affected, their limbs paralyzed, and their livers shortened; that the stimulating and inebriating influence of swill caused them to yield an extra quantity of milk, but that the fluid itself was impregnated with loathsome and pernicious principles, which rendered it eminently unwholesome, and even deadly to children; that the astounding mortality of infants in New York might be truthfully ascribed to the habitual employment of this horrible source of nourishment; that the animals themselves, after being subjected to the swill process for some months, and becoming hopelessly distempered, were killed when at the point of death, and their festering carcasses, skillfully doctored into the appearance of rich and juicy beef, were vended to the butchers, and by them sold to the public. We say that Mr. LESLIE established all these facts. So universal was public reprobation at the disclosure of these revolting developments, that the Common Council of New York, though composed of rum sellers, butchers, and cash-boarding houses—let them imbibe their tea and coffee mixtures, if they would avoid the most disgusting association of ideas, and possible disease.

CONCERT AT THE LAKE.—M. Lehmann gives this evening, at the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad, a grand concert for the benefit of the inhabitants of Algiers who have been ruined by the overflow. A fine band will be in attendance. The concert will take place at seven o'clock, P. M.

MASS AT ST. PATRICK'S.—The lovers of fine music will have, on Sunday morning next, an opportunity of hearing a new and very beautiful mass composed by Mr. CZARO, and which will be executed at St. Patrick's church.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.—The distribution of prizes and of honorable mentions will take place to-morrow morning at 12 o'clock, at the University of Louisiana, corner of Common and Baronne streets. A number of compositions, original and selected, will be recited by the pupils. The ceremonies will undoubtedly be extremely interesting.

THE SALE OF THE COLLINS LINE OF STEAMERS to the NEW YORK AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. The NEW YORK *Herald* learns from unquestionable authority that Captain Comstock has fortunately sold the Collins line of steamships to the Franco-American Steamship Company. The Captain is to leave New York for France by the next Cunard steamer to sail from New York, with the view of consummating the sale. It is understood that the company hope and expect, by dredging the harbor and making other necessary improvements, to be able to run the steamers in a line between Havre and New York.

ANOTHER ASSASSINATION AT PITTSBURG.—Cristopher Klein, keeper of a saloon at Pittsburg, on Tuesday night last, was assaulted by three ruffians, who, having had refreshments at his place, refused to pay for them, one of whom stabbed him, inflicting a mortal wound. Two parties, named Edward McCann and Joseph McCabe, have been arrested and committed to prison.

THE MISSIONS TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—A correspondent of a Northern paper says:

Generals Dix's name has been mentioned for France; but that mission is to go to Louisiana, without a doubt. It follows that the London mission must go to New York. Letters from influential sources say that State present urgent reasons for the appointment of Judge Roosevelt. He is fitted for the post by reason of his large fortune, consiliatory deportment, and excellent good sense. The intimate and important commercial relations between New York and England would seem to require that the Minister from the United States should be selected from New York, if no political obstacles be interposed to prevent it. In this case, political reasons strongly favor the selection.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Peace Commissioners, in a dispatch to the government, state that they have settled the difficulties existing between the United States and Utah. The dispatch substantially confirms the previously received telegraphic accounts.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A very strenuous endeavor is being made in Pennsylvania to unite all the elements of the opposition for the defeat of the Democracy next October. The State Convention recently held at Harrisburg nominated men of strong character and popularity, and passed resolutions embracing the views of Republicans, Americans and anti-Lecompton Democrats. The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, speaking of the nominations, says:

Hon. Jno. M. Read is one of the most eminent members of the Philadelphia bar, and a gentleman whose learning, experience and other qualities are such as would do honor to any tribunal. He was originally a Democrat, and was United States District Attorney for this district during the administration of President Van Buren. That office has never been better filled than it was during his term of service. He was afterwards nominated by President Tyler for Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States; but the nomination was not acted on by the Senate, and on the accession of President Polk it was withdrawn, and Judge Grier was nominated. In selecting Mr. Read as their candidate, the convention was only carrying out the determination to name no one who was not amply fitted to add dignity to the chief judicial tribunals of the State. He added to his unfavorable consideration. But we are inclined to think that the fact of his perfect fitness for the office, as a lawyer of learning, experience and spotless integrity, were the chief reasons for his selection.

The nominee for Canal Commissioner, William B. Fraser, Esq., of Fayette county, is a most excellent, intelligent and worthy gentleman. He was, during 1855, 1856 and 1857, a very useful member of the State Senate from the Westmoreland and Fayette district, having been elected by the Americans, notwithstanding the strong Democratic vote in those two counties.

The resolutions contain, in substance, a declaration against the Kansas policy of the administration, demand an extension of the term of naturalization, approve of the course of Senator Simon Cameron, and the other representatives of this commonwealth who opposed the course and measures of Mr. Buchanan, affirm that the protection of American industry, deprecate the importation into the country of foreign criminals and paupers, and express hearty commendation of the fusion movement of the opposition.

This, we suppose, is to be considered the first formal movement by the so-called "People's Party." It may take in the North, but we rather think will prove a failure at the South.

TELEGRAPHIC.

RUMORED RAILROAD ACCIDENT—*Seven Killed and Forty Wounded.*—New York, July 16.—We have the rumor of a terrible accident on the Erie Railroad this morning, said to have occurred fifty miles from Jersey City. Seven passengers are said to have been killed and forty wounded.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, July 16.—The accident was to the express train for Dunkirk, and occurred seventy-five miles from here. The two rear bind cars were thrown over an embankment thirty feet high, by the breaking of a rail.

The killed are Mr. and Mrs. Brown and son, of Tioga Valley; Louis Sary, wife and child, of New Orleans; Mrs. Adams Ray, William Childer, Jr., and H. Wood, of Boylestown.

The cars were full, and no less than forty-seven are wounded, some of them fatally.

The cars were shivered to fragments, and the scene of suffering is represented as beyond description. The wounded are being removed, and the people in the vicinity are doing all in their power to relieve the sufferers.

ALLEGED MILITARY DESERTION.—New York, July 15.—Major Jeremiah T. Ingalsbi has been dismissed from the army by the President of the United States for having failed, as the order says, to render his accounts or a deficiency in his accounts of public money, and having also failed to obey repeated instructions from the Secretary of War general to pay over the balance acknowledged to be in his hands."

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamer Texas we have received Galveston papers to the 19th instant. They are not destitute of news.

We copy the annexed items:

HARRIS COUNTY.—The Houston *Republic* gives a gratifying account of the industry and progress of our sister county of Harris. Although not one of the great planting counties, the resources and developments of Harris surpass those of any county in the State in navigation and commerce. It is without a rival; and her extensive forests of valuable timber, and her agricultural and grazing advantages now begin to be appreciated. The *Republic* says the corn crop is the best ever cultivated in the county. As a sample it is stated that Mr. Bell, on the Buffalo Bayou, has a stalk which promises to enable him to harvest fifty bushels to the acre, on Buffalo Bayou land. The cultivation of cotton, by the Messrs. Love, Major Morse, of Pleasant Bend, only six miles from Houston, has built a cotton gin for the purpose of ginning exclusively for himself and on his farm at that place. He expects to produce a bale to the acre. Cane is cultivated to some extent. Still the county, large as is its population, is by no means densely inhabited. The *Republic* says "thousands of unteanted acres yet lie undeveloped, which will ere long be brought into cultivation, and yield a competency to those who toil and are content with the independent profession of a family residence."

We are informed, says the *Telegraph*, by the Superintendent of the B. B. B. & C. Road that 4000 tons of iron have been purchased, sufficient to complete that road to Brenham. The iron was purchased at a very low price, about $80 per ton delivered in Galveston, and will be forwarded as rapidly as possible. There are twenty-eight miles graded, and twenty-two remain to be done to bring the locomotive to Columbus. There are now about one hundred and fifty hands employed on the third section of the Central road, grading and getting the road ready for the iron. The workmen are engaged laying iron west of Richmond, on B. B. & C. Road. The surveying party are locating the H. T. & B. Road due west of Columbia.

Statistics of Great Britain.

The following statistical abstract, compiled from a paper just presented to Parliament, refers to the year 1857. The net revenue was £66,056,655, and the expenditure £66,019,966. The gross amount of the capital of the national debt was £805,282,699, of which £779,655,399 is funded and £25,627,300 unfunded.

In 1843 the sale of wheat was 2,780,676 3?2, and in 1853 it was as low as £771,355,801; 3,437,937 quarters of wheat, and 3,107,225 quarters of other grain are imported per annum; 4,072,833 quarters of wheat in 1856; 2,667,702 in 1855; 3,431,227 in 1854; 4,915,430 in 1853; 3,060,256 in 1852; 3,617,000 in 1851; 3,738,998 in 1850; 3,945,378 in 1849; 2,580,959 in 1848; 2,656,435 in 1847; and 1,433,591 quarters in 1846—the last being the year when Sir Robert Peel finally repealed the Corn Laws. Prussia is the largest exporter of wheat to England, and next Russia and the United States. Of raw cotton 968,318,896 pounds were imported (654,758,944 from America) and 129,749,936 pounds of sheep, lamb and alpaca wool.

The value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures was £123, 155,227, and that of the imports and other articles of foreign and colonial goods exported £23,253,755; £15,061,500 of gold bullion and specie were exported (£10,843,000 to France alone) and £18,505,468 of silver bullion and specie; 13,694,107 tons of British, and 2,464,215 tons of foreign shipping entered and cleared at ports in the United Kingdom, making together 23,178,798 tons; and 19,071,379 tons of shipping entered and cleared with the coasting trade; 9,106 sailing ships, of 197,554 tons, and 228 steamers, of 52,918 tons, were built and registered in the United Kingdom; 18,484 sailing vessels, of 3,336,119 tons, and employing 151,434 men, were employed in the home and foreign trade of the Kingdom, besides 98,187 boats, of 361,043 tons, employing 24,303 men, making a grand total of 19,398 vessels, of 4,211,482 tons, employing 176,374 men.

In England (population 19,304,000) there were 462,884 births, 420,019 deaths, and 160,500 marriages in the year (registered 1,368,556) there were 103,632 births; 81,927 deaths, and 21,313 marriages. At the end of the year 1857 there were 98,187 paupers in receipt of parish relief in England and Wales—a larger number than has occurred since 1850 and 1849. The Scotch paupers numbered 69,317 in each week of the Irish 56,858. Pauperism in Ireland has diminished most extraordinarily, as there were 620,747 at the commencement of 1856, since which year the number has gradually declined; 212,875 persons emigrated—21,001 to the North American colonies, 136,905 to the United States, and 61,248 to Australia and the New Zealand.

THE RITUMEL AFFAIR.—The New York *Express*, of the 16th inst., says:

The de Riviere case was resumed Thursday morning at Sergen before Judge Ogden, when Mrs. Blount was in court. Mr. Halford, de Riviere's counsel, stated to the Court that he did not know where the gallant captain had gone to, and had not heard of or from him since he disappeared a week ago. That Mr. Halford had taken the writ from the Sheriff, and had agreed with de Riviere about the answer to it, it was considered that de Riviere had been legally served with the writ, and on motion of Mr. Blount's counsel, an attachment was issued against him for contempt. Mr. Downey, a near neighbor of the family, appeared for Mr. Hunoke, and after considerable consultation between counsel, it was agreed to suspend the proceedings until Monday next, especially as Judge Ogden desired to admit testimony to prove that Mr. Hunoke, in his sealed answer, had avoided the issue, and falsely stated that he did not know any thing in regard to the whereabouts of Miss Blount's person. It thus appears pretty clearly that a private arrangement had been made by which the case would be amicably settled to the satisfaction of all parties, before Monday. If the negotiations should fail, Mr. Blount, it is said, will introduce testimony to show that Miss Blount left the United States, that is a carriage, the hire of which was paid by Hunoke, and that he has since both Miss B. and de Riviere since their disappearance, in the case a new habeas corpus will issue, and the young lady be brought before the Court. The writs of the latter are now out at hand, evidently. Colonel Blount and Mrs. Blount left the court-house together in a carriage, and went to the Royal Hotel, Lexington, to dine. During the day the Colonel and his wife had frequent conversations, and it is now understood that this evening Miss Blount will be restored to her father by the mother, when the Colonel, wife and daughter will proceed to Baltimore. In the meantime, "Captain de" Riviere remains among the missing.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

DUEL BETWEEN TWO EDITORS.

VICKSBURG, July 22.—A duel came off this morning near the city between W. H. McCardle, editor of the *True Southron*, and J. M. Patridge, editor of the Vicksburg *Whig*. The duel was fought with pistols at ten paces distance.

At the first fire Mr. Patridge was wounded in the ankle.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

The steamer AURORA passed down at 4 o'clock this morning. The Chancellor, from Louisville, passed down at 5 o'clock, and the Delaware at 6 A. M. to-day.

GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION AGAINST NICARAGUA.—"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writes, July 13, as follows:

I learn that the executive government has completed all the intended arrangements for a demonstration against Nicaragua. The object of the measure is to induce Nicaragua, or rather her Executive Chief, Martinez, to ratify the Cass-Yrisarri treaty. This government will, therefore, interfere by force for the restoration and protection of the old Accessory Transit Company in their franchise, of which they were deprived by the Rivas-Walker government. A naval force will be sent to San Juan. But what is to be done next if Martinez refuses to comply with our demand? That does not appear. *Shall* we land a force and take possession of San Juan? We have a precedent for it under the Pierce administration. But to homologate the recent high-handed action