THE PARISH WILL CASE.

Surrogate's Court.

Before A. W. Bradford, Esq.

In the matter of the Will of the late Henry Parish.—James Clarke was called, who, being sworn, says:—I am a coachman for R. W. Jaffray, 214 Fourteenth street, and am with his family in the country at present. Q. Were you at any time employed as nurse or attendant on Mr. Henry Parish, deceased? A. Yes, sir; I went there in December, 1854; and left the latter end of April, 1855. Q. What were your general duties about Mr. Parish? A. I attended on him; in the morning I took him out of bed—first I get his stockings on him, then his drawers, brought him then to his chair opposite the window; when I had him there I went for water to shave; I would say then, before I would begin shaving, "Mr. Parish, are you ready to be dressed?" then he would say, "Neay, neay, neay, neay;" then I would commence shaving him, and would get some cold water in a basin, and bring it and wash him with it; I would then put on his shirt and comb his hair, get his waistcoat and coat, put it on and bring him into breakfast then; then I generally left him at that time and went to my breakfast; then, after breadfast, I went in, took his napkin off that I had pinned before his breast, and wiped his face with the towel; then generally I brought him to the watercloset; then to the library, set him in his chair, went then and brought him a glass of cold water; I sat down then and read the newspaper aloud, an hour, or one hour and a half; after I was done reading the newspaper Mrs. Parish generally came in; I used to go for the coachman; there was a signal always for me to go for the coachman; the coachman came in, and said when he came in, "Good morning, Mr. Parish;" well Mr. Parish? "Neay, neay;" then the coachman would say "the horses were all well, and everything in good order; plenty of feed and they don't want for anything;" Mrs. Parish then came in after this generally; then there would be a speak, something about dinner; Mrs. Parish would say what's going to be for dinner to-day; then he would say "Neay, neay, neay;" then she would go over so many things to him; ask him different things, if he wanted so-and-so; he would say neay, neay; then if Mrs. Parish could not find out what he wanted, he would apply to me by the fingers, raising his hand and saying, neay, neay; then if I couldn't manage it, or Mrs. Parish either, we would have to wait for an hour, may be two hours, may be we would not find it out for that day; if we could not find out what he wanted, something else would be got then; then I generally left; Mrs. Parish would sit down and sew, or do something; then I did not go near him until Mrs. Parish called for me; when dinner time would come on I would bring him in to dinner, and would stop there with him until dinner would be over; Mrs. Parish generally helped him to what was on the table; I cut it and gave it to him, and he ate his dinner, helping himself with the left hand; after dinner was over, I brought a finger glass, and he put in his hand and wiped it over his face; then I took the napkin and dried him; then I brought the toothpick and picked his teeth; there was a pair of scissors, and them I would always take and go round his nails, and then, when he would see they were not clean, he would make me cut and cut until almost I had drawn the blood; sometimes I would; he would not feel me; Mrs. Parish would come and say, "Mr. Parish, don't have them cut so close," and he would give her a push, saying, "Neay, neay;" after all would be over, I would bring him back again to his chair in the library, and leave him there; would stay with him till Mrs. Parish would come; I have said nothing about going out in the carriage; is it necessary to state that? the carriage used to go out generally at one o'clock with Mr. Parish; I went with him; Mrs. Parish always went with him; I would ride on the box with the coachman; it was a general rule understood to go to the store; I used to go up and ask for Mr. Kernochan or Mr. Folsom; I would go up stairs, and if they were there, I would tell them Mr. Parish wanted them; I knew very well when I went to the store what was to be done; if they wouldn't be there, and Mr. Daniel Parish was there, Mrs. Parish would shake her head then and say, "not mind," for me not to mention that; that Mr. Parish was there; then I would come on the box; then Mrs. Parish might do some shopping; then we came home. Q. After you left him in the library, dinner being over, state how the rest of the day or evening was spent to bed time? A. Mrs. Parish then sat up with him for the evening, and I walking about through the hall, or sitting; if Mr. Parish wanted anything, I was on hand; then when tea time would come on, which was six o'clock, brought him to his chair at the tea table; then I generally left him; Mrs. Parish would be there, and I went into the hall; tea would be brought in; I handed him his tea always, and remained with him until tea was over; then he would generally call to me for me to bring him to the door to see the moon and the stars, three times a night sometimes, sometimes four times, twice, and so on; Mrs. Parish generally helped him out to the door with me; then Mrs. Parish would point out and show him the moon and the stars; then, when Mrs. Parish would be pointing out the stars and the moon, he wouldn't look to where Mrs. Parish was pointing, but be looking down Seventeenth street, or Sixteenth street, a different way from where the moon was altogether; after tea was over, he would sit in his chair and hardly ever move, unless to go and see the moon; then he would be asleep, nodding and sleeping; I used to then, when bed time came on, ten o'clock, Mrs. Parish would ring the bell for me, desiring me to ask Mr. Parish if he wished to go to bed; then he would say, "Neay, neay, neay;" then he might not go to bed at that time; sometimes he would not go then; Mrs. Parish then would come over and say to him, "Mr. Parish it is time you go to bed;" then he would say, "Yanne, yanne, yanne;" and give her a push, as if he was not going to go; this was only so sometimes; I would take him then, when he would be ready, and bring him to his bedroom, undress him there and put him into bed; then I made my own bed; I lay on a sofa in the parlor, in the bedroom with Mr. Parish; I slept there. Q. In what part of the house did Mr. Parish sleep while you were there? A. He slept in a room off the parlor, under the conservatory. Q. On what floor was that? A. On the first floor. Q. For what purpose was that parlor used? A. For breakfast and dinner; it was the dining room. Q. Upon what street did the windows of that bedroom open? A. Seventeenth street, on the square. Q. How, as to being curtained or otherwise, were those windows usually kept? A. They were generally kept shut; there were blinds outside, and shades or curtains inside. Q. Had you at any time any difficulty with Mr. Parish about those windows? A. Yes, sir, I had. Q. State it. A. In the morning, when I would be dressing, he wished to have the windows open; would sign to me to leave the window blinds and all open; he would look that way out, and I would say "Mr. Parish, it is wrong for you to expose yourself against the windows;" he would say then "Yanne, yanne, yanne," raising his hand, that it should be open, shaking his head; the windows then couldn't be shut; Mrs. Parish insisting they should be kept shut; Mrs. Parish came several mornings to shut them here;" Mr. Parish would shake his hand this way, and would not have it, raising his left hand and moving it towards the window, as if to have it opened, saying "Neay, neay, neay;" then Mrs. Parish by and by came in again, and drew the curtains behind Mr. Parish's back to keep the people from looking in; then by and by Mr. Parish turns round his head and sees the curtains down, and has them opened again in the same way; then Mrs. Parish comes and says to him, "Mr. Parish, won't you [illegible] them shut? he then lifted up his hand and gave [illegible] Parish a drive, saying, "Neay, neay, neay," as to put her away from him. Q. If the curtains were drawn up or aside, and the blinds opened, could the passing people see Mr. Parish? A. Yes, any one could see him, passing by. Q. Did any of those attempts on his part to have the windows opened occur on Sundays? A. Yes, sir, one Sunday morning. Q. By whose direction did you read the newspaper in the morning? A. Mrs. Parish's directions. Q. How did Mr. Parish act or behave whilst you were reading? A. He was generally asleep or looking out of the window; never minded it. Q. During the time you were there did Mr. Parish go to market? A. No, sir. Q. Did he walk out with you? A. No, sir, unless I helped him to the carriage door. Q. Did he, whilst you were there, use a stick or crutch? A. No, sir. Q. How did he get about? A. I went under his left arm and lifted him up by the left arm. Q. When leaving to take a ride, was there generally any talk about where you were going? A. Yes. Q. Who so talked? A. Mrs. Parish; and Mr. Parish would generally want, the first thing, to go to the store. Q. What did Mrs. Parish say when she so talked about where you were going? A. She would ask Mr. Parish, "Where are you going to now?" and he would make a sign, "Neay, neay, neay," and point down towards Broadway. Q. What would she say on that? A. She would say, "Do you want to go to the store?" and he would say, "Neay, neay, neay," that is, to go ahead, making a motion of his hand down Broadway. Q. Had you any other reason for judging that he wanted to go to the store, except these motions and sounds that you have just mentioned? A. Nothing more. Q. What orders would Mrs. Parish give the coachman on those motions and sounds being made which you have spoken of? A. It was generally to me she gave them; she would tell me to go to the store—and whenever in Broadway she wanted to shop. Q. When you were thus ordered at Union square to go to the store, did you always go there? A. Not always. Q. Who directed you to go up and see if Mr. Kernochan or Mr. Folsom was in? A. Mrs. Parish. Q. Who directed you to say that Mr. Parish wanted to see Mr. Kernochan or Mr. Mr. Folsom, at the carriage? A. Mrs. Parish desired me to say Mr. Parish wanted them. Q. Did she ever direct you to ask Mr. Daniel Parish to come down and see her, or his brother? A. No, sir. Q. When you could not find Mr. Kernochan and Mr. Folsom, and Mr. Daniel Parish was there, how and in what tone did you tell Mrs. Parish that Mr. Daniel Parish was there? A. When I told Mrs. Parish I spoke pretty loud, and the way in which I usually answered. Q. When you thus told her that Mr. Daniel Parish was there, say what she said to you, and what she did, describing her manner and tone of voice? A. She said to me, "hush, hush, hush," raising her hand. Q. State what were his habits about his urine and other evacuations? A. At meal times we would generally keep a watch upon him—a very good watch—for sometimes he would make his water before I could get him ready; sometimes he would make his other evacuations in his pantaloons. Q. When you took him to the water closet, how did he behave? A. He was very feeble and weak, and sometimes I got his clothes off him, he would have his pantaloons dirtied. Q. What was the thing or indication which you watched at the table? A. I kept an eye always on him; he would certainly finish his dinner before he would go to the water closet, and then between the time of dinner or whatever it would be, he would have himself wet before I could get him to the water closet, or dirty. Q. How did you know, at dinner, that he ought to be taken to the water closet? A. I would see him eating his dinner so fast that I knew he wanted to go. Q. Besides eating in a hurry, did you see him do anything else while at table from which you judged that he ought to be taken to the water closet? A. Yes, I would see him with his hand at the front of his pantaloons, as if he wanted to open them. Q. Would he at those times make any sounds or gestures, except thus putting his hand to his pantaloons? A. He generally would look at me then—that was for me to take him away. Q. In what way and with what appetite did he eat? A. He was very ravenous for dinner. Q. Did you observe any interference with him on that subject? A. Yes; Mrs. Parish interfered with him; she would say to him, "Mr. Parish, you have eaten enough," and he would say "neay, neay, neay," shaking his head; and he would have more when Mrs. Parish would tell him that. Q. What do you mean by saying "he should have more." Explain yourself fully as to what usually happened. A. That he should have more dinner, that I should take his plate for more. I took his plate for more, and he had more. Q. Did he ever throw anything out of his mouth at the table, and if so, why? A. Yes, he has. I don't know why, unless it was he ate too much. Q. What did he appear to wish for the most? A. I think only give him ease and plenty to eat, and that was all he wanted. He didn't want any trouble, any one to go near him. Q. What were your orders in respect to people coming to the house? A. There was no person saw Mr. Parish unless Mr. Delafield or some of his family, unless Mrs. Parish was there; my orders were, if any person came belonging to Mr. Parish, to show them into another room unless it was Miss Nancy Parish; she could see him, so I was along with them in the room together. Q. What were your orders if any person came to see Mr. Parish? A. My orders were to show them into the parlor or up stairs. Q. And what then to do? A. To let Mrs. Parish know. Q. Did you always obey these orders? A. I think I did. Q. When you thus showed people into the parlor or up stairs, where was Mr. Parish? A. He was in the library. Q. How many different sounds did you know Mr. Parish to use? A. He didn't use only these two sounds—"Neay, neay, neay," and "Yanne, yanne, yanne." Q. When Mr. Parish was out riding, did he ever leave the carriage? A. No, he never left the carriage, sir. Q. Had he any spasms or convulsions while you were there? A. Yes, sir, he had. Q. Please to describe one of these spasms, stating how it came on and how long it lasted, and how he looked and acted? A. It came on with a trembling and choaking, and frothing and foaming at the mouth; he got black in the face; there was nothing but a constant trembling about the body; I suppose it lasted about three or four hours; I could not exactly say. Q. When you and Mrs. Parish tried to find out what he wanted, how long did you generally spend putting questions to him for that purpose? A. We might spend an hour sometimes—sometimes two hours, and we might not get it that day, and we might—and we might not get it at all from him. Q. When you thought that he rejected a suggestion, did you ever repeat the same suggestion to him afterwards? A. Yes, sir. Q. When you repeated what you had before suggested, what did he do? A. Suppose I had asked him whether he wanted a glass of water, or anything about dinner, he would say "neay," and I would come around to it again and ask him if he would have a glass of water; he would say, "neay, neay, neay," and put his hand down with his fingers opinting on the table for a glass of water. Q. From what you saw and observed of Mr. Parish, what, in your judgment, was the state of his mind during all the time you were there? A. In my judgment I think his mind was not right.

Being examined by Judge Edmonds, the witness, after other testimony, said:—

Q. When you reported that neither Mr. Kernochan nor Mr. Folsom was in, but that Mr. Daniel Parish was, state what Mrs. Parish said. A. Mrs. Parish said, "Hush, hush, hush;" something to that purpose. Q. Was that all that she said? A. She said that if Mr. Daniel Parish was there not to mention it any more when I came down, to Mr. Henry Parish. Q. Did she say that then? A. Yes, I think it was at that time she said it. Q. Did she speak so that you heard her distinctly and clearly? A. Yes. Q. Was Mrs. Parish or yourself nearer to Mr. Parish at that time? A. Mrs. Parish sat next to the door in the carriage towards me, and Mr. Parish sat on the off side, on the same seat with his wife. Q. When you reported to Mrs. Parish did Mr. Parish hear you? A. I don't know; I couldn't say whether he did or not. Q. You speak of Mr. Parish working or putting his hand to heaves or pantaloons; what was he then doing or trying to do? A. He was wanting to open them. Q. Please state what were your orders when Miss Nancy Parish should come? A. My orders were to show her into the library, where Mr. Parish was, and remain there until Mrs. Parish came.

Cross-examination by Mr. Cutting—Q. When you saw Mr. Parish put his hands to his pantaloons as you have described, did he unbutton them? A. Yes, he has often unbuttoned them. Q. Where was he when he did that? A. He was in the library, or parlor, or dining room some times. Q. What did you then do? A. I brought him to the water closet. Q. Did you then understand, from that motion of Mr. Parish, that he wished to go to the water closet? A. Yes—when I would see him unbuttoning his pantaloons.

Samuel H. Howard, Secretary of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, was the next witness examined and deposed that in February, 1850, Mr. and Mrs. Parish called at his office; witness took the receipt book out to the carriage, but from disability Mr. Parish was unable to sign his name; I refused to pay the dividend under the circumstances; an arrangement was subsequently made, and the dividend was paid on Mr. Joseph Kernochans's receipt.

The Outbreak in Venezuela—Two British Subjects Shot.

[From the Georgetown (British Guiana) Royal Gazette, June 10.]

Another outbreak has taken place in Venezuela, and from the particulars which have reached us, it appears to be of rather a formidable character. The insurgents are led on by Generals Brache, Morine and the two Figaros. They have already taken four towns—Maturin, Tobasco, Urace and Barrancas. They are on their way to Bolivar, which is not in a state to offer any resistance, all the guns being dismounted. The insurgents appear to have it all their own way, and the President, General Monagbas, is unable to resist their progress. The rebels have already involved themselves in difficulties with the British government, by seizing two English schooners and shooting two British subjects. They will be called to account for this, and will have to pay a sharp reckoning.

New Patents Issued.

List of patents issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending June 24, 1856, each bearing that date:—

Ezra Arnold, of Washington, for improved self-setting or self-raking saw for sawing machinery.

A. Ely Beach, of Stratford, for improvement in printing instruments for the blind.

Leander W. Boynton, of Worcester, for improvement in smoothing irons.

R. W. Bowen, of Marshall, Mo., for improvement in hemp brakes.

Fordyce Beals, of New Haven, for improvement in firearms.

Julius Cone, of Yellow Springs, O., for improved alarm lock.

Wm. Cox, of Doylestown, for improved mode of securing shafts in axles.

Horace P. Chaffee, of New York, for improved vice.

Wm. Crensdale, of Hartsville, Pa., for improvement in lime and guano spreader.

Samuel F. and Henry B. Cleveland, of Buffalo, for improvement in rotary pump.

Owen Dorsey, of Tridelphia, Md., for improvement in reapers.

Wm. M. Davis, of Carmel, Me., for improved water wheel.

Isaac A. Dunham, of North Bridgewater, Mass., for improvement in shoemakers' edge planes.

J. Espenshade, of Williamsport, Pa., for improved method of cooling and drawing fluids from casks, &c.

Geo. C. Ehram, of New York, for improved method of felling trees by saws.

Francis M. English, of Hopkinsville, Ky., for improved mode of detaching horses from vehicles.

David Hinman, of Berea, O., for improvement in hanging grindstones.

Henry J. Hawkins and Thomas Hawkins, of Mobile, for improvement in adjustable cut-offs for steam engines.

Geo. Hall, of Morgantown, Va., for improvement in plotting instruments.

Gustavus A. Jenks, of Worcester, for improved wrench for gas pipe, &c.

Robert T. Knight, of Philadelphia, for improved envelope.

Linden J. Knowles, of Warren, Mass., for improvement in looms.

Daniel Large, of Philadelphia, for improved arrangement of means attached to ice boats.

Benj. F. Lyon, of Pleasantville, Pa., for portable field fence.

Richard Murdoch, of Baltimore, for improvement in the running gear of carriages.

John Mooney, of Providence, for improved tool for cutting metals.

Henry Phelps, of Whitehall, N. C., for improvement in running gear of vehicles.

Franklin Peale, of Philadelphia, for improved tubular elastic valve.

Francis Peabody, of Salem, for self-regulating wind wheel.

Silas G. Randall, of Rockford, Ill., for improvement in hand seeding machine.

Chas. R. Seale, of Fairfield, Va., for improved machine for making rake teeth.

H. E. Salisbury, of Plates, Pa., for improved method of turning tapering forms.

Charles F. Schlickeysen, of Berlin, Prussia, for improved peg mill for making clay. Patented in England February 24, 1856.

Nicolaus Lindon, of Jersey City, for improvement in fountain lamps.

V. R. Stewart, of Weedsport, N. Y., for improvement in washing machines.

John Tarbert, of Roxbury, for tidal alarm buoy.

William H. Thompson and Enos P. Morgan, of Biddeford, Maine, for improvement in safety hatches for warehouses.

James Warner, of Springfield, Mass., for improvement in firearms.

Walter A. Wood, of Hoosick Falls, for improved dividing shoe for mowing machines.

Cyril B. Wagner, of Philadelphia, for improvement in harvesters.

Cyril B. Wagner, of Philadelphia, for improved cutting apparatus for harvesters.

Seth E. Winslow, of Philadelphia, for improvement in safety cans for burning fluid.

Wm. Wright, of Hartford, for improvement in operating cut-off valves for steam engines.

Wm. Wright, of Hartford, for improvement in cut-off valve checks for steam engines.

Alvah Foote, of Blandford, Mass., assignor to himself, Ira Russell, of Dedham, Mass., and A. B. R. Sprague, and Henry Phelps, of Worcester, for improvement in spring bottoms for bedsteads.

Abraham Fravel, of La Porte, Ind., assignor to himself and Thomas B. Lemon, of same place, for improvement in grain drills.

Henry Henry, of Melrose, N. Y., assignor to James Smith, of New York, for improved method of operating steam valves of steam pumps.

John H. Phillips, of Washington, assignor to Leigh R. Holmead, of same place, for shield to protect breastpins.

George Taylor, of Richmond, Ia., assignor to Harrison Osborn and Geo. W. Stigleman, of Wayne county, Ia., for improved farm gate.

Re-issues.

Jeremiah Carhart, of New York, for improvement in bellows for musical instruments. Patented Dec. 28, 1846.

J. Joseph Eggleton, of New York, for improvement in annealing furnace. Patented May 20, 1854.

Designs.

S. W. Gibbs, of Albany, assignor to North, Chase & North, of Philadelphia, for design for stoves.

Samuel F. Pratt, of Boston, assignor to W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, of Albany, for design for stoves.

N. S. Vedder and Wm. L. Sanderson, assignors to North, Chase & North, of Philadelphia, for improved design for stoves.

Garrettson, Smith, Henry Brown, and Jos. A. Read, of Philadelphia, assignors to Lallerandi, McDowell & Co., of same place, for design for cooking stoves.

Stephen D. Carpenter, of Madison, Wis., for improvement in rotary pump.

Our Carthagena Correspondence.

CARTHAGENA, June 6, 1856.

Visit to the Tobacco and Quina Districts—Indignation Caused by the Outrages at Panama—Favorable Disposition of the New Granada People towards the United States—The Approaching Presidential Election—The Quina and Tobacco Industries—The Bridge of Pandi—The Gold Districts—Internal Navigation—Projected Anti-North-American League amongst the Catholic American Republics.

Since I last wrote you I have been on a long journey through the tobacco and quina districts, visiting, during my tour, the famous natural bridge of Pandi, and descending the river Magdalena, on rafts and small boats, from its most upper waters navigable for any kind of water craft.

It was not until I reached the city of Mompos, about 120 miles from the coast, that I heard of the fearful outrages at Panama, and I am glad to say that every one spoke of them in terms of deep regret and indignation. They feel that the faith of the nation has been broken, whether through the weakness and incompetency or the ill will of the authorities on the Isthmus is not known, and that its honor has been stained. Judge Bowlin, our Minister at Bogota, will no doubt bring the subject immediately and earnestly before the government, and I entertain the belief that he will find every disposition on the part of President Mallarino and his cabinet to do all that is just in the premises. I have had the honor of a personal acquaintance lately with all of these gentlemen, and have found them to be enlightened statesmen, and exceedingly friendly to the United States and her political interests and tendencies.

President Mallarino has a son now educating in the vicinity of New York. Hon. Lino de Pombo, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is an exceedingly liberal and enlightened statesman, and his son is the present Secretary of the new Granadain Legation at Washington; Gov. Vunez, Secretary of the Treasury, who was formerly Governor of the province of Carthagena, is a young man of fine talents and a prominent member of the democratic party here; Hon. Luciano Jaramillo, Secretary of State and Home Department, was lately Senator in Congress for Carthagena, and is a gentlemen of great legal acumen, administrative ability and sound judgment; and Hon. Florentino Gonzales, the Attorney General and President of the Cabinet, (its constitutional organization being somewhat different from our own), is not only one of the soundest lawyers and first statesmen of the country, but his great abilities and attainments, with his fine gift of burning oratory and logical reasoning, would place him in the foremost rank among men in any country in the world. He is not only personally well acquainted with our own country, and the first nations of Europe, where he has held important diplomatic stations, but is an ardent admirer of our institutions, and labors constantly to introduce their principles and method here.

To all this may be added the very great, and I might almost say paramount, influence of Gen. Mosquera, who is an established merchant and resident of New York, where his family now resides, and who is now at Bogota attending Congress as Senator for Savanvilla. His warm preference in favor of the United States are well known, and his judgment is much respected here in all questions. Besides this he is the author of the present treaty between the two countries, which was made while he was President of New Granada, and Gen. Ferran, ex-President and resident Minister at Washington, is his son-in-law. Under all these circumstances I think there is reason to believe that the negotiations for reparation and indemnity will be brought to a favorable conclusion as rapidly as is possible under a representative and responsible government. I have entered upon these particulars in order that a just appreciation of the facts as they exist here, may be opened to your readers.

I have already told you that a Presidential election takes place here in July, and that there are three candidates in the field: Gen. Mosquera, who is supported by the national party; Senor Murillo, by the ultra republicans, who affiliate much with the principles of the French red republicans; and Dr. Ospina, the candidate of the advocates of the Church and State union and the suppression of the heretics. The contest will probably be between Mosquera and Murillo, for the ranks of the church militant seem to be very thin in numbers. Each party is confident of success, but I have no means of estimating the probable result.

During my late tour through the country lying upon the upper waters of the Magdalena river I have been everywhere most hospitably received, the simple fact that I was an American proving a passport to the good will and kind attentions of all classes. The portion of country through which I passed is the principal seat of the tobacco culture, and one of the chief producers of quina or Peruvian bark. The trade in these two articles has received a great impulse here within the last few years, and is rapidly increasing. The mountains, hitherto untrodden by the foot of man, are being traversed in every direction by the searchers for bark, and every eligible location is being entered, while the vales are searched, and every favorable spot for the cultivation of tobacco is being brought under tillage.

The old wise heads shake their pates, and say that the country is quina or tobacco mad, as the case may be; but in the meantime new sources of wealth are opened, the price of labor advances, new wants grow up with new means to provide for them, and wider means of enjoyment or acquisition are brought within the reach of the people. I do not think it is a factitious prosperity, but believe that it is founded upon a sure basis; that is to say, upon adaptability for production and the necessities of the civilized world. With greater experience in the production and increased facilities of communication, the cost of these articles may be lessened, and the increase of supply may bring a reduction of prices in foreign markets; but the profit even now is very great, and affords sufficient margin for any reduction that is likely to take place in prices. The Peruvian bark of New Granada will always find a profitable outlet, and her tobacco stands next to that of Havana in European markets. Quinine and good segars are not threatened with over production.

The quina tree is found only upon the sides of the mountains, at a greater elevation than 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The bark gatherers go in from two to six days' journey from the inhabited districts, and, regardless of tigers, adders and insects, all of which abound, build their sleeping huts, and proceed to strip the trees. It is laid upon stringers, under cover, to dry, and is ready for packing in from fifteen to thirty days, according to the season and the weather. When dry it is packed in hides, each bale weighing about 125 lbs., and is then conveyed on mules to the nearest shipping point. The demand for hides has increased their price both in the tobacco and quina districts, from one dollar to three dollars, and the value of pack mules has nearly doubled.

The tobacco culture is carried on with a different system from what I have seen in other countries. The country is mostly cut up into large estates, which have formerly been used for grazing cattle. When a proprietor finds his lands suitable for the cultivation of tobacco, he either rents it to some capitalist, or, if he has capital, he turns it into a tobacco plantation himself. To do this he must bring on to it as many cultivators as he can procure. These come with their families and build their huts, and each, or two or three together, a drying house, and then each puts one, or perhaps two, fields in tobacco. While the crop is growing the owner or lessee advances him what he requires for the support of his family or the cultivation of his field, and as he gathers the leaf and dries it he delivers it to the overseer, and is credited a fixed price per arroba for it. The manner of hiring an estate is peculiar. The owner receives as rent a fixed price, usually eighty cents for each arroba of tobacco grown on his land. To the grower a fixed rate is also paid; but this varies much with the locality, quality of the land and other advantages or disadvantages of the estate. It varies from $1 80 to $2 40 per arroba. After this the tobacco is sorted, packed and sent to market for account of the owner or lessee, as the case may be.

The better quality of Ambalema tobacco—so called from the chief town and commercial centre of the tobacco district—is a good article for smoking, but is wanting in the peculiar aromatic flavor of the Vuelta de Abajo tobacco of Cuba. It has none of the strong and rank taste and smell of the American leaf, and therefore takes a high rank among those chesses sought for to make an imitation Havana segar, and as it closely approaches the Cuba tobacco in color, it is well adapted for this purpose. The chief markets for its sale are London and Bremen. In the provinces on the coast here a very good leaf is also grown, and Carthagena and Sabarrilla are going largely into the business of tobacco raising. The supply of this article from New Granada will no doubt rapidly increase, as the only limit to its production is the supply of labor that may be turned to it.

My visit to the bridge of Pandi was one of unalloyed delight. Besides the beautiful and varied mountain scenery during two days ride from Bogota, the great rent between the hills and the natural bridge amply repaid the fatigue of the journey. This natural wonder consists of a fissure, with perpendicular walls, between two hills, extending for something more than a mile, through which, at the bottom, a small river runs. It seems as though in some mighty convulsion of the earth's surface here, the hills had suddenly drawn back from each other, leaving an immense crack between them, and then had forgotten to close again. Several large stones falling at the time have wedged together and formed an arch more than three hundred feet above the torrent that foams below. The walls are of a tough slate, a little porous, and the fissure seems as wide below, making allowance for the perspective, as it is above. The arch is a double one, and visiters usually creep in between them, as they thus get a better view below. About thirty feet lower down, at the base of the rocks forming the arch, several large stones have stuck like a wall, curve, and give an admirably secure place from which to gaze into the depths, and a jutting ledge on the right wall enables those who have steady heads to walk along the precipice some fifty feet. I picked out a few pieces of slate for a geological friend at home, and gathered a few flowers for my "sweet enemies," as the Spanish song writers love to style their lady acquaintances, and left the place with regret, for I could have stood for hours gazing with pleasure upon that rapid but silent river, and those dark walls and fearful depths.

Baron Humboldt states the bridge to be 312 feet above the water, length of natural arch 45 feet, and width 40 feet—height above the level of the sea 2,850 feet. Wine at Pandi I was shown some imperfect ore nodule that had lately been found, with some Indian skeletons, in a cave, but they were of little value. The people in this vicinity are very poor, having no products to sell, nor any near market to induce them to produce. A very fine coffee grows spontaneously here and at Fusagasuga, half way to Bogota, but the want of roads and the aversion of the people to change prevent its systematic culture. When my horses were brought up from the pasture here in the morning I found that each of them had been largely bled in the neck by the vampyre bat during the night, and all day, as I rode along, large white faced monkeys chattered at me from the trees on the roadside.

A spirit of inquiry relative to the gold regions of this country has been awakened in the United States, and I would be glad if I could say anything to satisfy it. But I have not visited the gold bearing districts, and can only give you what I learn from others. That Antioquia is very rich in minerals there can be no doubt. It is the most wealthy portion of the country, and the quantity of gold annually exported from there is variously estimated at between three and six millions of dollars, the greater portion of which comes from washings. The rugged nature of the country almost precludes the introduction of machinery for working veins, although very rich ones no doubt exist, and it is the general remark here that the richest districts are the most sickly. The river Ponce, for instance, styled by Colonel Acosta, the historian of New Granada, "the Pactolus of America," yields gold with great abundance, but no white man can resist the climate, and even the negroes living there are subject to a most malignant fever. There are several small parties of Americans in the southern part of Antioquia, most of whom came out last December. After diligent inquiry of people from that portion of the country I can only learn that they have gone into the hill mines, and that none of them have died.

The province of Choco is also said to be very rich, and the history of its gold washings, worked by slaves in the time of the Spaniards, confirms the fact. This district lies between Antioquia and the Pacific Ocean, and embraces the lower portion of the Isthmus, between the Atrato and the sea. Several parties have gone up the Atrato into this district, and from one of the men, who lately returned on his way home, I heard the following particulars:—He was from Indianapolis, and is returning there, for he said that with one half of the labor in the United States he could earn twice as much money as he could in hunting for gold. From him I learn that the whole country, for many miles is one continued swamp, the greater portion of it being under water, that the only way of prospecting is in a canoe, and from the constant rains a man never can be dry. He found the best plan was to follow the custom of the blacks, and work naked, but this exposed him to the sun and numerous insects. Farther in the interior were mountains, many of which had not been visited, and all their streams contained some gold, but the difficulties of getting at them were very great, and the danger of sickness imminent.

A party, under Mr. Cameron, of New York, were there, but all had been down with fever and ague, and most of the men still had it on them. Mr. C. is expected here soon, as he had met with little success. A small party of three or four from Philadelphia is said to have broken up; and a gentleman by the name of Mathews, from New Orleans, who brought some machinery for the purpose, has given up his enterprise and gone to California. Such are the tidings I can gather in relation to the gold fields and the gold hunters.

Carthagena I have spoken of in a letter during my former visit, but my stay was so short and my observations so cursory that a few remarks now may be of interest. This city was formerly the chief seat of Spanish power on the Main, and still glories in its fine harbor and strong walls. The houses, which were very strongly built, are mostly in fair condition, and a small outlay would bring the greater part of them into a perfect state. Here was the seat of trade up the Magdalena river and across the mountains to Quito; up the Atrato and across the Isthmus of San Juan to Lima, and some portion of the traffic with Acapulco and the west coast of Mexico went from here; but now the storehouses are unoccupied, the harbor is nearly deserted, and the canal that connected it with the Magdalena river is stagnant with mud and water grasses. The trade of Peru and Mexico have gone into other channels, and even that of the Magdalena, once tributary here, has found an outlet through the marshes of Savanilla and Santa Marta. The outlet, it is true, has been a laborious and an expensive one, but it has sufficed in some measure for the limited commerce of the country, and it has only been within a few years that the increasing want of an easy access to the river has drawn the public attention here to the subject.

It is found that the delay and expense attending the introduction of goods to the navigable waters of the interior, and the export of products, which when the trade was small was of little account, now amounts, with the increase of commerce, to a very serious burden, and various plans are under consideration to relieve it.

First among these is the Dique of Carthagena, which is an artificial canal, ten miles long, connecting a series of lakes and natural channels with the bay of this city. It combines the advantages of a good port, a fine city at hand for the accommodation of trade, and an entrance into the Magdalena river, some fifty miles above the marshes that surround the mouth. The Dique can be permanently opened at a comparatively small expenditure, and the contract for this purpose, and privilege of navigation, is now held by a New York company.

Second in importance is the Canal de la Pina, connecting the port of Savanilla with the river, inside of the bars that infest its mouth. This canal is simply an open channel of the river, and is kept open only by a constant watchfulness and expenditure of money. At present the passage of small boats through it is much impeded by accumulations of sand and mud in the channel and shell fish near the sea. The port of Savanilla is not considered a good one; and the town itself is a collection merely of mud huts, the seat of the population being the town of Baranquilla, inside the bars, and situate on the bank of the river. The government is now advertising for propositions for cleaning out the Canal de la Pina.

There is a route eastward, through a large salt lake which is connected with the river by several channels, one of which, though narrow, is navigable. This is called the Santa Marta route, as it is intended to facilitate communication with that city. Santa Marta lies on the seaboard, some twenty miles from the mouth of the river, and is the port of entry for nearly all the goods for the interior, Savanilla being ill adapted for this trade, through its bad harbor and want of accommodation for goods. After entry at Santa Marta the goods are taken to Baranquilla by boats that run through the breakers on the bar, or else go through the shallow "Boca Vieja" (old mouth) into the salt lakes above mentioned. This channel, however improved, will always present the difficulties of entrance at the mouth of the river, and the necessity of transhipments, but as the merchants of Santa Marta wish to keep the trade, they have a project under consideration to improve the route.

Thus you see there are several rivals to Carthagena for the trade of the Magdelena, and many intrigues are on foot, stimulated by rival interests, to prevent her regaining her ancient facilities and importance. Her friends, too, are at work strenuously, and it is to be hoped that the affair will be decided in the present year. They have obtained from Congress the act making her a free port of entry; but all centres upon the opening of the "Dique" which shall give her transit facilities. This once obtained, she will fear no rival, and her position and climate offer a thousand advantages to foreign trade. Situate on islands surrounded by the sea, fevers and epidemic diseases of all kinds are unknown here, and her fine harbor, of easy access and exit, is superior to any other on the Atlantic coast of the republic. I confess that when I look upon all these natural advantages, brought to this state of decay by internal strife and civil discord, I cannot but be sad with the city, sorrowing in her desolation, and, look with her, hopefully to the promise of a glad and brighter future.

I leave here in a day or two for the Isthmus, whence I may have something to say about the late difficulties.

P. S.—I had forgotten to mention that shortly before I left Bogota a new Minister from Chile arrived there, bringing among other projects the proposition that a great anti-North American league shall be formed among the Catholic American republics, for the purpose of stopping the southward progress of the United States, and religious heresy. Chile is ambitious to be recognised as the thinker and leader of South America. The Chilian was astonished when some of the leading men of New Granada told him they thought the United States was too slow, instead of too fast, in her southward march.

Our Panama Correspondence.

UNITED STATES SHIP ST. MARY'S, PANAMA, June 19, 1856.

Measures Taken for the Protection of the Isthmus Passengers—Attack on the French Consul—Another Demonstration of the Blacks—Prompt and Energetic Action of Captain Bailey—Attack on him by the Government Organ, &c., &c.

In your issue of May 28, I see my communication of the 15th, relative to matters and things on board this ship. Since writing that letter, there has been a lengthy correspondence between Captain T. Bailey, of this ship, and his Excellency the Governor of Panama, which, as the same has been published, needs no repetition here. That Captain Bailey has pursued a line of conduct properly justifiable and in accordance with our "glorious institutions," cannot fail to strike the observer at once. Ever since our arrival here, on the occasion of vessels arriving at either terminus with passengers to make the transit, this ship has been immediately put in a state of active preparation for any aggressions that the natives may deem proper to make upon our unarmed citizens, and Captain B. has at all times seemed anxious to afford every evidence in his power that he is both able and willing to protect American life and property.

A rather amusing little episode occurred here on the evening of the 25th ult., on the occasion of a ball given by our very able and efficient Consul, Thomas William Ward, Esq., the facts of which, as far as I am able to learn, are these:—A drunken sailor called upon the barkeeper of a drinking saloon for more liquor, which the barkeeper refused to supply him; in consequence of which the sailor made an attack upon the barkeeper, snapping his revolver at him two or three times, and then escaping into the street, where, happening to meet with the French Consul, Count Nolant, he attacked him; in this, however, he came off second best. The Consul, who, by the way, although rather past the meridian of life, is nevertheless a powerfully framed man, "muscular and strongly knit of frame," proved too much for the pugnacious "mutelot." He disarmed and threw him upon the ground, when the scamp was secured by the police and taken to prison.

To show how inflammable the inhabitants of this place are, it will only be necessary to state that scarcely ten minutes had elapsed when the denizens of "El Cemaga" began pouring into the city, vowing immediate vengeance on foreigners of all distinctions. The preconcerted signals were made by the Consul of the United States to the St. Mary's of "trouble on shore," whereupon the usual means of summoning "all hands to quarters" were resorted to—boats manned and armed; ammunition passed up, and everything got in readiness for an immediate attack upon the city. Captain Bailey commanded the boat expedition in person, with Lieutenants Hays, Jenes and Benham assisting, leaving Lieutenant J. M. Frailey in command of the ship. After pulling in a sufficient distance to disc