C. F. WEISSE, Proprietor.
NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

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DAILY PAPER (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year 5 00
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The New-Orleans Bee.

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Advertisements of Annual Advertisers are limited to advertisements strictly within the scope of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1851.

No. 1512, Vol. X.—NEW SERIES.
Vol XXIX—Whole No. 8677.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

New-Orleans Morning, August 26, 1851.

NOTICE.

[illegible] is hereby given to all my business friends, that I have given general power of attorney to CLEMENT DAVERGER, my Cashier, under the firm of DAVERGER & WEISSE, and empowered to pay all debts, collect all bills or accounts either for myself or the firm. C. F. WEISSE.
New-Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
SECOND DISTRICT,
ARISTIDE LANDRY.

FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN MOORE.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE ISSUES IN MISSISSIPPI AND GEORGIA.

The August elections are now over. In the South, wherever the question of the Union entered into the canvass, either as a direct or a collateral issue, we have, in general, abundant reason to be great fold at the result. In Alabama, the cause of the Union accomplished a [illegible] defeating a Whig in the strongest democratic district, securing five out of the seven members of Congress, and a Union Legislature. In Tennessee, the most popular man in the State, Gen. Cheatham, failed of his re-election, if not which, because he declined the opposition. In North Carolina, [illegible] of the Congressmen, is an ultra Whig, came nearer being chosen [illegible] than ever happened before, and if [illegible] candidate to be elected, he owes [illegible] comparative moderation of [illegible] in election for members of a [illegible] take place in Mississippi [illegible] was called by the late [illegible] Commonwealth, [illegible] on doctrines of Government, although there is every prospect [illegible] are wholly opposed to [illegible] and that the Convention [illegible] which is known to be [illegible] strong of resistance, or establishment the Set under the constitution [illegible] some forth, and the election [illegible] A train of circumstances also at [illegible] occurred in Georgia [illegible] Governor Towns issued a proclamation convoking a [illegible] of certain resolutions of the Legislature. Election at the period specified [illegible] three-fourths of the [illegible] may rid of a [illegible] Whigs, Union Democrats, [illegible] Convention, and an [illegible] a protest and well digested [illegible] to be morally [illegible] and successionists.

[illegible] who that hopes that the contest in Georgia on Monday next will evince the [illegible] as evidency of the Union party in that [illegible] The struggle will not probably be as [illegible] which is expected in November, [illegible] but it will undoubtedly [illegible] important contest. If the [illegible] as we trust and hope, achieve [illegible] will be in proportion [illegible] their defeat in November [illegible] Succession. Surprise it [illegible] a desperate effort at [illegible] for their lives, know the [illegible] in their behalf who [illegible] vacation.

[illegible] the Gubernatorial and Congressional [illegible] take place until October. The issues of Union and Disunion have [illegible] party attachments to some extent, [illegible] be said, that a majority of the [illegible] Whigs, and of the Secession [illegible] Insidious and constant [illegible] are able by the Democracy to keep [illegible] but the attempt is but partisan [illegible] because the leading candidates are Democrats, likewise [illegible] Editors seem to doubt the [illegible] by a very handsome [illegible] Indeed [illegible] Georgia [illegible] South [illegible] to place the contest [illegible] the sallies against that their [illegible] to strengthen the Union [illegible] persuaded Carolina to [illegible] Secession. A [illegible] South, rather too [illegible] such bulldozing into [illegible] determined to those who [illegible] the dissolution [illegible]

[illegible] expected to invite attention [illegible] Seaman's Citizens Bank [illegible] Brick Yard and Schooner Isabel [illegible] at Auction at Clark's Arcade by [illegible] & Co. at 12 o'clock this day for [illegible] of Mrs. Mary O. [illegible] deceased.

[illegible] Thanks are due the [illegible] Appleton & Co., through J. B. [illegible] Campbell, for the following [illegible]

[illegible] Sales Book & Guide, by E. [illegible] a volume of some 300 closely [illegible] Among its contents are a [illegible] Post office system throughout [illegible] United States, a county map [illegible] States, the Rates of postage [illegible] and many amusing statistics, items [illegible] a list of all the Post-offices [illegible] in the United States. It is recommended to be in the hands of every [illegible] newspaper publisher.

[illegible] Magazine and Engineer Work [illegible] No. 23.

[illegible] Concert.—This excellent Academy [illegible] on Monday next, 1st Sept. [illegible] is in readiness to receive [illegible] department, are in a [illegible] and every [illegible] course of studies is the [illegible] year.

[illegible] Ball.—The departure of [illegible] for New York has been [illegible] Wednesday morning, the 27th [illegible]

[illegible] Benevolent Association.—[illegible] will celebrate its [illegible] on Sunday next, 31st inst. We acknowledge the courtesy [illegible]

[illegible] paper speaks of a beet [illegible]

[illegible] of Perry le have nominated [illegible] candidate for Representative [illegible] Legislature, and H. S. Brown, Esq., [illegible] Superintendent of Public Schools.

[illegible] Magazine.—We have received [illegible] of a new monthly periodical [illegible] title, and published in Boston [illegible] the rate of $3 per annum, or 25 cents [illegible] It contains a very attractive [illegible] original and scholastic articles. We [illegible] "Magnolia" will prosper.

[illegible] Tel.—The Washington Correspondent [illegible] Courier, says:—Governor [illegible] will sail for Vera Cruz in the steamer [illegible] on the 23d, from Norfolk, [illegible] at Havana. The Saranac will receive [illegible] Cuba and join the small squadron we have there. The Government will thus [illegible] the means of rapid communication with [illegible] in case of any emergency.

[illegible] Storm.—Captain Rogers, of the ship [illegible] arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, [illegible] having experienced a very severe storm [illegible] passage to this port on Wednesday the [illegible] the wind commenced blowing strong [illegible] East and continued to increase, change [illegible] N. East, and on the 21st blew almost [illegible] from that point. The Boatrice made [illegible] from Tortugas to the South West Pass, [illegible] encountered heavy topsails in forty-eight hours.

[illegible] Auction or Liquidation.—We respect [illegible] the attention of the buyers to the large sale at Auction, to take place to-day at 10 o'clock, A. M., at W. C. Duncan's store, No. 181 Chartres street, between Toulouse and St. Peter, through J. B. [illegible]

[illegible] positive—terms liberal—for further particulars see the advertisements.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, August 15th, 1851.

Mr. Frederick A. Stimson, messenger of Adams & Co.'s Express, arrived on Wednesday in the steamer Prometheus, by the way of the Nicaragua route, (through in 29 days) which he prefers altogether to the old Chagres and Panama route.

He left San Francisco on the afternoon of the 14th July in the steamer Pacific. There were 460 passengers. On the 16th July passed the island of Catalina, a lovely place. On the 19th, in the night, passed Cape St. Lucas.—The "Pacific" met with head winds the most of the way, which made the passage to Acapulco 9 days, arriving there on the 23d July. Lay there 32 hours to take in coal. It is a beautiful Mexican city, with fine streets and buildings, and bamboo huts in the suburbs. Left there on the 25th for San Juan de Sud, or Salinas Bay. This was a pleasant sail of two days. San Juan is a small inferior central American village, containing only a very few thatched-roof huts, some of them very crowded; but it will undoubtedly be settled by Americans very soon.

Here the passengers had their freight weighed and packed on mules to be taken to the Lake Nicaragua via the city of Rivas, at a cost of ten cents a pound, and mules with saddles at $5 a head. They passed through a fine, healthy, level, verdant country. The first ten miles, or thereabouts, is a fine farming country, but not much cultivated. Some little corn is raised, but the land is chiefly used for grazing. What the natives call ranching, is at home known as hearding. There were about ten miles more, this being the old road. Vandebilt's road is much nearer. The latter part of this land-travel was through a country used for plantations, and the cultivation of pine apples, oranges, bananas, &c. There, corn was from 10 to 14 feet high.

Nicaragua Lake is called by the natives and Spaniards, *Bahio de la Virgen*, or Virgin Bay. The city of Rivas is, like most of the Mexican and Spanish towns, famous for its churches, but our travellers pronounce it more beautiful in other respects than any place they had seen. I ought to have said only about 150 passengers took this route; the rest going via Panama from Salinas Bay. (from Rivas to the Lake is 3 miles) and this was done in ox-carts, at the expense of the steam Company. They crossed the Lake to the mouth of San Juan river, and Fort Castillo. A small place of about 500 inhabitants; when they took "in tow" a Spanish Pilot and four or five BUNGOS or dug-outs, with their crews of five native each. Thence they proceeded to shallow water to "the Branch," about 3 hours sail, when they transferred everything to the bungos, in which they were towed to the first Rapids, 12 miles. The next morning (August 3) aboard the small iron steamer calling the Sir H. L. Bulwer, they started for San Juan, or St. John (called by some Grey Town), a distance of 90 miles, which they reached after a delightful trip of 10 hours; though there was it also in getting over the Rapids at San Juan in the Atlantic, they went aboard the steamer Prometheus, August 4th, and arrived at New York after a pleasant passage of 9 days.

Steam ships have leaves to-day for New Orleans. She is overflowing with freight, much of the smaller stuff being stowed in the empty state rooms. Not less, perhaps, than 50 dray loads of freight were refused by her, for she was entirely full, "chock up to the bulk" as early as two days ago. Freight at 30 cents a foot does not pay enough, without a goodly number of passengers to support such a line.

The steamer Falcon has been called last evening for San Juan, with, I believe, a small number of passengers. The ice having melted at San Juan, last time, her fresh provisions spoil and her water was a precious bad one. Perhaps this deterred some people from taking berths in her, but really she was too little time in port to get many passengers. The Nicaragua route is admitted to be "The route," but it is perilous taking good care that way as the Insurance Companies refuse to underwrite up to it. The passenger from Fort Carlos over the Rapids is very hazardous, and only an iron steamer like the Sir H. L. British Minister will stand the racket. The Orus was wrecked there.

The weather is delightful to-day, but we have recently had some dog days, with the tongues out. Peaches and musquitoes are cheap and plenty. Green turtles are common.

THUNDER STORM.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says:—The prevalence of thunder storms seems to have been very general of late, throughout the whole country. This vicinity has received its share, and they have been of unusual severity. The telegraph "fixings" were completely demolished during the last one, and the room filled with a blaze of the electric fluid.—The lightning stole a march on the telegraph man. The Sun was shining bright at the time, and no appearance of a storm was visible in the vicinity. It must have struck the wires at a considerable distance from this place, as the shock was received at least one hail hour before the storm reached here. On the appearance of a storm, the wires are usually detached. This time there was no timely warning.

THE COTTON CROP.—The Montgomery *Journal* says:—We hear much complaint from all sections in relation to the Cotton crop. A few weeks has made a vast difference in the prospects and growers and dealers in the staple have been compelled to change their figures materially. Up to the first of August, the prospect for the crop was never more favorable, especially in the prairies and river bottoms. The long continued drought, however, about two weeks since began to show its effects on the Cotton, causing a general shedding of the squares and young bolls. The operation was as sudden as it was extensive, and one week sufficed to effect a most disastrous change in the appearance of the fields. The top crop may be considered almost an entire failure; if the season from this time out should be favorable, something may be made with the bottom crop. Many, however, believe that under the best circumstances the crop in this section will not reach that of last year. The late rains have not benefitted the cotton, but have operated in most instances to increase the tendency to shed the bolls.

THE CENSUS.—We copy the following from the New York Tribune—

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dwellings in the State,	152 370
Families in the State,	196,243
White Males,	483 160
White Females,	500,556
Total Whites,	984,016
Colored Males,	4,348
Colored Females,	4 515
Total colored,	8,863
Aggregate population,	992 879
Deaths during the year,	19,418
Farms in cultivation,	33,989
Manufacturing establishments producing $500 and upwards	9,702
MISSOURI.	
Dwellings in the State,	97 805
Families in the State,	100,831
White Males,	312 996
White Females,	279,052
Total Whites,	592,078
Free colored Males,	1,139
Free colored Females,	1,202
Total free colored,	2,514
Slaves—Males,	43,568
Females,	43,914
Total Slaves,	87,422
Aggregate population,	682,044
Deaths during the year,	12,217
Farms in cultivation,	54,471
Manufacturing establishments producing $500 and upward,	3,027
Runaway Slaves in 1851,	59
Manumitted,	54

MORE AUSTRIAN PERSECUTION.—The New York *Tribune* states that Madame Dembinski, wife of Count Dembinski, who has resided in that city for a year past, left a short time since for Paris, with the intention of visiting Hungary, if possible. By the last arrival, intelligence has been received that this accomplished lady has fallen into the hands of the Austrian authorities, and at latest dates she was a close prisoner at Pesth.

RUMORED CONVERSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICISM.—The *Baltic* brings intelligence that there was a credited report in England that two Duchesses of high rank and consideration at Court had decided to abandon the English Church for that of Rome. That one of them is the Duchess of Sutherland, Queen Victoria's Mistress of the Robes, it is said, is pretty certain. There is a rumor, also, that the other is the Duchess of Kent, (the Queen's Mother,) but this, in the absence of proof, is hardly probable. But were such indeed the case, we conceive that policy, considering the highly inflamed state of the public mind in England, relative to Roman Catholicism at this particular juncture, would dictate the expediency of keeping it for the present, at all events, a secret.

☞ Sir Henry Bulwer, the British Minister to the United States—whose departure for Europe was mentioned in our last—has only gone on a visit to London, and express, as we understand, to return to the United States early in November.

In his absence, J. F. Crampton, Esq., Secretary of Legation, is charged with the affairs of the Mission.

Telegraphic Items.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 15.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—We have returns tonight, official and unofficial, from 93 counties, which gave Lazarus W. Powell, democrat, 500 majority over Archibald Dizon, whig, for governor. The counties of Letcher and Johnstown are yet to be heard from.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16.

Tobacco Crop—Cholera—Damage by the Storm &c—The recent rains have been of great benefit to the growing tobacco crop, and also to corn and other vegetation. It is now estimated that the yield of tobacco in Kentucky and Tennessee will be double that of last year.

Three new cases of cholera occurred to-day, but they have produced no alarm. The disease is abating.

We continue to receive accounts from below of damage by the recent storm. Much injury has been done in the interior towns.

KINGSTON, C. W. Aug. 15.

Melancholy Accident—Loss of 19 Lives by the Upsetting of a Boat—Names of the drowned.—Yesterday morning a party of thirty-five started a yatch from the foot of Long Island for the purpose of enjoying a pic-nic.

On their return the boat was capsized and as to relate, nineteen of the party were drowned. Their names are as follows:—Mrs Youldon, Miss Youldon, Master Youldon, Mrs. D. B Jenkins, Miss Jenkins, Mrs. Capt. Gaskin, Mary Ann Proby, Miss Mason, H. A. Mills, Miss Mills, Miss H. Haight, Mrs. A. Haight, Mrs. G. Hunter, Miss A. Hunter, Mr. Thorne, Thomas Grist, Miss Walker, Miss Stacy. The steamer Prince of Wales has left to search for the bodies.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 16.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.—On Thursday afternoon the body of a well dressed female was found in Merrimac river, near this city. She was apparently between 50 and 60 years old. There were three several wounds on the head, one mortal, inflicted with a sharp instrument. The woman arrived here in the cars on Tuesday night, and stopped at the Temperance Hotel. She went out on Wednesday morning, saying, to collect some money, and was not seen since alive. Her name has not yet been ascertained.

BOSTON, August 16.

WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF FUGITIVES.—It is stated that one of the deputy U. S. marshals has a warrant for the arrest of a fugitive slave in this vicinity. The affair creates considerable excitement among the abolitionists.

A PLEASING INCIDENT.—Whilst the President was holding a levee at the Taylor Hotel, on the evening of his arrival at Winchester, (Va.) among the numerous ladies and gentlemen who hastened to pay him their respects, there was an old man whose head was white with the snows of age, but whose form was still erect, and whose eye and wore the brightness of earlier days. Advancing to the President, and taking him by the hand, he said: "Sir, I am one of the old soldiers of 1812. Whenever my country is in danger I am ready to serve it again." The President, greeting him pleasantly, replied: "I am a wars happy, sir, to meet one of the old soldiers of 1812, and I know that I can depend upon them in the hour of need."

It may safely be asserted that no one who has borne arms in defence of the Union entertains for a moment the mad scheme of its dissolution. Architects of the glorious structure, they know the cost at which it was reared, and their downright unwillingness to hear of its destruction may well be concerned; mere particulars when the danger is not from a bombardment without, but from those who threaten to hold the broad over the magistate within.—*Winchester Virginian.*

THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: The whole city was taken by surprise yesterday morning, by the reception of intelligence from California, by the Nicaragua route, in the unprecedented time of twenty-nine days. Rapid as was the transit, we understand that when the arrangements of the manager of this line of communication are fully completed, the travelling time between this city and San Francisco will be still farther reduced, and will not, it is believed, exceed twenty-five days. So much interest is felt on the subject, that we copy the annexed account of the trip, evidently prepared by one acquainted with all the details, from the *Courier & Enquirer*:

Passengers who have come by this route left San Francisco on the 14th of July last, in the steamship Pacific, at 7 o'clock P. M. The Pacific stopped at Acapulco on her way to San Juan del Sur, Virgin's Bay, for the completion of certain arrangements, for her coal, and arrived at St. Juan del Sur on the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., in fifteen days and three hours from San Francisco. At this point two hundred passengers disembarked to take the Nicaragua route; the rest, two hundred and twenty five, were conveyed on to Panama. From San Juan del Sur to Rivas, a distance of twenty miles, the passengers rode on mules over a good natural level, many arriving at Rivas in three and a half hours. The distance of road-way for passengers by the Nicaragua route, will, on the next adventure, be reduced to twelve miles by a road now in the course of completion from San Juan del Sur to Rivas. This road is cut through woods, and will be planked. At Rivas there was a lapse of four of three days.

At four o'clock, P. M. of the 2d of August, the passengers took the steamboat Director, of 175 tons, and passed through the Nicaragua Lake to the Toro Rapids, a distance of 100 miles, reaching there at 8 o'clock, A. M. of August 3d, or in eighteen hours. The Director being the only vessel on the Lake, and heavily loaded, its course was necessarily slow. From the Toro rapids the river was yet farther navigable to the Director, but owing to the absence of the pilot, previously engaged, who had been carried away by the apprehension of piloting so large a vessel, the lake of which he had never seen, the passage hence to the Castillo Rapids, a distance of ten miles, was made in bungos or canoes. Of these, however, there was such a scarcity, that Commodore Vanderbilt, who accompanied the passengers on this route, and who was mainly instrumental in removing such difficulties as presented themselves, had to take the steamer's yawl with eighteen men. At Castillo Rapids the new and beautiful iron steamer Sir Henry Bulwer, 150 tons, was in waiting. Passengers went aboard at nine o'clock, A. M., on the 3d of July, and arrived at San Juan, on the Atlantic, a distance of eighty miles, in ten hours, reaching that port at 7 o'clock, P. M. At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, the Sir Henry Bulwer went abreast of the Prometheus, thus completing the last link.

A RELIC.—The Norfolk *Herald* says: We were shown, the other day, the veritable *Conch Shell* with which our forefathers warned at public meetings, and gave notice of an impending danger a century ago, before bells became fashionable. It is a venerable looking article, and when the old meeting-house stood upon College Hill, its trumpet notes were frequently heard on the centre of Old Hadley. The shell has descended through several generations, and now in the possession of Mr. David Parsons, who has deposited it in the College Cabinet.

☞ The question as to "which side a lady should ride," has been settled by Mdlle Toulmaire, the most celebrated lady equestrian of modern times, who says: "the lady must ride on the right hand side, and the gentleman on the left hand side."

☞ The New York *Herald* of the 16th has a despatch from Washington, which states that Gov. LETCHER goes out with instructions to protest against the repeal of the Tehuantepec grant by the Mexican Government.

CHOLERA IN THE CANARIES.—It would appear from a letter as late as July 1st, that the cholera was still raging dreadfully in the Canary Islands. It says:

"By the brig Victoria I wrote on the 19th ult., informing you of the awful disease that had broken out in Grand Canary, and doubt not that you will all be anxious to hear more about it. Unhappily, it continues to rage with undiminished violence; for, though the number of deaths in the capital is considerably lessened, it is owing solely to the population being now so much thinned, while the disorder having spread to almost all the other towns in the island, is producing a degree of mortality unwitnessed under similar visitations in any other part of the globe. By last accounts the deaths in Galdar, a place of about 2,500 souls, range from 40 to 50 per day, and this is but one example of what happens in the rest. In numerous instances death ensues within three hours after the first attack; if the patient survives the third day, there is a hope of recovery. Many families have entirely disappeared from the world, and others have been most fearfully reduced. One of the highest respectability there, that of Cambueno, had lost five of its members up to the 21st ult., and we know not what may have been the subsequent fate of the remainder."

A FRENCH OMNIBUS ON FIRE.—As an omnibus was yesterday passing along the Place de la Bastille, volumes of smoke suddenly issued from it, and the passengers were observed to descend in terrible consternation. In the interior was a man who was rolling about in horrible suffering. This man, it appeared, had imprudently placed a bottle of nitric acid in his coat pocket, and a jolt of the vehicle caused the bottle to break. The liquid spread over him and occasioned the smoke. In a moment his clothes were reduced to cinders, and his flesh horribly burned. A lady seated next to him had her silk gown entirely destroyed, and she was, besides, slightly injured. One person had a bundle of chemical matches which caught fire. The flames extended to the vehicle, and did it considerable damage. When the passengers had descended, the man who had the nitric acid was conveyed to the Hospital Sante Antoine. He was in an alarming state, and his death left from him.—*Paris Paper.*

SIGNS OF RAIN.—Forty Reasons for not accepting an invitation of a friend to make an excursion with him, by Dr. Janner, the discoverer of Vaccination:

1. The hollow winds begin to blow;
2. The clouds look black, the glass is low;
3. The soot falls down, the spaniels sleep,
4. And spiders from their cobwebs peep,
5. Last night the moon was pale as lead,
6. The Moon in hollows hid her head;
7. The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,
8. For see a rainbow spans the skie.
9. The walls are damp, the ditches smell,
10. Closely is the pink-eyed pimpernell,
11. Hark how the chairs and tables crack,
12. Old Betty's nerves are on the rack;
13. Loud quacks the duck, the peacocks cry,
14. The distant hills are seeming nigh,
15. How restless are the snorting swine,
16. The busy flies disturb the pine;
17. Low o'er the grass the swallow wings,
18. The cricket, too, how sharp he sings,
19. Puss on the hearth, with velvet paws,
20. Sits wiping o'er her whiskered jaws,
21. Through the clear stream the fishes rise,
22. And quickly catch the tantalizing flies.
23. The glow worm numerous and light,
24. Illumed the dewy dell last night,
25. At dusk the squalid toad was seen,
26. Hopping, and croaking thro' the green,
27. The whirling dust the wind obeys,
28. And in the rapid eddy plays;
29. The frog has chang'd his yellow vest,
30. And in a russet coat is drest,
31. Though June, the air is cold and still,
32. The mellow note of the cuckoo is shrill,
33. My dog, so altered in his taste,
34. Quits mutton bones on grass to feast;
35. And see you rooks, how odd their flight,
36. They imitate the gliding kite,
37. And seem precipitate to fall,
38. As if they felt the pattering ball.
39. Twill surely rain, I see with sorrow,
40. Our jaunt must be off till to morrow.

LONDON AT MIDNIGHT.—Mr. Greely, in one of his recent letters to the New York *Tribune*, says:

Walking home from a soiree at the West end through Regent street, Haymarket and the Strand, once at midnight, I was struck, though accustomed to all manner of late hours in New York, with the feature activity and wide awake aspect of London at that hour. It seemed the High 'Change of revelry and pleasure seeking. The taverns, the clubs and drinking saloons seemed to symptoms of drowsiness; the theatres were just beginning to emit their jaded multitudes; the cabs and private carriages were more plentiful than by day, and were briskly wheeling hundreds from party to party; even the omnibuses rattled down the wide streets as freshly and almost as numerous by as at midday. The policemen were alert on nearly every corner; sharpers and suspicious characters stepped timidly about the cross streets, in quest of prey; and innumerable wrecks of womanhood, God pity them! shed a deeper darkness over the shaded and dusky lanes of London, whence they momentarily emerged to salute the passers by. Beneath the shelter of night, misery stole forth from the squalid lair, no longer awed by the police, to beseech the compassion of the stranger, and pour its tale of woe and suffering into the rarely willing ear. Serene and silvery in the clear night air rose the nearly full moon over Southwark, shedding a soft and mellow light on pillar and edifice, column and spire, and enlighting the placid bosom of the Thames with a tranquil and natural beauty. Such was one glimpse of London at midnight, I have not seen it so impressive by day.

FATAL FOLLY.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* publishes a letter from an intimate friend of Mr. Whelock, of Albany, who hung himself a few days ago, which goes to show that his death was premeditated. It seems that young Whelock had threatened to frighten the servants in some way, and as he had directed one of them to call him about the time he was found dead, it is believed he undertook to play a trick on them by making them think he had hung himself, when by accident the farce became a tragedy. The writer says:

"In the third story of the house is a staple in the wall, to which is affixed a clothes line, which, when not in use, is allowed to fall behind a buttery. Directly under this is a mahogany table, winding off from the drawing room door. Upon this table the unfortunate lad was found, with his neck in the noose about his neck, in such a position that it might appear he was about to leap from himself. The broken chair canted, and the fatal termination came. That he made desperate efforts to extricate himself is evident from the marks of his hand on the bureau, and of his fingers on his neck."

REVOLVING SAILS.—The Liverpool papers record the invention, by Mr. T. Watson, of Manchester, England, of a new mode of rigging ships:

"The principle feature in his invention is the introduction of a set of revolving sails, sixteen in number, so arranged along the line of the windmill, which are elevated on the masts and are attached to a bolt of spindle. As soon as the wind touches these sails, they instantly set in motion, the spindle, which, acting upon a very simple piece of machinery, propels a couple of paddles. The objects attained are greatness of speed by means of the paddles, and the advantage of sailing against a head wind. This is a great improvement, as the sails can be pointed with ease to any part of the compass. Head or contrary winds are not recognized, a stiff breeze is all that is requisite to propel the vessel. The paddle-boxes give the hull the appearance of a double-bowed steamboat.—He has rigged a model ship 25 feet long by six feet breadth of beam, according to this plan, for the purpose of testing its capabilities. The inventor has secured a patent for his invention, and is sanguine of its success. Should it succeed, it is said that it will cause a complete revolution in the present system of propelling vessels."

☞ A huge shark, taken off Musquash, has been carried into St. John, N B. It was 20 feet long, and the breadth of the tail was 7 feet 8 inches, and of the head 5 feet. Three hundred and twenty gallons of oil were obtained from the liver. This is the thresher, or swingtail species, and was in the Bay of Fundy probably in pursuit of moonbonkers and shad.

THE BLACK ART.—Professor Anderson, the great English juggler, gave a private exhibition of his feats of necromancy in New York, on Thursday evening. The Post thus describes some of his manipulations:

It would be difficult to describe these experiments at length, but we may say that many of them were of a novel and extraordinary character. Those which struck us as the most curious, were the inexhaustible bottle, which furnishes liquors and wines enough, of all kinds, and in any quantity, and the bowl of fortune, which, at a signal, produces from it, in succession, gold fish, a live rabbit, a live dove, and a live cat. The bottle and bowl are both empty when the operator commences his performance, and he fills them with the articles named, in the presence of the audience. The bottle and bowl are then covered with a handkerchief, and the articles named are found under it. The bottle and bowl are then uncovered, and the articles named are found in them. The bottle and bowl are then covered again, and the articles named are found in them