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# The New Orleans Bee

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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1858.

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All advertisements inserted at intervals will charged One Dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent in one square every other day.
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All subscriptions to end with the volume unless otherwise ordered, and bills will be rendered only when arrangements are made, unless at the option of the publisher.

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*TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 6.*

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

### THE NICARAGUA CANAL IMBROGLIO.

Central American faith is proverbially punic. Treachery, double-dealing, perfidy and falsehood seem to be inherent characteristics in the whole of that hybrid family which has resulted from the intermixture of Spanish and Indian blood. Mexico lies roundly whenever it is her interest to do so, and Nicaragua violates her pledges as coolly and audaciously as if national honor were a mere delusion. All these bastard republics are alike in their contempt for the plain teachings of honesty, their love of crooked ways and tortuous proceedings, and their incapacity to appreciate the sacredness of an obligation.

We have been forcibly reminded of these peculiar traits while perusing the accounts published in the New York papers of the consummate style in which Nicaragua has recently entwisted and befooled that gentleman with the vulgar name—Mons. BELLY, of whose famous negotiation with the government of Nicaragua for an inter-oceanic canal so much has lately been written. It appears, from incontrovertible testimony, that while Mons. BELLY was pursuing his skillful scheme of terrifying Central America with frightful stories of American filibusterism, and getting up a solemn protest against the United States, and an earnest appeal to France, England and Sardinia for a joint protectorate, and while Nicaragua was apparently yielding implicit credence to his monstrous fabrications, and granting to him and his associates a stupendous concession for the construction of a grand canal through her territory to the Pacific, President MARTINEZ was duping him most egregiously. Only a few days before the signing of Mons. BELLY'S papers, the government of Nicaragua had concluded a secret agreement with the agent of COMMODORE VANDERBILT, by which the entire transit is made over to him, the canal charter having been first formally revoked, for incapacity and non-fulfillment, and the field cleared for its successor. Even had this contract with the enterprising Commodore not been concluded, Mons. BELLY would have practically gained little or nothing by his wonderful diplomacy, inasmuch as the concession made to him requires the joint guarantees of Great Britain and the United States for a contract that admits a naval occupation of Lake Nicaragua by French troops! A precious condition, truly! As if Great Britain or the United States would for an instant consent to permit France to control the leading power of Central America by a military occupation.

A communication in the New York *Tribune*, evidently from a well informed writer, confirms these statements, and adds the following:

"In a word, the Belly contract, with or without the approval of our government, which it required, is an acknowledged farce. The government of Nicaragua granted nothing, and if, in true Spanish style, they used improper language towards the United States in their declaration, they have given solid evidences of their real designs and intentions by granting a new and effectual charter to an American citizen, who is able and willing to carry out its provisions.

Messrs. D. R. Allen and W. R. C. Webster left New York for Nicaragua on the 11th of June, taking with them the new charter for the route of Nicaragua, and a charter signed by the government of Nicaragua on the one part and Cornelius Vanderbilt on the other. The charter to Vanderbilt will necessitate and secure the sending on of the Cass-Yrissarri treaty, or a document to the same effect. The great guarantees *full power to the government of the United States to protect its commerce and its citizens by force of arms in necessary, if necessary.*

The Cass-Yrissarri treaty does not protect one company or individual more than another; and the Land Company have proved themselves incompetent to open the line, and their charter revoked for incapacity and bad faith, the protection of the treaty extends to their successors. The government of Nicaragua have been notified that military protection of our citizens and property in passing the Transit *must* be conceded, and that no other treaty but the one already ratified in Nicaragua will be accepted by the United States. The *same clause that prevented the transmission of the ratified Cass Yrissarri treaty are now operating in favor of its being sent on, and will compel its transmission.*

After this exposé we conceive that the most advisable plan for M. BELLY is to return to Messrs. MILLARD & Co., at Paris, and to form those spirited but unscrupulous gentlemen with the rascal's share in their stock-jobbing project, and organically and gutturalously pronounce their names finally and triumphantly by his own petard; the great humbugger has been atrociously humbugged; bad faith has been outgeneraled by worse faith. The good people of the Union, and especially of the South, may sleep sound at night, without being haunted with apprehensions of the naval supremacy of France in the Caribbean Sea, or the presence of a combined English, French and Sardinian squadron, hovering around Central America, and engaged in the congenial labor of watching and hanging filibusters. SUM there remains something to be explained, and if our government has any back-bone it will not be satisfied with a mere *mea culpa* reply. It has pleased the Presidents of Costa Rica and Nicaragua foully and deglutitously to misrepresent the policy and intentions of our government, and in a public document to invoke the aid and sympathy of certain prominent European powers to shield them from the assumed hostile designs of our federal authorities. This very grave imputation on the honor and fair-dealing of the United States merits a summary and severe rebuke, and if the administration possess a spark of genuine American feeling, it will compel the unruly and slanderous government which have indulged in it, either to make a formal retraction, or abide the consequences. The insolent missive to which we allude is another of the innumerable evil consequences of our fundamentally erroneous foreign policy. We have been so considerate towards the Central American States; so chary of offending their delicate susceptibilities; so ready and unanimous in our diplomacy in that quarter, that we have taught them to despise, instead of respecting us. And this they will continue to do, until we teach them their mistake.

The steamer W. W. Farmer arrived yesterday from Camden, minus a considerable portion of her chimneys. Her officers inform us that in descending the Ouachita river at night, it being very dark, she ran close upon a raft showing no light, and in order to avoid a collision with the raft, was compelled to run in the boat into the bank, thereby losing a portion of both chimneys.

The officers of the steamer Comet from Jefferson, (Texas) inform us that the steamer W. A. Andrew, hence, when a short distance below Jefferson, picked up a snag in one of her wheelhouses, by which the gallows frame, pilot-house, boats, &c., also the wheelhouse, were badly damaged. She was at Jefferson repairing damages when the Comet left, and would probably be detained a couple of days.

The Houma Cave complains of the incessant rains which have fallen in Terrebonne.

The Shreveport *South Western* has the following:

Mr. C. P. Wright was knocked down on the evening of the 23d June, while on the Texas road, a short distance west of Greenwood, and robbed of $1980 in cash and a Colt revolver. The money was in a belt and leather purse (which, together with the pistol, were marked C. W.) and consisted of $300 in bills on the State Bank of Illinois, the balance in American gold coin. Mr. Wright is from the State of Illinois, and was on his way to Texas, with the intention of buying land and opening a farm.

The Pointe Coupee *Echo* says:

ANOTHER CAVE.—A portion of the levee in front of Mr. Scott Splaine's place, on Wednesday night last, caved in. Not much danger, however, is apprehended, as there is not more than two feet of water against the levee. A large number of negroes from False river are at work making a semi-circle around the cave. With this exception, we hear of no complaints of the levees.

The river, we can scarcely say, is falling, but it certainly is not rising any.

CANONCHET CAVE BANK.—The exposé of this institution, published in another column, is a startling evidence of financial ability and prosperity. Although the bank has been but a few months in operation, its position is as envied as any other of our fiscal depositories.

SPRAGUE.—The steamship Galveston, which arrived on Sunday from Decrhorn and Galveston, brought $85,000 in specie on freight consigned as follows: $35,000 to Hendrie, Whitelaw & Co.; $15,000 to Messrs. Jos. Connolly & Co.

SCHOOL VACATIONS.—The attention of parents, teachers and others is invited to the advertisement of Holbrook's Commercial College, No. 18 Canal street. There are special terms for teachers, people, etc., during the vacations.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—New York, June 29.—A fine embroidery shop, on the corner of Broadway and Bond street, killing Landis the steamer Joseph Belknap, killing Landis the deceased. The passengers for Philadelphia were taken off by the steamer John Nelson. The damage to the boat is not striking.

## EUROPE.

### THE ARABIA'S NEWS.

The Royal mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool June 19th, arrived at Halifax on the 26th.

The steamer Indian Empire was appointed to leave Galway for Halifax and New York on the 18th inst., but as she was entering Galway harbor she ran upon a sunken rock, and remained two hours, but got off uninjured. The two pilots in charge of her had been committed for wilfully causing the disaster. The vessel was detained, till the 19th. Her advices are the same as those per the Arabia.

The steamer New York was going to pieces, and fears were entertained that very little of her valuable cargo would be saved.

Nothing important had transpired in Parliament.

The crown Princess of Sweden had given birth to a son.

The Danish elections had resulted in favor of the Ministry, and against the claims of the German Diet.

Prussia, it was rumored, was about to increase her navy.

The King of the Belgians had arrived in England, on a visit to Queen Victoria.

The insurrection in Candia ended peaceably.

Considerable modification of the Belgian Cabinet was spoken of, but not on political grounds.

The Rev. Dr. Jabez Bunting, one of the principal members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is dead, after 59 years spent in the ministry.

A company had been formed for a submarine telegraph between England and India via the Red Sea, with a capital of £1,000,000.

Lengthy details of the Indian news had been received, including the march into Rohilcund, but contain nothing important in addition to the telegrams taken out by the Persia. Russell, the special correspondent of the London *Times*, had been prostrated by a sun-stroke.

The Indian Empire also takes out news that the steamer City of Washington, from New York, and North American, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 17th.

The news proper per Arabia will be found below.

GREAT BRITAIN.—On the 17th, in the House of Lords, the Bishop of Oxford presented a petition from Jamaica, touching the Spanish slave trade, and called the attention of the House generally to the question. He commended that the Government be awaiting aspect of affairs in the West was occasioned by having so long permitted Spain to break her treaty engagements, and to continue Cuba as a prosecutive of dangerous extremities.

If Spain would at once give up the slave trade and emancipate Cuba, the object for employing free African labor, the desire which many persons in the United States had expressed to annex the island would be removed.

Lord Brougham supported the petition, and strongly condemned the policy of Spain.

Earl Malmesbury deeply regretted that the efforts of England to suppress the slave trade had not been seconded. Other nations with regard to the recent unhappy difference, he had admitted to the American government, as a question of international law, that England was entitled to search upon the right of search, but had also put it strongly to the American government whether they would allow the British flag to be prostituted to the worst of purposes, and he had urged the necessity of ocean police, and that some understanding should be come to between the different maritime nations, which would enable the nationality of vessels to be ascertained without any danger of a breach of international law. He had every reason to believe, from a conversation he had with the American Minister, that some such arrangement might be come to.

With regard to the other exertions that Britain had made, moral support which she had received from England had materially aided her in repressing the traffic, and the slave States to annex Cuba, but if she still persisted in supporting the slave trade, it was high-ly probable that the present anxiety of Great Britain to put down the traffic, would be met by indifference.

Earl Granville was sorry there should be any attempts to renew the slave trade in Cuba, but thought the United States alone solely responsible for the renewal. With regard to the question of international law, so far as he understood it, as to the right of search, with slaves, might leave Africa, without England being enabled to interfere with her, notwithstanding a perfect knowledge of her character.

Earl Aberdeen said this definition of international law was quite correct.

Other parts of the debate on the subject, when the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

In the Commons a further debate took place on the India resolutions, when it was agreed to that the government should withdraw the remaining clauses, and introduce a regular India bill, which was forthwith done, and the debate was fixed for the following day.

Mr. Barkeley asked whether, seeing that the marines and small-armed men of the American navy were to be employed on the Paraguay river, by which a man can fire three times for once for an opponent armed with the old weapon, any steps had been taken to place the naval forces of Great Britain on an equality.

Sir J. Pakington said the trials were going on, and that when the result was ascertained measures would be adopted in accordance with them.

On the 18th, in the House of Lords, the proceedings were postponed.

In the House of Commons Mr. Fitzgerald, in reply to an inquiry, said the English consuls in China had been restricted in their powers, and there was no truth in the statement that he had seen. The Chinese authorities had full discretionary power to negotiate at Canton or Pekin, to proceed north, as they wished.

Debate then took place on the American imbroglio.

Mr. Fitzgerald, in reply to Mr. Bright, stated that the government had received no further information in reference to the alleged outrages. If any quarrel should occur, the commanders of some vessels had exceeded their duties, and if they had, the government would be ready to make an ample and frank apology therefor. The credit of the cases which had been published were greatly exaggerated. In proof of this he read a letter from Commodore Armstrong that the cases which had been published were so grossly exaggerated. In proof of this he read a letter from Commodore Armstrong that the flag had been abused by those who were not Americans for the vilest purposes. He had every confidence that when these circumstances were known, and when the disposition of this country was known, all the difficulties would be amicably terminated.

Lord Palmerston said the commander acting under the advice of the crown lawyers, had given up the right of search and seizure, which the American government had invited America to join in maintaining an ocean police. It was under consideration whether the commanders should be employés of others, under whose direction and for whose benefit they acted. Therefore their claim to invalid not ordered to be canceled. This decision establishes the precedent that neither of the acts of 1841 and 1844 for the relief of citizens of towns on the lands of the United States were satisfactory, but the disposition had not been imitated by America. The language used in the American Congress was unworthy of a great country. They had always assumed that England wished to insult America, but he thought they would now learn that she had no such desire. Lies had been told in the American papers for the basest purposes, and bad habits, and he would not believe that the commanders had done anything to call for the censure of our own government.

Lord John Russell said if the government admitted the affair in the temperate spirit manifested by the Undersecretary, there could be no doubt that the House of Commons would not hesitate for a moment to give them its support.

Lord Palmerston said the cruisers had been sent into the Cuban waters in consequence of the wishes of Parliament and of deputations to the government, and also in compliance with the wish of the American government themselves. He hoped her Majesty's government would urge the American government to send out cruisers to prevent the abuse of the flag of the United States, which had led to the case of the difficulty.

Mr. Disraeli said the best dispatch that could be sent to America was the calm and dispassionate speech which the House of Commons was discussing the question. He added that the American government had been invited to engage in measures to protect each country against abuses of its flag. He had confidence that the existing misconception would speedily disappear. He protest against any of American ships of war being sent into Cuban waters, because they would there see for themselves what had taken place.

The subject was then dropped.

Admiral Sir Charles Eagle, Senior Admiral of the British navy, died on the 16th instant.

The debate in the House of Lords, on the slave-trade, attracts the general attention of the press.

The *Times* says:

"At the present time it is evident that the struggle against the slave trade had reached an important crisis. It hangs on a thread whether the policy of England during the last thirty years shall be abandoned or retained. The three States which, from present power or their former prosperity, have the least share in the matter are manifestly at issue with England."

It then proceeds to argue that the United States and France are equally guilty with Spain, and says it will never do to attempt coersion with weak Spain, and at the same time wink at the delinquencies of the more powerful States.

The *London Post* argues that England has done its duty in the matter, and that it rests with the people of the United States to say whether they will do theirs.

The *Daily News*, on the same subject, urges the cultivation of cotton in Africa, as the best solution of the difficulty.

Mr. Lyons, Secretary of Legation at Florence, who conducted the recent negotiations with Naples, is appointed Minister to Tuscany.

General Van Straubenzee, commander of the British forces in China, is made a Knight Commander of the Bath.

A serious collision occurred on the London and North western Railroad, near Huddersfield, by which three persons were killed and nine severely wounded.

THE WAR.—SUMMARY OF LATEST NEWS.—On June 3d—Advices from Lahore state that the sentences in the trial of Gen. Cheap was commuted on the 24th, and the prisoner was to commence on the journey to Calcutta. The opinion is entertained he intended to pardon the remainder.

THE LATEST.—The London Times, on the 18th, in a leader, congratulates the government on having taken the part of the law officers of the Crown, whose decision relating to the Sardinian law we have no right of visitation whatever in time of peace. Upon that opinion Lord Derby and his colleagues are prepared to act by the law of nations. No English cruiser has the smallest right to interfere with any ship bearing the flag of the United States, save in so far as that right has been conferred by treaty. They will, therefore, withdraw the blockading squadron from the Cuban waters, and there is an end of our differences with the States upon this disgraceful subject.

The arrivals of Australian gold for the week exceed £400,000, and other vessels, conveying still more than this, were looked for in a few days.

The funds were flat on Friday, and declined one eighth. There was a further increase in the demand for money.

The *Morning Herald* says there is an augmenting absorption of money for trading purposes, and that the evidence of this is fully afforded by the character of the paper which is passing through the hands of the bankers and discount brokers, particularly that received from Liverpool and Manchester, in London.

Business prospects are also spoken of with considerable confidence, and the favorable state of the weather will assist to encourage transactions.

FRANCE.—The substitution of M. de Langle for Count Persigny, in the Ministry of the Interior, is said to give general satisfaction in France.

The Paris papers of Paris report that arrests continue to be made.

The death of Ary Scheffer, the celebrated painter, had been announced.

A doubtful rumor was current that the Duke de Malakoff would soon return to France, and Count De Persigny resume the mission to England.

The *Moniteur* announces another reduction of interest on the French Treasury bonds. The rates now range from 2½ to 3½ per cent., according to time.

The harvest reports of France are generally encouraging. In the south the yield is expected to be one-fourth, if not a third more than last year.

It is positively affirmed that the nomination of Prince Napoleon for the Governorship of Algiers is abandoned.

Napoleon will open the camp at Chalons with great pomp on the 15th of July.

The Three-per-cents. closed on the 18th at 68f. 40c.

The French Mediterranean fleet ordered to Brest, to be present during the Emperor's visit, will consist of twelve sorew line-of-battle ships, five frigates, four corvettes and a certain number of small steamers.

The festivities at Fontainebleau were over, and the Emperor returned to Paris.

SPAIN.—The elections in Spain are fixed to take place in October.

RUSSIA.—Russian imperial paper currency to the amount of twelve million silver roubles had been publicly burnt at St. Petersburg, with the view of stimulating public confidence.

TURKEY.—Two Turkish steamers landed nearly 1200 troops at the Bay of Savona on the 13th of June.

A Russian war steamer was anchored off Lagusa.

The Montenegrins are said to have retired to a mountain from Grahorva.

A letter of a compromising character from Sefer Pasha to the Russian commander had been intercepted and sent to Constantinople.

Several hundred houses have been burnt at Constantinople.

A Vienna letter positively contradicts the statement that a treaty has been concluded between Austria and Turkey relative to Montenegro.

### Washington News.

The correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows from Washington, under date of the 26th ult.:

The disastrous news from the Pacific is confirmed by dispatches received here. Gov. McMullen says:

"An express has arrived from the headquarters of Col. Steptoe, in the Spokane Valley, with dispatches from Lieutenant-Colonel Casey, and letters to me, informing us of the defeat, on the 16th instant, at the Pine Creek ring of Saint River, about thirty miles above its junction with the Columbia, of the command of Col. Steptoe. The Commander-in-chief, with his companies, or four hundred men. The Indians are reported as having been fifteen hundred strong, and composed of the Spokanes, Pelouses and Coeur d'Alenes.

The action resulted in three officers and fifteen being killed. Two of the officers killed are Capts. Taylor and Lieut. Gaston. The Indians took two howitzers which belonged to the command, and all but sixteen horses. The defeat is complete in all to have been the rout, that the officer in command was compelled to fall back with the utmost precipitation, to Fort Walla Walla while the regulars were in the act of crossing the river."

Letters to Governor Stevens, also, say that Colonel Steptoe lost everything but sixty men.

Treaties with these Indians have been pending for a long time in the United States Senate. The Indians have concluded that their lands are to be taken from them without compensation, and hence their hostilities. Their success, it is apprehended by the Washington Union, will emboldem them to attack the settlements, and the most energetic steps will be taken to protect the inhabitants. It was determined, to-day, to dispatch an officer by the next steamer, with power to call out volunteers, while a portion of the Utah army will proceed along the emigrant route from the Green River Valley and down to Fort Walla Walla.

The reported war news from Oregon causes great sensation. The three volunteer regiments will be immediately raised, and orders will be sent to hasten troops from Utah to the Pacific.

The steamer has the contract for expediting the California mail by way of Salt Lake is signed. It is refused for want of funds.

A fierce contest is proceeding for the Post-Offices in the Interior of New York. The Soft-Shells generally are carrying off the "spoils." Many of them departed to-day.

F. J. Grund, who used to write letters from that Douglas will be beaten by the Administration in the election. Grund sails in the Persia to Europe, probably in secret diplomatic employment.

Southern men are urging Mr. Buchanan to bury the hatchet with Douglas, and save Illinois from the Republicans. Douglas insists on the dismissal of Mr. Carpenter, etc.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 28.

A decided stand has been taken in regard to Central American affairs. The government of the several States will not, once be informed, through our Ministers, that the administration is determined, in any event, to sustain all the rights and liberties which have been secured to our citizens by grants or charter in that quarter.

The Secretary of the Interior has rendered an important decision in the case of the alleged proprietors of Superior City, on a question involving the validity of the claims which the contestants failed to show that they had settled on any improved land for their own benefit, and it is also shown that they were employés of others, under whose direction and for whose benefit they acted. Therefore their claim is invalid and ordered to be canceled. This decision establishes the precedent that neither of the acts of 1841 and 1844 for the relief of citizens of towns on the lands of the United States were satisfactory, but the disposition had not been imitated by America. The language used in the American Congress was unworthy of a great country. They had always assumed that England wished to insult America, but he thought they would now learn that she had no such desire. Lies had been told in the American papers for the basest purposes, and bad habits, and he would not believe that the commanders had done anything to call for the censure of our own government.

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## A TRIP TO GRENADA, MISS.

We recently enjoyed the pleasure of a visit to this flourishing town, situated in the interior of Northern Mississippi, on the Tallahatchie river, in the proposed course of the railroads now nearly completed, so far as the *length* of the unfinished gap is concerned, from New Orleans to Memphis. We found ourselves at our destination in just thirty-three hours of time, after leaving this city at half-past seven o'clock, on the morning of the 23d of June, having traversed some 234 miles of railroad, and about 76 miles of stage-travel—the latter over an exceedingly rough country of pecuniless negroes, but a beautiful one for scenery, and for the most part well calculated to remind the friends of railroad progress of the difficulties which Queen Semiramis is supposed to have encountered when she dug the Zarcean Mountains in order to reach Echatana direct. The unfinished railroad, however, we learn, will pass over a ledge of ridges of only about 50 miles extent, of which a large portion of the track has already been graded, and requires little more means to complete the connection. Of the route we traveled, 206 miles are by the Jackson railroad to Canton, and 30 miles of the Mississippi Central to Goodman, a station which promises soon to acquire a township importance.

The trip would have been accomplished by us in thirty hours to Grenada had we not been deceived by the stage agent at Goodman, who, like the other self-magnified important employés of that character, chose to humor his own caprices rather than regard the interests and expressed right of passengers to be given "seats in the mail stage." We were consequently jammed into an "accommodation" coach—so called from the fact, perhaps, that it waited for all, though only to catch every passenger it could, and kept them caught from the additional fact that the jehus next accommodated themselves by taking their own time, without giving us even "so much as a song," and "carrying us for" the time and expenses of others. So rough was the road, so tedious our progress, and so generally annoying our accommodation, that every one on the route who wished to ask questions about his friends, or send some bundle or message, had to "hail" the coach, and could but lay down unprofitably by the wayside of life with no possibility of repose, and certainly no calculable prospect of the timely accomplishment of our journey. So much for these "accommodation" stage line contractors and their employés, the mail contractors, for whom all the genuine jealous eye, and deal with passengers with the greater extortion as the case may be, and whom the people of the iron horse leaps, stride by at ride, on the fleet wings of steam and enjoyment. The public are surely to be congratulated upon the approaching dispensation with which we extended such courtesies as every where along the route marked the action of such individuals as the agent at Goodman, and gentlemanly Superintendent of Transportation, Col. T. S. Williams, and Conductor McGrath, of the Jackson road, the latter of whom, with Capt. Sam Gaines, whose name we have neglected to learn, but who has our thanks for the assiduity with which he assisted us in getting forward from train to the cars during the very rainy morning of the 24th instant, and Mr. Thomas, the polite ticket agent in Jackson, are worthy of honorable mention.

Grenada is a pretty little town, situated on the bluffs of the Yallabusha river, which empties into the Tallahatchie a few miles below. Its streets are for the most part well shaded with trees, and the numerous cottages and residences of the planters along the Yazoo, Tallahatchie, and other streams penetrating the interior of the State, are models of neatness, tastefulness of design and steamboat traveling generally, has contributed in no small measure, we find, to arouse the people of the interior to a due appreciation of the railroad connection between New Orleans and Memphis completed as early as possible, and thereby the incentive to private enterprise in the construction of roads at another point in the early access which is afforded parents for visiting their sons and daughters, while attending the various literary institutions which have sprung up throughout the State, and particularly in Jackson and Grenada. The facilities for visiting these schools, after but a few hours' travel, and comparatively at a trifling expense, has a direct effect also of giving permanency to our Southern institutions by bringing them within the limited means of attendance of the middle poorer classes, but not less proud in spirit and commanding in mental abilities than many who are sent forth with little more than the name of a less effectual "free of their boyish genius paled" before the supposed superior and transcendent abilities of those fresh from Brown, Wayland, and other northern teachers and "authorities," whose mental vision has been so jaundiced by the disease of fanaticism on the subject of slavery as to blind them to the legitimate channels for making education

"The curse of nature's gifts,"

not the vengeance of soft lullabies for the political repose of the benighted negro, or the mere idle discourse of such beauties as these authors, forsooth, have to say in the fashionable ballings, imagine to be best hidden 'neath the darkness of the Ethiop's skin, his thick protruding lips, and generally expanded proportions of the African proboscis.

We find ourselves thus regularly brought to the subject of the educational advantages of Grenada. The town promises to be one of considerable importance on account of its position in the midst of a rich cotton region on the route of the Great Northern railroad to Jackson, Tennessee—a fact which has already materially contributed to its increase in real estate, and contributed to its increase in population from other quarters. It is, without question, the most central and practicable location in the State for the erection of cotton factories, and as the concentrated theatre of agricultural operations is becoming almost as diabarrassed as they were last summer. They had been having fine showers, however, around the town of Bastrop.

TRADE.—The Columbus *Citizen*, of the 26th says:

"It is rumored here to-day that W. R. R. Wills, Esq., of Lavaca county, committed suicide on Wednesday night, 23d instant, at Shreveniece. It appears that he wrote a letter to Wm. Bate, and appointed him executor of his estate, on the 15th of the present month, giving him all the necessary instructions in reference to the disposal of his property.

On the night of the fatal deed he washed himself, put on clean clothes, and went to bed, where he shot himself, the ball passing into the roof of his mouth and coming out at the top of his head. We give this as we heard it."

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FOURTH IN NEW ORLEANS.—The Fourth of July was rather quietly celebrated here on Saturday. The day was ushered in, on which it occurred, and but for the display of a few national ensigns, the occasional discharge of a few crackers, the usual inclination of the bowl, morning, midday and sunset, the bursting of fire crackers by the boys of the streets, the passing of champagne in private circles, and the consequent bursts of feeling which followed, few would have imagined that we were celebrating the glorious anniversary of American Independence. The City Council made but poor preparation for the occasion, and the only oration supposed to be so generally suitable to the character of the day, and we doubt whether any one, outside of the members of the Council appointed, perused the Declaration of Independence. As for the military and fire companies, they did rather patriotically by turning out of the city, going to Pass Christian, Biloxi and other places in quest of pleasure, and bringing back as much fun as they could into requisition for the purpose of thus celebrating the "Fourth in New Orleans" out of it. We should add, however, that the observance of the conscientious observers of the Sabbath, that the Fourth was partly celebrated in advance and partly in subsequently on Saturday, among other societies the Turnverein celebrated the day publicly, we noticed that the "Sons of America" (boys) and the Spanish Benevolent Association," the former with a flowery banner, the latter, to the number of about two hundred, and both well provided with music, on Friday evening. The *Bee* corps perhaps "turned out" most patriotically the whole time, editor, printers and devils, to the number of eight, on great occasions; hence this first appearance of our paper since Saturday.

CITY MORTALITY.—The Board of Health report the following deaths in the cemeteries of New Orleans for the week ending July 4th, 1858. The chief causes of death were: Apoplexy 5; cholera infantum 4; consumption 20; congestion of the brain 3; infantile convulsions 6; diarrhea 8; bilious fever 3; congestive fever 6; scarlet fever 4; yellow fever 8; heart disease 4. Inflammation of the lungs 7; hydrocephalus 4. Natives of United States 60.

ADJOURNED.—The Supreme Court and the District Courts, excepting the First and Second, have all adjourned for the summer.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Sentences were passed by the Court Tuesday as follows: Jack Gripper, mate of a steamboat, for assault with a dangerous weapon on the captain, two months in the Parish Prison; James Gallagher, assault with intent to kill the captain of the steamboat Scotland, two years in the Parish Prison.

The Court will continue in session during the summer.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.—Joseph Wright, alias Tripp, convicted of the murder of Henry Keen, in the lock-up of the Second District, was yesterday sentenced to capital punishment. While Judge Hunt was passing the sentence Catharine Wright, a free woman of color, fainted, either at the idea of her turn for some offense coming next, or the impressive character of the occasion of which she was an involuntary witness. She had been convicted of harboring a slave.

"THE "RED BILLS."—Wm. Wilson, alias Red Bill No. 1, the notorious proprietor of that rather significant cognomen, was arrested Saturday evening by Sergeant Frith, of the Fourth District, and delivered over to Sheriff Dreux, of the parish of Jefferson, to receive the sentence of the law on conviction of one of his many acts of violence. He was arrested by virtue of a warrant from Hon. Judge Burthe. He had his fine coat of "red" hair dyed "black," and by means of such deception had continued to perpetrate top or three ingenious swindles, after the fashion of boarding the lion in his own den. A note to the same, elsewhere, of the arrest of Red Bill No. 2, alias Bill Hudson. The twain are perhaps the worst *bills* which have ever circulated in New Orleans.

COMMITTED FOR MURDER.—Michael Reed was examined before Recorder Wiltz Saturday, and committed for trial on a charge of having killed Dennis Driscoll, on the 31st day last, while confined in the same cell with him in the Parish Prison. Driscoll was at the time a convicted murderer, under sentence of imprisonment for life.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE OF A MURDERER.—An adroit attempt to rescue James Lindsey from custody was made by three negroes the Parish Prison Saturday evening. He is confined in the Parish Prison under sentence of death; and was expected to be hung on the 9th inst. Two of the friends were at once arrested, and the other, surrendering himself, all were held to bail to appear for examination before Recorder Wiltz.

INQUEST CORONER.—Deputy Coroner J. J. Osborne held an inquest on the body of Cornelius J. Keegan, aged 25 years, and a native of New York, who died yesterday from drowning. The deceased came to his death by the accidental falling of a spar upon his head, which struck him on the forehead, causing a fracture of the skull, from which he died instantly.

DR. SHANNON says: I graduated in the Grafe Philadelphia, I am a regular physician, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, have practiced medicine for many years, and have in my hands a prescription of my own, which I have found to be a specific for chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, which I have recommended to my friends, and which has never failed. Persons suffering from this disease can procure it of me.

Dr. Shannon says: I have used the Jamaica Ginger, made by Dr. Grafe, and find it a most valuable medicine for the purposes for which it is recommended. I have also used Dr. Grafe's Cordial Elixir of Calisaya, and find it a most valuable tonic. I have also used Dr. Grafe's Cordial Elixir of Calisaya, and find it a most valuable tonic.

Dr. Shannon says: I have