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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 18.

MISCHIEF-MAKING.

Eighteen hundred years ago a shrewd human poet advised people not to attempt tasks beyond their capacity. In pithy phrase he made the shoemaker stick to his last. It is a common misfortune that the sterling sense of Horace has made so little impression on the public mind, and that in almost every department of life we are constrained to witness the painful spectacle of ignorance, self-conceit and presumption intermeddling with questions with which they are totally unfitted to grapple. More mortifying still is it that the clerical profession in the one of its members most addicted to this practice of self-stultification, and most amenable to the charge of perpetually wandering from its legitimate sphere, and hence of being the fruitful cause of bickering, mischief making, strife and hatreds.

We have been reminded of this truth by reading in the Cincinnati papers an account of an anti-slavery convention of the clergy of Ohio, held on the 10th inst., at Columbus, whose pestilent agitators, who have never interfered in political questions without raising disquiet and setting the people by ears, fancy it is their peculiar vocation to vent maledictions against the South, and ostensibly to consign slaveholders to perdition. Simple folks had imagined that ministers of the Gospel were required to preach love and good will, the love of the Lord and of our neighbor; but truly the Church of our days has got to be a Church militant, and of charity it upholds the carnal weapons of strife. It anathematizes with a zeal equal to that of a Papal bull. It curses with a most refreshing vindictiveness, and for the sake of religion it delights to engender bitterness, alienation, resentment and animosity between different sections of a republic. We all remember the protest issued by the three thousand clergymen of New England, which was thrown as a firebrand into Congress pending the discussion of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and we know how it inflamed sectional hostilities, and imparted increased acrimony to the political struggles which followed. We know, too, how the PARKERS, the BEECHERS, the GIDDINGS, and other propagandists of abolition exaggerated and debased their holy office by preaching a crusade against the South, stirring up the lowest dregs of fanaticism among a people, helping to arm immigrants to the teeth, and in general treating Southerners as slaveholders as if they were Pariahs, a race apart, and accursed—and all this in the name of the Prince of Peace. It was no fault of the regularly ordained expounders of the Word if civil war did not follow their earnest and persevering exertions.

With the subsiding of the anti-slavery excitement we had hoped the country would be spared a repetition of such disgraceful scenes; but our hope was premature. The benevolent fraternity of Ohio have renounced an organized system of propagandism, and have issued an appeal upon all the denominations whatever to unite in a system of efforts which shall aid in enlightening and arousing the public conscience and stiffening the Christian energies of the nation against slavery. This is the language of the call, and it clearly shows that the clergy are resolved to perpetuate agitation, with utter recklessness of the consequences. This is precisely the spirit which would re-establish the Inquisition, or the heretics at the stake. It is the spirit of fierce bigotry and fierce intolerance; of a crooked and unyielding doctrine, which breeds strife, searching and destroying hatred and love, extinguishing the kindly affections of our common humanity, and dooming the gentle teachers of Christ.

The influence of the clergy is therefore misemployed for an object which they profess to hold good, though its pursuit can lead to nothing but evil.

Most of the States of our Union the law severely interdicts clergymen from the privilege of holding political office, and by implication debars them from mingling in the vortex of politics. We never yet heard a minister of God turn politician, but that he substantially unfrocked himself, and cast away for the nonce every virtue belonging to his sacred calling. The *odium theologicum* is bitter enough, in all conscience, but if it be transferred to further political animosities, the result will be a fiend at once hideous and hateful. The peaceable and honest citizens of Ohio owe their own consciences to restrain their pastors in the wicked and foolish work in which they are engaged. Keep them to their vocation. It offers ample scope and room for all the talent, piety and zeal they possess. *Ne sutor ultra crepidam.*

GARDNER'S NEW ORLEANS DIRECTORY FOR 1859.—It will be seen by Mr. GARDNER's advertisement in our columns that he is actively engaged in canvassing the city for the issue of the City Directory. We are informed to state that the work has been placed in the hands of thoroughly competent and faithful agents. The Second District is now being canvassed. The next volume of the Directory is probably be the most complete of any offered to the public.

We understand that Judge EGERTON will announce his decision this morning, at 10 o'clock, in the case of BROWN and others vs. City of New Orleans and the Common Council, involving the power of the city to grant the right to parties of building and conducting railroads within its limits.

Mr. Home, the famous spirit-rapping medium, says the *Medical Times*, has lately sent out his foot into it at Paris. At one of his *séances*, one of the guests, a particularly active individual, made a sudden grab at the spirit, which was tickling his leg, and, lo, he found Mr. Home's foot in his hand. On another occasion, a child's glove was laid lying on the floor when the furniture was being put to rights after the *séance*.

Napoleon has not been seen in Paris since his return from the war, but the news has just sent to the *Journal du Havre* that he no longer wears the points of his moustache turned up and stiffened with Hungarian pomatum, but allows them to curve downward, as they did before his marriage. Some native persons suggest that this signifies an intention to relinquish a pursuit for military honors for the future. It is also said that his complexion is much bronzed naturally by exposure to the sun, and his countenance wears also a care-worn, anxious

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Civil War in Venezuela—Meditated Attack on Puerto Cabello.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Advices from Puerto Cabello to the 1st inst. have been received at this port.

The civil war was still in active progress in Venezuela.

General Falcon, at the head of a revolutionary party, was a few miles below Puerto Cabello with a force of 500 men, having joined his forces with those of General Guevaras.

The two leaders were preparing to make a combined attack upon the city.

The people of Puerto Cabello had strongly barricaded all the streets leading to the city, which is well protected by two hundred Government troops, supported by the national militia.

The two main streets are protected by six pieces of artillery.

General Falcon has landed his troops, and has succeeded in opening free communication with his friends in the city.

The departure of General Paez, instead of quelling the revolution, seems most unfortunately to have had directly the opposite effect.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

NEW YORK, August 17.—From an official record of the British War Department conclusive evidence has been adduced of the actual working of the Atlantic Telegraph cable.

The statement shows that during the short period the cable was working last fall the British Government saved £250,000 by the transmission of a dispatch from London to Quebec, via the Atlantic Telegraph cable, confirmed sending an order for the shipment of two regiments of troops from Canada, which were not needed.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The iron mail steamship Saxonia, Capt. Ehlers, of the Hamburg and American line, has arrived at this port.

She left Hamburg on the 1st, and touched at Southampton on the 3d inst. Her advices, however, have been anticipated by the City of Baltimore.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT OSWEGO—150,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT AND CORN DESTROYED.

OSWEGO, August 17.—A fire broke out in the Oswego grain elevator this morning, which entirely destroyed the building and consumed 150,000 bushels of wheat and corn.

The loss is estimated at $150,000.

TROTTING MATCH BETWEEN FLORA TEMPLE AND PRINCESS.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The great two mile trotting match in harness between Flora Temple and Princess came off yesterday on Long Island.

Flora Temple won the race in two straight heats.

Time—First heat, 4.50¾; second heat, 5.5.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The Cotton market closed with a declining tendency. The sales today were 400 bales, chiefly at a decline of ⅛c. Middling Uplands are quoted at 12c.

The Flour market closed firm. The sales to-day were 11,500 barrels at $3 25 to $4 25 for State Superfine, and $4 70 to $5 for Superfine Ohio.

Oats closed dull at 30 to 40c.

Corn closed firm. Sales to-day 15,000 bushels.

Pork closed dull. Eastern Mess $13 50 to $13 62½.

Lard closed steady at 10½ to 11c.

Sugar closed dull, and has declined ⅛c. since the 1st of the month. Muscovado is quoted at 5¾ to 6¾c. Havana 6¾c.

Molasses closed buoyant at 42c.

Coffee closed firm at 13½c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 17.—The flour market closed dull at $4 30 to $4 60 for Superfine.

Whisky has advanced ½c., and closed at 22½ to 22½c.

Sugar closed steady at 7¼ to 7½c.

Coffee closed firm at 12c.

Molasses is selling at 38c.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

VICKSBURG, August 17.—The steamer Alice Vivian passed down at 11 o'clock this morning, and the City of Memphis at half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The NEW YORK *Express*, in an article on the project of another transatlantic telegraph, gives the following interesting information:

Reports were freely circulated at one time that no messages had ever been transmitted over the ocean cable after it was laid; and that all the reported messages were fabrications. We have had the pleasure of examining the message book kept at Trinity Bay, in which the messages sent to Valentia and the answers thereto were recorded as they were sent and received, and find there ninety-seven messages, containing one thousand one hundred and two words, and six thousand four hundred and seventy-six letters, sent from Valentia to Newfoundland; and 269 messages, 2840 words, containing 10,743 letters, sent from Newfoundland to Valentia. In all, 366 messages, 3942 words, and 20,219 letters passed through the whole length of the cable. The correctness of the record is verified unhesitatingly, and it sufficiently proves what the Directors claim—that communication by electric telegraph between Great Britain and America is no longer a theoretical proposition, but an accomplished fact.

Some of these messages are interesting as showing with what speed they were transmitted. On August 29 quite a conversation was kept up between the two shores. At 9.19 o'clock, A. M., Valentia asked Trinity Bay—"Have you message?" At 9.21, in just two minutes, the answer came back—"Yes." At 9.31 Trinity Bay said—"Was message about Europa made use of?" At 9.48, seventeen minutes afterward, the reply came—"Yes; it was sent for publication." At 9.55 Trinity Bay asked Valentia—"What weather have you?" At 10.8, thirteen minutes afterward, the answer was returned—"Very fine. Your?" The reply was sent at 10.14—"Mosquitoes keep biting. This is a funny place to live in. Fearfully swampy."

From this time the current in the cable seemed to grow weaker. Messages were fewer in number, and longer in coming. On the 1st of September the European Directors sent the following message to Mr. Field. It was dated Valentia, 12.49, and was received by Mr. Field at Castle Garden about noon, though the hour of its arrival at this station was not noted. It was sent by Mr. Field at the Crystal Palace Cable Celebration on the same afternoon, and, it will be recollected, was to the following effect:

"C. W. Field, N. Y.:

"The Directors are on their way to Valentia, to make arrangements for opening wire to public. They convey through cable to you and your fellow-citizens their hearty congratulations and good wishes, and cordially sympathize in your joyous celebration of the great international event.

"AWARD."

This was the last message but one that was ever received. The same day, not an hour later, the following message was started from Valentia, but into the portion italicized ever reached Trinity Bay:

"Valentia, 1.30, Sept. 1.—*C. W. Field, N. Y.: Please inform American Government and see cause to do best to forward* their Government message to England."

"Best" was the last word ever transmitted by the old telegraph cable. We trust that the new one will do better.

The Great Isaacs Lighthouse.

This building (says the Nassau *Guardian*, of July 30th) will be lighted for the first time on Monday next, the 1st of August. Having been kindly furnished with a full statistical account of it from its first commencement, by the indefatigable engineer, C. W. Scott, Esq., we feel a pleasure in giving it publicity.

The Great Isaacs, on which the lighthouse is erected, is a rock reef, situated at the northern extremity of the Great Bahama Bank, and any one at all acquainted with the small rocks and shoals in its vicinity, will be at once convinced that a more appropriate spot could scarcely have been selected for the site.

The lighthouse was constructed in England for the Lords of the Admiralty, in the year 1856, and the materials were shipped in early in 1857, where they were kept in store till the engineer, Mr. Scott, arrived.

The lighting apparatus, which is of the catoptric order, and revolving, is composed of three wrought iron triangular frames supporting twenty-one parabolic silver plated reflectors, which reflect the light from an equal number of improved Argand lamps for burning colza or rape-seed oil. This frame is put in motion by clockwork made of gun metal and hardened machine cooper cone; the weight is suspended by a strong cat-gut line winding round a barrel, the velocity of the revolution being regulated by a governor. On the inside of the lantern, on a level with the lower part of the glass, there is a light cast-iron gallery for the purpose of enabling the keepers to clean the windows and higher parts of the lighting apparatus, by which means the use of steps or ladders is entirely avoided.

At about the distance of 20 yards from the lighthouse there stands a house built of galvanized iron, and divided into two compartments, each having a separate entrance; one-half is intended to be used as a storehouse for provisions, etc., and the other as a sitting room for the assistant keepers.

A kitchen constructed partly of masonry and partly of corrugated galvanized iron plates, though the best building to be constructed, will probably be considered not the least important by the keepers. Unfortunately no fresh water can be found on the cay, but at either end of the iron house, a large tank capable of containing about 10,000 gallons is dug in the rock and lined with cement; these, together with two small iron tanks, will, it is to be hoped, prevent any risk of inconvenience or suffering from a want of this great necessary of life.

A YOUNG CONGRESSMAN.—The Louisville *Journal* states that John Young Brown, the member of Congress elect from the fifth District of Kentucky, will not be qualified by age to take his seat at the first session of the present Congress. The Constitution prohibits that no person can be a member of the House of Representatives who is under twenty-five years of age. Mr. Brown was elected over a Democratic competitor, Mr. Fry, by a majority of about 1,500.

LOUISIANA PRESS.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* hoists the following:

WRECKED BY THE AMERICAN PARTY.—The following is a complete list of the nominations made yesterday in the American party:

For Sheriff, E. T. Parker.

For Coroner, Dr. Dunn.

For District Attorney, Chas. M. Bradford.

For Representative, First Congressional District, Edward Jenkins.

For Clerk of Court, First District, Herbert Trepagnier; Second, F. B. Willis; Third, C. F. White; Sixth, Isaac F. Phillips.

Justices of the Peace—First District, A. G. Brice; Second, Mitchell; Third, A. Bender; Fourth, R. Morel; Fifth, A. Duquesnon; Sixth, (Algiers) A. Fortier; Seventh, J. A. Hanson.

Constables—First District, ——Hughton; Second District, W. H. Waters; Third District, Samuel Hamilton; Fourth District, Octave Coleman; Fifth District, Louis Power; Seventh District, J. L. Hawkins.

State Tax Collectors—First District, Thos. Lathy; Second District, Joseph Bernandez; Third District, T. J. Bennett; Fourth District, Reese; Algiers, J. R. Chisholm.

Chief of Police for Algiers, C. V. Benard.

A NEW SEMINARY OF POLICE.—We were yesterday let into the particulars of a capital joke on several watchmen in the Second District, which has been the talk of the town since last Sunday morning; but it was too good to remain long hid, and has at last leaked out. As it was one of the victims himself who told us the incident, he of course extorted a promise that no names should be used in the publication.

There has been some little excitement lately among the watchmen of this District, on account of the extraordinary vigilance ordered by the Chief. At all hours of the night, from midnight, or before, until near daylight, a mysterious cab wended its furious way through the streets, always without lights, in violation of the city ordinances, and unchecked with two drivers—another infraction of the law. But this cab was never stopped by the watchmen, for they well knew that within it was a Regent, who, by the mere sight of his lanyard, is surprise sleeping officers from their sleep, and see that all were conducting themselves as in a faithful, proper manner.

Of course the watchmen are ever on the alert to catch the tap of a club and answer it with the three raps, which mean to say, "All right, my covey; I'm awake and about my business;" while the faintest echo of a sergeant's whistle will cause them to give the answering rap so loudly the stone pavement howls at the blow.

About two o'clock on Sunday morning, a watchman, whom we will only designate as Officer No. 1, was slowly pacing his beat, his hand nodding every once in a while as if he was about to fall asleep, when he had, for many times during the night, heard the mysterious cab rattled past him. Many times there had he been watching for it to pass, he felt a strong influence to search out some dry goods box and coil himself up in it for an hour's sweet sleep. He would have liked to run after a burglar to arouse his energies, but, alas! he knew that the *chevaliers d'industrie* were not confined to one locality, as he was but stepping off to Barataria, Tippy City, and Newport in the summer. He had heard just dropping on his breast when he suddenly started up and rubbed his eyes. "What, what, what, what, what," he said aloud, "or can it be that I only dreamed it?" He was waiting in a perplexity of doubt when it came again, three sharp whistles, not to be mistaken.

"All right, sir," ejaculated Officer No. 1 to himself in a pleased manner, "yes haven't caught me this time," and he gave three raps of his club in response, and felt the effect of awakening several neighbors, who swore at morning that the lightning must have struck very near there. Again came the whistle—clear and shrill as the fife. Again the club thundered forth its answer, but more reverberating from the opposite buildings.

Again more three sharp whistles sounded. Had the regiment become crazy for insanity? Our officer brought his staunch club thrice upon the pavement and a large stone cracked beneath it. He listened, and his fellow watchman's club was striking the response in every direction. The night was so still, he thought he could even hear faint raps from the Third District. While he was still listening the whistle came again, in a quick, sharp, angry manner.

"*Mon Dieu!*" ejculaimed our officer, "is the sergeant drunk or crazy? I'll soon find out what this means." Up Bayou Road he started on a quick run, guided by the same whistle, which came ever and anon, as his exploring, as aggravating as before. As he reached the intersection of streets he saw three other watchmen, each coming toward the same covey, "What's up?" "What's the row?" "Where's the sergeant?" and other similar exclamations, at once came in breathless tones from the four panting officers. Just as they said this the whistle came right before them, but not as before. Now there were three whistles, and then one prolonged, which is the call for immediate assistance.

"Why, the sergeant is in that house!" exclaimed one officer. "Yes, and he forgot the right call, 'until now,' cried another. "Break in the door!" "Perhaps they are murdering him!" "Wait, let us reconnoitre!" Such, among others, were the shouts of the bewildered watchmen, when one of them cried, "Hist! boys, we are all sold."

"Sold! what do you mean?"

"Look up on that gallery, and see that cursed mocking-bird!"

The boys looked up the three sharp whistles came again, as clear and distinct as before, from out the bars of a bird cage. If there had been any spectators we think there would have ensued a very extensive and uncontrollable laughing, particularly at the tableau presented by the four officers, who stood looking at each other with faces as pale as a sheet of paper. At length one broke the silence by saying, "I'd like to go home and get a gun to blow that infernal bird to pieces."

"Yes," responded another of the officers, "but I doubt whether that would be very sensible. I have another plan. Let us all cross our clubs together and swear never to whisper a word of this to mortal man."

They all agreed to this, and they went back to their beats, wiser, if not happier. Officer No. 1 is a very discreet man, but he could hardly help telling such a rich joke? A hint to the wise is sufficient. The parties who keep a certain mocking-bird that has learned the police signals had better hold their tongues, or they might find it shut some morning. There are police sergeants enough without recruiting more of them from among the feathered tribe.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION OF A MAN BY A YOUNG WOMAN.—An extraordinary case was presented yesterday for judicial investigation before Recorder Macarter, in the affidavit of a man named Blake Chapman, residing at the corner of Dryades and Lafayette streets, in which it is alleged that he was decoyed into a house on the corner of Rosin and Lafayette streets by a young woman named Mary Coleman, who locked the door to prevent his escape, and demanded from him a gold watch, which he was compelled to give her a note for $1000, under threats of killing him on the spot. This, if true, is one of the most remarkable applications of the woman's rights doctrine we have yet heard of, so far toward making us believe the old story of the Amazons.

The man's charge, as stated in the affidavit, is as follows: "That on or about the 12th day of May, 1859, on the corner of Rosin and Lafayette streets, one Mary Coleman entered my domicile to call and see her; that when he ordered the boy to accompany her with her request, she closed the doors upon him and declared he should not leave said house until he signed and endorsed a certain promissory note, payable 12th July, and payable three months after date, for one thousand dollars. That deponent, in order to secure his personal safety, was compelled to sign and endorse said note. Wherefore deponent charges said Mary Coleman with assault, intimidation and threats, &c." Acting Recorder Montague required Mary Coleman to furnish bail in $1000 to answer the charge on the 20th instant. She says she will be prepared on that day to show a very different version of the case from what would be presumed by the allegation. She resides on Carondelet street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—An old negro woman named Mary, slave of Mrs. Harper, was arrested in the Second District at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the house of Mrs. Frances Dills, who charged her with stealing diliens in gold coin from a trunk in the house. The old Dills had been in the habit of hoarding and kept it in his armoir, all in twenty and ten dollar gold pieces. Yesterday he counted out a number of dollars, three thousand dollars he had placed aside, and found he covered seventeen hundred. On being brought to the police station Mary confessed not be counted any more from the armoir, she said she had no idea of the amount she had abstracted; she had gone there every day for a long time and took a handful of gold on each occasion. She gave a curious statement of the complicity of a daughter, who, under whose orders she said she had acted, never having used a dollar of the money herself. The case promises to be one of an unusual nature, and it will be tried if it is allowed to come to a judicial investigation.

BURGLARY.—Mr. H. Miller, who keeps a shoe store at No. 21 Gravier street, entered a complaint on the Third beat yesterday that his establishment was broken into, some time between Tuesday night and yesterday morning, and the following articles taken: A note of hand for $100, drawn by Mr. Miller, payable to Mr. Miller, and not endorsed; fifty dollars in money, which had been left in the counter drawer, and eight pairs of shoes worth between thirty and forty dollars. The burglars effected an entrance through a window opening on Gravier street, and the signs left of a jimmy having been used, showed them to have been professional "cracksmen."

THE ACCIDENT AT THE THEATRE.—The ledge where fell from a plank staging to the ground, in the new theatre, on Toulouse street, we reported yesterday, was a valuable slave belonging to Mr. Taylor, who resides on Apollo street. He was a plasterer by trade, thirty years of age, immediately after the accident he was carried to the residence of his owner, where he has received the best surgical assistance, but fears are entertained for his life.

BUSINESS SUDDENLY CLOSED.—Judge Rogers, of the Second District Court, yesterday, at the request of Mr. Dudrey, who has been looking shaky for the discomfiture of his suit, yesterday made the attachment issued against Mr. Dryden, between Enterprise and Jackson streets, for throwing rotten eggs into the house of Mr. Dryden, on the 5th inst., the celebrated gang ball in their possession.

Two of the knowing parties who had engineered this affair for their friends, one Mr. Bill Sullivan, Second Ward Bummer, and the party having named G. Smith, of 77 Annunciation street, accompanied by Mr. Joseph Bruno, accosted by officers Bell and Gaffney, and were locked up in the station house.

Mr. Lyons gave bail in an amount, on the 5th, the charge of assaulting and threatening Mr. Bliss.

William Pitts, f. m. c., was bound over in $500 for three months for threatening violence to John Reed, f. m. c., of 167 Virginia street.

Margaret Baugh, who had been charged by Louis Dupplessant with inciting himself and his wife to commit a breach of the peace, was dismissed.

Jacob Lotz, accused of believing the physicians of Frederick Hagen, was discharged.

Recorder Wheeler Sworn Before Justice and Recorder Bonds.—Unstoole Prats, captain of the schooner Clementine, bring at the Old Basin, was fined $10 and required to furnish peace bonds for having beaten and abused Bartolomo Oell, of the corner of Hospital and St. Peter streets.

Miss Ehrnin was likewise fined $5 and initiated into the peace-keeping association for having abused Miss Smith in her own house.

In the case of John Mitchell and Joe Toupes, f. m. c., charged with threatening the life of Jean Mouland, f. m. c., the first of the parties named was discharged and the other fined $5.

Michel Laimant gave bail to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house at the corner of Frieden and Dumaine streets.

In the case of Thomas and Mary Falk, charged by Henry Barriere with keeping a disorderly house, Mary Falk was discharged and her husband fined $5. Barriere was bound over in $500 for three months, and was fined $5 and costs, as he had been reported before.

Commentary.—We are requested by Mr. Henry Barriere to state that the report of his having been fined five dollars by Recorder Wilkie is entirely incorrect.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale of Dry Goods to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room of E. Rogers & Co., No. 32 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

Funeral Service.

The friends and acquaintances of the late Mrs. ROSE DE LEMA, consort of Count E. Mylius French, are invited to attend the funeral service to-day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the residence of the deceased, A. M., promptly, at the St. Louis Cathedral.

Washington's Birthday.—The physical disturbances in Washington, Nicaragua, relatively subject, and the many disasters proceeding from their neglect or mismanagement, will be the subject of a lecture at Odd Fellows' Hall, on the 22d inst., by Dr. Louis Dufilho, M. D.

EXPECTED per ship Minerva, from Bordeaux, 150 cases Claret Wine, ordinary; 60 do St. Emilion, 65; 400 cases Red Wine, ordinary; 300 do Lunel, 100 do Rousillon, 100 do Brandy Cognac; 10 do Cognac; 10 do Cordials; 10 do Anisette; 10 do Vermouth; 10 do Absinthe; 10 do Curaçoa; 10 do Maraschino; 10 do Kirschwasser; 10 do Vinegar; 10 do Olives; 10 do Capers; 10 do Sardines; 10 do Anchovies; 10 do Olive Oil; 10 do Sweet Oil; 10 do Castor Oil; 10 do Rosin; 10 do Tar; 10 do Pitch; 10 do Turpentine; 10 do Cordage; 10 do Cables; 10 do Hemp; 10 do Tobacco; 10 do Cigars; 10 do Cheese; 10 do Hams; 10 do Bacon; 10 do Lard; 10 do Tallow; 10 do Soap; 10 do Rice; 10 do Flour; 10 do Corn; 10 do Oats; 10 do Hay; 10 do Potatoes; 10 do Onions; 10 do Apples; 10 do Cranberries; 10 do Cider; 10 do Ale; 10 do Porter; 10 do Beer; 10 do Ale; 10 do Brandy Cherries; 10 do Brandy Peaches; 10 do Brandy Plums; 10 do Brandy Pears; 10 do Brandy Apricots; 10 do Brandy Nectarines; 10 do Brandy Quinces; 10 do Brandy Pine; 10 do Brandy Strawberries; 10 do Brandy Raspberries; 10 do Brandy Blackberries; 10 do Brandy Currants; 10 do Brandy Gooseberries