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The Daily Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 23, 1853.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

ORLEANS THEATRE.

The representation of Robert the Devil, at the Orleans Theatre on Monday evening, introduced to the public, Mdme. Bertiul, the prima donna, who personated Alice in that magnificent opera. The role of Alice is doubtedly the most difficult in the piece, for although there is not a very considerable amount of vocalization attached to it, the two cavatinas "Pa, Pa," and "*Quand je quittai la Normandie*," bristle with musical complexities, which can be overcome only by a voice of exceeding compass, and well trained capacity and power. In both requisites Mdme. Bertiul can hardly be said to be speak-cepticsible. Her voice is a fine soprano, which ranges easily in the higher notes, and is pure, sweet and possibly concrete in the medium, but without strength in the lower register. As a compensation, however, Mdme. Bertiul's intonation is admirable; her method and style be long to the highest school of art; her musical sensibility is exquisite, and she sings not merely with skill, but with consummate taste and feeling. The opening cavatina was charmingly executed—nothing could be finer than the swell in the first bar, and the gradual decline of the voice, true to the note and the time, at the close. The aria in the third act was rendered gracefully and touchingly—her voice asserted a sympathetic power over the audiences, and elicited enthusiastic plaudits from perhaps as discriminating and remorseless a set of critics as ever assembled within the walls of a Theatre. The trio in the 5th act, between Robert, Bertrand and Alice was *admirably* executed—with precision, energy, perfect accord and accuracy. Mdme. Bertiul bids fair to become a favorite. Without possessing a voice of surpassing excellence, she is a delightful vocalist, an accomplished singer, and is imbued with a warmth, sensibility and genius that are certain to conquer criticism and captivate the public.

Rosina, as Robert the Devil, was rather cold and chary of his superb powers in the double scenes of the opera. He warmed to his work, however, as the play proceeded, and sang in the fourth and fifth acts in the finished style, and with the ample power which usually distinguish him.

We cannot help thinking that Geniesi is out of place in the part of Bertrand. It is written for a *basse profundo*, and Geniesi is a barytone. But so perfect a musician, endowed so prodigally with richness and power of voice, can never completely fail, even when compelled to execute pieces of which every note tries his voice in registers assimilated to Sirtanga.

Mr. Holtzer deserves credit for his spirited personation of Raimbaud, which he undertook at a brief notice, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Lacroix. Mr. Holtzer has not much voice, but manages it with marked skill. He is a thorough musician, and an *artist* of more than ordinary ability.

To-morrow evening, Halevy's Grand Opera of "La Reine de Chypre" is announced, in which Mr. Auriere, principal tenor, will make his first appearance in the character of Gerard. Report speaks highly of Mr. Lapierre's talent.

THE NEW ORLEANS AND OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

We availed ourselves of a public invitation, tendered us by the efficient and gentlemanly Secretary of the N. O. and Opelousas Railroad Company, yesterday, to take an experimental trip, for the first time, on their magnificent line, for the distance of 17 miles, the point to which the road from the *Depot* at Algiers is at present practicable. We started from the depot, at 12, M., and accomplished the entire distance, in 33 minutes, and so excellently are the rails laid down, and so finely is the road graded, that though moving with such velocity, we did not feel what is technically called "a single shock", throughout the delightful excursion. It would be difficult to describe the exhilaration we experienced, or the pleasure we enjoyed while moving with such lightning rapidity through a new and heretofore unexplored region. Farm houses of the most beautiful and picturesque appearance—meadows redolent with the bloom of a thousand flowers—rich and flourishing plantations—villages of exquisite beauty—venerable trees imparting to the scene dignity and, above all, and what too, we meet comfort, pleased us most, the beautiful enclosures, dotted with sheep and lambs, and cattle, in fine condition drowsily resting in the shade.

There is at present 17 miles of the road complete. The distance finished from New Orleans is 17 miles, and Col. Payne informed us that ten miles are perfect and practicable in another section. The whole distance from New Orleans to Bayou *des Allemandes*, is 33 miles. To be all completed in January next.

This section of the country has been proverbially denominated "*the Paradise of Hunters*," so much does it abound in game! The country about the stream where it empties into a Lake of the same name, has all the quiet beauty attributed to the classic rivers of the old world—Col. Payne told us that in the Lake there are several lovely islands, crowned with live oak of the greatest magnitude, where one may sit in the shade and enjoy the invigorating breeze from the water, and the fragrance wafted from the surrounding country. And all this, our citizens may enjoy in an hour's ride! But we have said enough for the present as we intend to revert to the subject again.

☞ Books from Morgan.—We are indebted to the publishers, through J. C. Morgan, for the following new publications:

The Black water *Chronicle*. This is a narrative of an expedition by five adventurous gentlemen into the land of Canaan, in Randolph County, Virginia—a country abounding with wild animals, such as panthers, bears, wolves, Elk deer, otter, badgers, etc. It is an extremely entertaining volume, full of exciting adventures, written in a style of quaint and pleasing humor, and enriched with a series of very striking illustrations. Redfield, publisher.

Golden dreams and leaden realities, by Ralph Raven, with an introductory chapter, by Francis Fogle, Sen. Esq., G. P. Putnam & Co. publishers. This is a book in which the beautiful and serious are well inoculated under an aspect of gayety and humor. It is a narrative of California delusions, such as have carried away many a thoughtless youth from the comforts of home and competency, to the desolation, distress and privations of gold hunting in the land of glaciers. Many should read it as a warning, and all may wisely put to profit the serious and sober hints which it teaches. The work is well written and the description of life in California is both vivid and vigorous.

Lyrics from the Wide, Wide World. Here we have four or five charming musical compositions, the words by W. H. Bellamy, the music by C. W. Glover—bound together in a pretty volume by Putnam & Co. The sentiment of each song is taken from some character into thought in the well known and popular novel "The Wide, Wide World."

The Cold Doctor. We have noticed this collection of tales under another head.

New Books.—Our thanks are due the publishers, through A. & R. Ezekiel, No. 7 Exchange for the following works:

Romantic Incidents in the lives of the Queens of England. By J. P. Smith, author of Lawrence, &c. Garrett & Co., publishers. In the handsome volume, the [illegible] very faithfully and graphically delineated the strange fortunes and varied career of Elizabeth Woodville, Eleanore of Aquitaine, Matilda of Flanders, and Matilda Atheling—all of whom were Queen Consorts of the Monarchs of Merry England. The work is exceedingly interesting, and the narrative flows on with much grace and elegance.

The Cousins of Arabain, or Master Timothy's Book Case. Garrett & Co., publishers.—This is one of Reynold's books—and like all his productions, presents much benefaction to the mere novel-reader. Reynolds knows how to impart thrilling interest to his fictions, and this is his principal, if not his only merit.

The Old Doctor. [illegible] *from my Journal*. [illegible] Putnam & Co., publishers. This is a [illegible] author of the "Life of a Physician," [illegible] and is more [illegible], and has [illegible] meet with a telling hit of simple [illegible] work is better than most of its kind.

Odd Fellows' Hall.—*Benefit of Eph. Horn*. There will be a crowd at Odd Fellows' Hall this evening, or we are no judges of public taste. The announcement that the entertainments of the evening are for the benefit of that inimitable comedian and genuine artist, Eph Horn, ought to be sufficient to ensure a full attendance. With Horn and Newcomb, the Campbells at Odd Fellows' Hall possess a host of talent.

Amusements this Evening.—At the St. Charles Miss Logan in her *chef d'œuvre* of Evadne, by the Demosthenes of Ireland, the superb and ever glorious Shiel.

The Campbell Minstrels, so usual, at the Armory and Odd Fellows' Halls. By the bye, we think that the word "rival," is a misnomer as far as they are concerned, for if they were to "rival" their talents, a room or Theatre, capacious as the Crystal Palace, could ever accommodate their audiences.

☞ In the Martin Washington case at Cincinnati, on the 14th, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, as to all the defendants.

Mortality on Shipboard.—The ship *American Union*, at New York, from Liverpool, lost 8 seamen and 16 passengers by sickness during the voyage.

THE WAR STILL RAGING.

Many persons were under the impression that after the terrible fight between the Hivites and Sotts in New York, the two factious tribes would further rest upon their arms, or conclude a political armistice. It appears, however, that there is no better more envenomed than that which proceeds from a family quarrel. The feud between the New York combatants has not been allayed by the meeting that both have undergone from the Whigs, but rises up stern, fearless and inexorable as ever.

We perceive by the New York papers that the Adamantine General Committee held a meeting on the evening of the 18th, at which there was a large attendance of the prominent members, and the Hon. T. B. Cutting, member of Congress elect, Hon. John Wheeler, also member of Congress elect, George De Witt Clinton and others. Among the resolutions adopted, we note particularly the following:

4. *Resolved*, That the democracy of this city, are unalterably and unchangeably opposed, now and hereafter, to any league, alliance, or coalition with the free soil faction of this State, and hear denounced leaders, John Van Buren, John Van Ness, Gerrit Smith, John Cochrane, and Jonathan Green.

5. *Resolved*, That as this committee have heretofore, in their resolves, expressed their sentiments upon the unjustifiable removal of the Hon. Greene C. Bronson from the office of Collector of this port, they now, in respect to him, in vindication of their area, and of the rights of a majority of the democratic electors of this city and State, call upon all the national democratic Senators in the United States Senate, to vote against the confirmation of William L. Marcy's nominee, Roman J. Redfield, as successor in office of that, infallible, independent and distinguished democrat, Judge Bronson.

6. *Resolved*, That a committee to consist of one from each ward, be appointed by the chair to make suitable arrangements for a grand honorary democratic demonstration in honor of the result of the late election in this State, to be held at Metropolitan Hall on the 22d of Nov. instant, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Here is war to the knife and the hilts to the hilt proclaimed against the Free-soilers—against the men whom President Pierce courts, and whom his Cabinet fosters and defends.

In the course of the evening Mr. Cutting made a speech as sharp as his name. We quote a single paragraph as a sample of its incisive character:

We will teach the late Mr. Gaskins, before he is blown out of his boots by Mr. Bronson, if there is any vitality left in him, to mind his own business and take care of himself. (Applause) If not, we will appoint a committee to take charge of him, for he is manifestly unable to do so. We shall believe the sons of Mr. Pierce and not his professions, for it is by the acts of a man alone that he can be judged. Men talk of being pierce men, &c., but I shall be no man's man. I mean to be a man of the Democratic party—to endeavor if I can, to carry out its principles. If General Pierce, conforms to those principles, just so far will I support him. If he does not, just exactly so far as he retrenches from them, I mean to attack him and the administration. I go to Congress a free man, and the principles of this national democratic party shall be my polar star.

It is clear enough that the Adamantines are flushed with their unexpected developement of strength, and contemplate any thing else than disbandment of their forces, or an alliance with John Van Buren's factious cortacle. Meanwhile, we perceive that the Washington *Union* groans lamentably over the result, and lifts the Charleston *Mercury*, abuses the Whigs for rejecting at the overthrow of the vilest and most venal clique that ever trafficked in politics, or planned principle upon office. The *Union's* call for a recount in the disgraceful defeat suffered by the Free-soil administration, is the cockle note of "Secession." We should like to know if "secession" is so utterly detestable a thing as "Van Burenism!" A Free-Soiler is entitled to no sympathy whatever, but honesty even in error may command respect. What are we to think of Abolition cloaked by hypocrisy and Satanic—revelling in hideousness, so long as it can filch office from a weak and overcredulous administration, but ready, the instant it is discarded, to throw away its flimsy disguise, and again reveal its native and disgusting deformity. This is a portrait of Van Burenism, or Soft Shellism in New York. How does the *Union* like the picture?

TEXAS.

The Steamship *Louisiana* brings us dates from Galveston to the 18th, and from Indianola to the 19th inst. The papers are only a day or two later than those received on Saturday.

The *News* of the 18th has the following:—

"Our trade is still waiting for the moving of waters. The whole country is reported to be dry. This is favorable to the gathering in of crops, but not to getting them to market. We have several boats in readiness, both for the Trinity and Brazos rivers, by the first rise, and some are expected daily. Our planters may rest assured, their crops will be speedily brought to our market, as soon as we have navigation.

We have seen a private letter just received from New York, from which we learn that Hon. Orvil Clark, will soon be here to carry out his contract on the Red River Railroad. The letter intimates that there has been a serious collision between Colonel Cook and Mr. McAlpin on the one hand, and Mr. Chadfield, Gen. Duff Green and others, on the other hand. It seems that Messrs. McAlpin, Clark and their friends regard the great Pacific Railroad Company under the late New York charter, as an "immense bubble without any material existence, intended solely for speculative purposes, by the managers who boast openly that "they can control Texas as they please." It is obvious from a New York letter published the other day, that the "Gas Company" as it is called, became hostile to Gen. Cook and his friends on account of their withdrawal from the meeting at the Metropolitan, and declined to co-operate with them in their last bamboo speculations.

We present as yet not to be fully posted up in these matters, but would suggest that our Legislature will probably have occasion to be a little on their guard against more than one "Gas Company."

A severe frost occurred at Liberty County on the 10th inst.

The favorite Bugeye in Houston, and stocking now cases have occurred.

Among the visitors at Austin are a number of the chiefs of the Mescalero Indians, a tribe which ranges between El Paso and the sources of the San Saba. These Indians resemble the Pinos and other Indians who are settled at the Pueblos of New Mexico. They have large herds of horses and flocks and are anxious to have a track of land secured to them for settlement. They speak the same language as the Lipans and Apaches and it is said that they are allied to several of the most powerful tribes of New Mexico.

Sergeor Benjamin.—The members of the Boston Club gave a handsome dinner to Benjamin P. Benjamin on Monday evening, at the Old Cheraffie Hotel. "We received an invitation, but were unable to attend. Mr. Benjamin in response to a toast, spoke at some length. The Picayune's report says:

He very gracefully and feelingly acknowledged the honor done him in inviting him to this brilliant feast, and spoke in warm and elegant language of the happy associations which all that he had seen and heard this evening had awakened in his mind. He adverted feelingly to the time when, a poor and friendless boy, he came to this city. Twenty-one years ago, and expressed with much emotion the gratitude he felt to his fellow citizens here for the manner in which they had ever treated him. In all that time he had never made a friend who had been alienated, or sent an enemy, public or private, that had not been granted. He said, after acknowledging the high honor paid him of selecting him to fill the position he was about to enter upon, that there were some topics of a public nature that it would not be improper for him to allude to upon this occasion, involving no party div ide on the subject, nor any difference. He now addressed his friends of both political parties, and he would touch upon no subject wherein all might not agree.

Mr. Benjamin then proceeded to touch upon some of the measures demanded by the interests of the South, and of the land of Louisiana, and which must occupy the attention, and prompt the action of their representatives in Congress. In doing this, Mr. Benjamin congratulated his fellow citizens, that to such men as Soulé, in the Senate, and Dunbar, Hunt, Perkins and Jones, in the House, a delegation stronger than Louisiana ever had before in Congress, were those interests confided. These, he hoped, for the advancement of these interests in the first and most a representation ever succeed. He alluded to the neglect with which the General Government had treated the claims of New Orleans for appropriations to remove those obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi, that retarded the development of the rich resources of this State; to the claim of Mr. McAlpin on the one hand, and Mr. Chadfield, Gen. Duff Green and others, on the other hand. It seems that Messrs. McAlpin, Clark and their friends regard the great Pacific Railroad Company under the late New York charter, as an "immense bubble without any material existence, intended solely for speculative purposes, by the managers who boast openly that "they can control Texas as they please." It is obvious from a New York letter published the other day, that the "Gas Company" as it is called, became hostile to Gen. Cook and his friends on account of their withdrawal from the meeting at the Metropolitan, and declined to co-operate with them in their last bamboo speculations.

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OFFICIAL.

Department of State,
Washington, November 17, 1853.

The subjoined proceedings against the cholera, published by order of the British Board of Health in 1849, have recently been officially communicated to this department, with plenipotentiary that they be published in this country. They are accordingly recommended for publication—especially in the newspapers of cities and seaport maritime cities.

Precautions against the cholera.

By Order of the General Board of Health in England—To Dispensers of Merchant Ships, Surgeons, and Cabins.

First Instruction.

Grand agents: Lessening of the Bowels and Purging.

Believe, a person is attacked by the cholera, he is almost sure to have for a day or five, or for several days or only for a few hours, some uneasiness of the bowels or purging; there is other no pain, but this most not pay any of his guard as to the importance of this warning.—The opposite or quite cought, therefore, without alarming the man, to inquire of the crew daily whether any of them have been suffering from purging, as this might be prompt warning.

If a case is opened for this, it should be kept quiet, and if he be purging, only a bottle of hot water, or bags filled with hot rye or bran, is for purging and pain. Give him laudanum—gr. 20.

Eight drops of laudanum in a wine glass of hot and weak brandy water; and give the man this every 8 hours, as long as he is purged: the same dose should be given night and morning for one or two days after the purging has stopped.

Second Instruction.

What is to be Done If a Man is Seized or Taken with Cholera.

This comes on with cold, giddiness, sickness, vomiting, and purging of what looks like dirty water, or rice and water. Let the man get into a hot bed, cover him well with blankets; apply bottles of hot water, or, bags filled with hot salt, sand, or bran, to the stomach, spine and feet; be sure he is not exposed to a draught or cold, the object being to get him into a sweat. Put a large poultice of mustard and vinegar over the stomach, and keep it on 15 or 20 minutes. Give the man 15 drops of laudanum, with a teaspoonful of brandy (or whiskey or other spirit) in the absence of brandy, in a little hot water, a little ginger or cloves may be added. This medicine may be given every hour for six hours, *but not longer*; it must then be left off.—When the man begins to sweat, give him some hot tea, with a teaspoonful of brandy in it, and keep him warm in bed.

Third Instruction.

On the Diet of Sailors, Fish, Brandy, Wine, Beer, &c.

It is a very common notion among sailors and other people that brandy, whiskey, rum, wine, and the like, are good to prevent or ward against the cholera. This is a total and dangerous error. In every country and town where the cholera has broken out, drunkards and persons who drink freely have been the first and greatest sufferers from the disease: temperate men usually escape; drunkards usually die. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped and recommended that sailors will warn their crews against all excess in drinking; many especially *wine* them from taking more brandy or gin, which often leads to a potous; they should also not drink any of the white and brown beer sold at Hamburg and other ports, especially if it is sour. The Elbe water is bad, and likely to *engage* a therefore, it would be better to use water brought from England; and sailors are recommended to take in a supply accordingly.

Sixth Instruction.

Against Exposure to Wet and Cold.

Wet and cold should as much as possible be avoided against, by warm, dry clothing, and stout shoes. A wet shirt and jacket or stockings around the stomach and loins is a most dangerous *sentence*; when they go to bed, if the shirt is damp or wet, they should change it, and put on a dry one. They should not stop out at night on shore. Many sailors who have been drinking at Hamburg Bar, and lying about on shore by night, have been found on Monday with chole ra, and died in a few hours.

Seventh Instruction.

Concerning Obnoxious and Fetiferous.

Nothing is of greater importance, if it is practicable, than to cleanse those circumstances and a good supply of fresh air. It is, therefore, the duty of captains to take all the weather at their power to improve and keep up the health and strength of their crews who are placed under their care and protection. The concern are particularly recommended, on the return of their ships to English ports, to see these instructions complied with. The forecastle should be frequently cleansed, and the hatches be opened in fine weather, so as freely to admit the fresh air. The forecastle should be whitewashed. To sweeten the bilge water, pitch and rosin, (*pitch also chloride of lime*,) which is very cheap and may be got at any druggists, should be mixed with water, and poured down the pumps; it should also be sprinkled about the forecastle and the cabins. Keep the ship as free as possible from bilge water, using the pumps daily for that purpose, because it is quite most when ships are very tight, and open the hatches to purify the hold. All the bedding should be kept well dried, and brought on deck in fine weather, and well aired.

Water type water.—The cholera is not contagious; so no one need be afraid of catching it. There is no danger in visiting or nursing any one of the crew who may unfortunately be attacked.

The captains of all vessels trading to the port of Hamburg are hereby informed that proper precautions, ready made up for use, and with plain directions, can be procured at prime cost at all the ship brokers and agents for English ships in Hamburg; and they are hereby requested to provide themselves with the same, in order to afford all the protection to their crews which the circumstances of the case admit.

Signed by order of the General Board of Health of England.

HENRY AUSTIN, Secretary.

October 18, 1853.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, Nov. 14th.

The government seemingly wants official news from the Sandwich Islands, in respect to the movements of their authorities towards annexation to the United States. They have received none up to this hour. But they have had private and reliable information, which induces them to believe that the movement towards annexation is a serious and desired one. It is believed here that the cession of the Hawaiian Cabinet is in favor of the project, except Mr. Wylie, a Scotchman. The letter of Mr. Severance, our consul-general, is spoken of as approved by this Government. He has, though perhaps without special instructions, expressed the views that are entertained by the present administration on the subject.

There is no doubt that our government will urgently press any proposals for bringing the Sandwich Islands upon our constitution, by the only mode of admission known to our Constitution. The Constitution does not allow of colonies, dependencies, or provinces. The Sandwich Islands, if ever be as a territory of the United States, with a territorial government at first, and ultimately as a State.

The President will unreservedly make this a prominent subject in his Message, and, should the expected proposition of the Hawaiian government arrive in time, the message of some consuls will be immediately submitted to Congress. In a word, if any opposition to this measure, from any quarter, is anticipated. No serious obstacle will probably be found in the jealousy of England and France. There is a growing, to be sure, whether our republican form of government will admit of extended territorial expansion; but that question is decided already by popular feeling; and the public appetite craves an island or two, as a sort of lunch, preparatory to the swallowing of some continents.

But it has been perceived that our acquisition and settlement of the Pacific shore, and the opening of indescendable communications, would render it highly expedient, if not necessary, to acquire the Sandwich Islands, also, as a half way house to the Indies, and a depot and rendezvous for our navy and our commercial marine.

In regard to late rumors of British interference in the Island of Cuba, it will be found that they amount to little, and nothing more, that the British Government has exerted its influence in behalf of Spain, in consequence of certain claims of African slavers, who are entitled to emancipation under Spanish laws, after five years indentures. Such, we understand at the expiration of the five years, first are sold again by the Captain General's agents.

Intelligence from China.—A letter from Dr. Parker, Secretary to the United States Legation of Canton, has been received at New York. It communicates the subjoined information:

"I have what I am assured is contained in a private letter from Pekin, that Hoen Pang, the present Emperor, on the 3d of August, fled the Gobel, in Tartary, and that Pehing Wel Chin 8th brother of Tuen Kerung, was left in charge of the Empire, and that the Imperial troops were within six days of Pekin at that date.

"This news bears marks of probability, still the source of it is not sufficiently reliable to say we can authoritatively put in Chinese.

"In speaking with the British consul this morning, he informed me that he heard the same report two or three days since, which corresponds with the time my informant states the intelligence left the city.

"Mr. Bonnerjee, the consul, is to receive the intelligence, with every thing, I can only say that I believe it to be true, but to prove it true, and that Prince Wel Chin is the Emperor of all where who would be most likely to be called upon to take the reins of government.

"He is just now said to have written Tuen Kerung's answer to the President's letter, delivered in 1844 by Mr. Cushing."

Dr. Parker's letter, says the Commercial Advertiser bears the date of the 10th o'clock, on the 3d of September, and what is called the 8 month of the lunar year of a May year, corresponding to 3d day, in response to a note addressed to him on the 1st preceding.

Great Fire in Paris.—The freight depot of the Versailles, Paris, has consumed in the complete ruin. Immense damage has been done to cotton, rolls, &c. The origin of the fire is not known.

FRENCH-IN-NEW YORK.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the trial of Louis de Gama, for the murder of Eugene Gabelle, by shooting him with a pistol on the 17th of last March, is in progress, and attracts much interest. The prisoner is a native of Martinique, about 30 years of age, and is said to be connected with one of the first families of France. He is a person of fashion and station, and, up to the time of this charge, a man of unsullied reputation. Mortlake, the person who was shot, was a man of colossal size, and a Frenchman. He survived, after his the murder of Mabelle, grew out of a complaint the 17th of the 17th inst. Dr. Cora was called in, and Dr. Gabelle, (Gabelle) died on his way home.

The wife of an old church in Philadelphia street, aged 60 years, was burned down on Sunday last, while trying to gather dry wood. Four other women, also a man and boy, who were about the premises at the time, were very seriously injured.

The Democratic State Committee (Hard shell) have issued a call of a meeting at the Astor House on the 23d instant. The subject is not divulged, but is supposed it is to adopt a address to Dickinson, the party of pure and unadulterated "Hookeydom."

Philip B. White, late Assistant Engineer of the New York Fire Department, died on Sunday.

The report that Pieton, editor of the "Schem," was dead, is contradicted.

Extensive preparations are in progress for the reception of John Mitchell, upon his arrival in the city. The Irish Societies have had several meetings for the arrangement of preliminaries. The proceedings will probably consist of a procession, addresses, and a bed and supper.

The Supreme Court has decided against the further building of Mass Tabernacle in Chatham street and the Bowery, and the Aldermen have instructed the pay of the police, in spite of the Mayor's veto.

Major General Wool, U. S. A., visited the Mechanics' Institute, on Monday evening, and was received with well merited honors.

The ship Western World, aground ashore on Squam Beach, N. J., came over or three weeks since, went to pieces about 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, during the storm. Vessel and cargo a total loss. The former is insured in Wall street for $90,000, and the latter for $180,000.

In pursuance of a notice circulated, a public experiment was made at the Atlantic Basin, in raising vessels by means of gas floats. The floats in this case were mere oil casks, fastened to the sunken vessel, and open at the bottom. A small apparatus for generating a strong current of gas being connected with the casks by means, the water was displaced in them in a few minutes, and the vessel was thus made to be buoyed to the surface, amidst the cheers of the spectators. The vessel was a canal boat sunken 12 feet, and with 150 tons of stone on board, and the casks were filled by pumber, three of both size, containing in all about two hundred cubic feet of gas, and of the power of the pumps. The depth of water was fifteen feet.

They say, that yesterday, or rather on Saturday the most remarkable feat of speed and endurance on record, was made by a man, named Ellis, from Lancaster, Pa. The extensive one of Nelson, in the manufacture of German silver, given interest to every discovery of it. All parts of the Union furnish men, but Pennsylvania excels in the number and variety of equipments. Record said 24 miles in 3 hours and 40 minutes, and the exertion, relaxing many humorous, that this superabundance of energy, while in an exhausted state, caused the death of this noble man. We should, in a few years, be surprised, no doubt, Hero, is very low, and it is feared that he also will die.

THE NEWS FROM CUBA.

The Recent Revolutionary Manifesto in Havana.—The N. Y. *Herald* says: A very queer and extraordinary story from Cuba has reached us, within the last 48 hours, in the offer that on the appearance on the 13th October of a vessel making signals off Barbacoa, on the east coast, a party of revolutionists in that place, mistaking the vessel for a *filibuster* re bringing material aid and comfort, had attacked the fort and were repulsed, and many of them killed and captured. The facts are simply these: It is in point of fact, that the island at that point to take on board a pilot. The ship in question made signals for one. These signals were mistaken by some citizens of the place, who began to discern among themselves the probability of the strange vessel being dispatched from the United States for the revolutionizing of the island. The idea got wind the surgeons of the fort heard it, and denounced a number of persons supposed to entertain disloyal sentiments; and consequently a number of arrests were made. There was no such thing, however, as an attack on the fort.

The following are the names of some of the unfortunate victims of this mistake:

Francisco Hernandez, brother to the Vice Secretary of the Cuban Junta in New York.

Julian Orrelly, a merchant.

Antonio Lopez, a native of Spain.

Antonio Carrera, printer.

Antonio Rogers.

Andres Llanos.

Juan Arrice.

A boy of 13 years of age, named Hernandez, lately arrived from New York, and seven others.

Also five officers and seven soldiers of the garrison.

Washington Items.

We copy the following from the *Star* of the 15th:

No War in Europe.—Confidential advices received here from Europe, (in the Baltic's stolle,) have satisfied all the parties concerned, that there now is this city, that all danger of immediate war on the continent has blown over.

Contracts by the *Treasury Department*.—In the Treasury Department, on the 12th inst., Mr. Ray Bowie ($1,200 per annum,) resigned, and Alfred Allen, of New York, promoted in the position of Assistant Clerk. Mr. Bowie, F. Pillow is appointed to a clerkship ($1,200 per annum,) in the same office. Messrs. Raymond, Shannon and Hall are mentioned for the Solicitorship to the Secretary of the Treasury's office, but it has been reported so favorably, have been duly appointed to 3d and 1st class clerkships therein.

Kosta Consular Advices have been received in Washington, rendering it certain that Kosta embarked at Smyrna, on the 17th ult., for the United States.

Navy and Marine Service.—Second Lieutenant R. J. M. Ramsay has resigned; Third Lieutenant Thomas Moffit promoted 2d Lieutenant, vice Ramsay, resigned; 2d Lieutenant John M. Brown, dropped on the reduction of the service in April last, to be 3 Third Lieutenant, vice Moffit, promoted. 2d Lieut. Thomas Moffit detached from the Jamestown, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. 2d Lieutenant John M. Jones ordered to the Jasper, C. Dobbin, at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Pabido Treated.—To Robert Sinclair, Jr., and Richard F. Maynard, of Baltimore, Md., for improvements in the Pabido Treated Rice cotton. To Seth H. Swanson, of Fredericksburg, Va., and John R. Swanson, of the same place, for improvements in the Swanson Treated Rubber.

The Ay of [illegible] in New York.—We copy the following from the *Sun* of the 14th inst.:

Located in various portions of this city are certain establishments called "Intelligence offices," the proprietors of which pretend to supply male and female servants with situations, and by means of glowing and handsome advertisements, draw, hold out allurements to the hundreds of domestics out of employment to come. In addition to this plan the proprietors of some of these places have other modes of earning upon the unsuspecting. They have a number of reputable respectable persons, whose business is to attend about the assigned boarding houses, minute and dorks. One of these employees, on meeting with a "greenhorn" who is in search of a situation, is which the person addressed and more so in the affirmative.

The party is then conducted to the office and asked what kind of employment is desired. The name, age, &c. is registered with great formality, for which *only half a dollar* is charged. The male or woman is then told to take a seat, where he or she is kept until night, told to "call again" next morning—the same the next day, and so on for three or four weeks, when the poor person, coming on prospect of getting a situation, leaves the place, having been swindled out of time and money. Something when the office gets too full the proprietor hands out tickets or tickets, little dabbets blandishment and confidence, and the poor unsuspecting tramp half over the city on fool's errands, or wait for hours, on the prospect of keeping on the spirits of the immediate employer. Some offices, several men, [illegible] look in at it for a month, and [illegible] in vain.

A woman, sent out after an imaginary house, upon returning, perhaps after a day's search, is told that the place is filled, and to call to-day, and the woman actually are overwhelmed with reproaches in the office, while the man looking for employment is ordered to be out of the door way.

The proprietors of many of these places, we have no idea of procuring situations for servants, either male or female, [illegible] in their report. There are, however, some few exceptions, [illegible] business is conducted in the proper manner. Such establishments are very, [illegible] charge nothing. A [illegible] place, [illegible] taking the only thing according to order therefor [illegible] We would caution the order therefor of men and women servants in New York, and of employers, against patronizing such places as have described, as they will most assuredly rob both parties out of money.

A woman arraigned for horse stealing.—The Gaynesboro (Va.) Herald says that Mrs. Burns was arraigned before the County Court of Cabell, week before last, upon the charge of horse stealing, and that the court sent her on for trial at the Circuit Court. It is added, further, that she had twice previously attempted to elude the officers to fair, thinking that by so doing she would be [illegible] to do so.

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