



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA: TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1858.

The performances at the New York Quarantine were varied on Thursday night, by a demonstration which was no less than the burning of several distinguished citizens...

Prof. Morse has been decorated by the Emperor of the French with the Legion of Honor. The Diplomatic Convention which had in consideration the recompense due by the Governments of Europe to the professor...

An important trial has just been concluded at Liverpool, which will have a bearing on the management of joint-stock banks, since it establishes the responsibility of directors to make good any loss that may be sustained by persons purchasing shares...

The last passage of the Persia to England outstrips every previous one by some hours, as verified by the Asia's news. On the 18th ult at 1:05 P. M., Lord Napier left the deck of the Persia then lying in the stream...

Clute Jacob, aged sixty-five, died on Friday night, at his residence in New York, from injuries received the evening previous while in an altercation with his son David, aged twenty-three. It is stated that the father came home intoxicated, and got into a quarrel with his son...

The New Orleans Picayune, speaking of the sensitiveness to noise of yellow fever patients, suggests the abandonment of the custom that prevails in that city of following friends to the grave to the music of full brass bands...

The ship Visagris, of Bradshaw & Parker's line, bound to Washington Territory and the New Gold Mines of the Pacific, has sailed from Boston. She carries in all about 75 passengers, mostly young persons...

A young lady, eighteen or nineteen years of age, daughter of Mr. Hayward, gardener of John Jacob Astor, jr., at Esopus, near Rondout, (N. Y.), died on Tuesday, from the effects of fright. She was riding in a wagon, when the horse took fright...

A Port-au-Prince letter of the 19th ult. says two American men-of-war were there, on the Navas Island affair. Nothing is yet decided. The commander of the Saratoga declared to the government that he had been sent to protect the Americans on Navas, and that if that government had any reclamations to make on the subject, it must send to the government at Washington.

The New York Post of Saturday evening says:—"The movement this week, in both merchandise and money, has been more satisfactory. The dry goods trade has been quite active, both in the amount received and marketed. The foreign business of the port has, on the other hand, continued moderate; the exports of produce now being on a reduced scale."

A letter from London, in the Union, says that the Atlantic and Great Western railways of Ohio and Pennsylvania, have sold bonds exceeding three millions of dollars, under the management of Gen. C. L. Ward, of Pennsylvania, and James Melleny, esq., one of the leading American merchants in Liverpool.

The steamer Atlanta, from Charleston, is in trouble in New York. She put in at Baltimore and took out a new clearance, and then proceeded to New York. A case of yellow fever being found aboard her, she has been ordered back to quarantine. The captain is summoned to answer for the evasion.

Subscription papers are opened in Baltimore and other places for the relief of the sufferers by the epidemic in New Orleans. Any contributions for that purpose, left at this office, will be sent by us to the Christian Association in New Orleans.

A writer in the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, says there will be a Whig candidate run for President in 1860, and that William C. Rives of Virginia, is the man, with Hon. Edward Everett, as Vice-President. It would give us great pleasure to support such a ticket.

Another great submarine and overland telegraph is talked about. It is said that the Emperor of Russia has determined to lay down a line which shall connect St. Petersburg with his North American possessions, China and California.

The first bale of new cotton was received at Norfolk last Tuesday, by the Seaboard and Norfolk Railroad, from Mr. Eli Cherry, of Martin county, North Carolina, and sold at 15 cents per lb. Mr. Cherry sent the first bale last year.

Norfolk, Va., the point from which so many cargoes of vegetables were shipped to the North, last summer, is now receiving large supplies of cabbage from Baltimore. The drought in Lower Virginia is the cause.

A letter from Paris states that the river Seine, on the 26th ult., was so low that it could be crossed on foot, which is the first time for one hundred and fifty years that such a thing has happened.

The work on the Clay monument, at Lexington, Ky., is to be suspended after the 30th of the present month, in consequence of the non-payment of subscriptions. The amount due is said to be \$10,000.

The health of Savannah continues good. There were but sixteen deaths during the week ending on Thursday last, and none from yellow fever.

Telegraphic Despatches. CLEVELAND, Sept. 11.—Eight steamers and one schooner load of passengers from the Lake port, amounting six thousand persons, celebrated the anniversary at Put-in-Bay yesterday. The U. S. steamer Michigan was present. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Duffield, of Philadelphia, and speeches were made by Dr. Parsons, of Providence, R. I., surgeon of Perry's flag ship, Capt. Complain, of the Scorpion, Mayors Starkweather, of Cleveland, Co. of Sandusky, Mass., of Toledo, and Wilkins, of Detroit. Governor Chase was president of the day, and Mr. Giddings and Senator Wade were present. A Monumental Association was formed, of which Hon. Lewis Cass is President.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The result of the Convention of Railroad Presidents is, a general advance of passenger rates from all Western points to New York, of three dollars, and to Philadelphia of a very slight amount, so as to make the rates to both points the same as they were previous to the reduction. These rates, as well as the new schedule of freight charges to and from New York and the different points West, will go into effect after the ratification of the four lines interested.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 11.—A young woman named Miss Henry was murdered to-day by Thomas Smithson. She refused to speak with him when he was intoxicated, whereupon he drew a pistol and shot her. Smithson has not yet been arrested.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—The yellow fever in the city is increasing again. The deaths during the twenty-four hours to noon yesterday, numbered eighty-five, being equal to the worst day of the season. In the hospital, however, there is a decrease, the total deaths in the twenty-four hours to six this evening, being but twelve—a decrease of eight in a Friday.

MONTEAL, Sept. 11.—The steamer Anglo-Saxon sailed from Quebec for Liverpool, at 10 o'clock this morning, taking out one hundred and thirty-six passengers.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—Judge Waller, late of the Supreme Court in this judicial district, died at Fredonia, N. Y., yesterday afternoon.

Railroad Accident. CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—A frightful accident occurred last evening to the Steubenville and Cincinnati express train, going west on the Steubenville and Indiana road. It happened about seventeen miles west of Steubenville. When crossing the bridge at that point a car and the rear engine jumped off the track, knocking out timbers of the bridge. The bridge broke, and the baggage and front passenger cars fell to a distance of ten or twelve feet, the rear end of the train remaining on an abutment. The first car was completely broken up, and the seats in the rear were torn from their fastenings. Joseph Fleming of Zanesville, was fatally injured; Mr. Roach, of Louisville, had both legs broken; and some twenty or thirty other persons were bruised more or less severely.

The Atlantic Cable Not Broken. TAINBY BAY, (N. F.) Sept. 10.—Mr. De Sauty, the electrician in charge of the Atlantic Telegraph at this place, declines to make any statement relative to the cable for publication, beyond the positive assurance to the agent of the Associated Press that there are only temporary difficulties of an electrical nature, and that there is no reason whatever for the rumor that the cable had parted.

Great Events in 1858. Under this head the New York Observer ranks four things, as follows:— 1. The revival of religion—the most extensive and thorough ever experienced in the United States. 2. The triumph of the American Tract Society. 3. The successful completion of the electric telegraph from Europe to America—the greatest work of human perseverance and enterprise. 4. The opening of China to the commerce of the world and free toleration of the Christian religion throughout the empire.

Later from California, &c. NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The steamer Star of the West arrived some time after midnight last night, from Aspinwall, with San Francisco dates to the 26th ult., and nearly \$1,700,000 in gold.

Financial matters in California, were easy beyond anything yet known. Collections were highly satisfactory, and money was actually going to bagging at 1 1/2 per cent on mercantile securities.

On the 16th ult., the business portion of Georgetown, E. Dorado county, was burnt, with a loss of \$100,000.

A desperate affray occurred at Perian bar on the 4th, between some Frenchmen and Americans, in regard to a mining claim, which resulted in the death of three of the latter and the wounding of three more.

Senator Broderick proceeds to Washington by the overland route.

The grading on the San Francisco and Marysville Railway is rapidly progressing, and San Francisco is now also, in communication by magnetic telegraph with Yreka.

Advices to the 14th from the Fraser River country were received here by the Panama on the 18th. The river had fallen, and the miners were generally doing better.

A fire at Sumatra on the 8th, consumed \$40,000 worth of property; a Presbyterian church was destroyed among other buildings.

A large amount of wire has been purchased in the city for the Placerville and Salt Lake telegraph line.

The difficulties between J. C. Fremont and the Mored Mining Company continue. The latter refused to give possession of their vein, and the men who occupy it insist that they will resist any effort to displace them.

The last overland mail from Salt Lake reached Placerville on the 16th. The carrier brings the painful intelligence of the murder of Joseph Condit, Thos. Conover alias Etheridge, and Thos. Barban, guards of the mail which left Placerville July 31st. They were killed by the Shoshone Indians, about 20 miles from San Gravelly Ford.

The Indians about Humboldt Bay were exceedingly troublesome. A man named Irvin Stevens was killed by them on the 16th ult., and another, named John Vandell, on the 20th.

The Anti-Leopold Convention nominated John Curry for Supreme Judge, L. N. Davoloy for Comptroller, and J. C. McKibbin and Wm. L. Dudley for Congress. The Leopoldites nominated J. G. Baldwin for the Supreme Court, and A. R. McElroy for Comptroller. The Republican State Convention endorsed the nomination of Curry for Judge, but nominated F. T. Tracy, vice Dudley. They also nominated Dr. S. C. Gunn, for Comptroller.

Thos. Doyle is the only passenger known to have been lost by the disaster to the steamer Oregon.

Large numbers of adventurers who went to Fraser river are returning to San Francisco.

The steamer Pacific arrived on the 7th, from Victoria, bringing 350 passengers. The ship E. E. Willett reached here the same day with 147 passengers from the same locality.

A portion of the troops which recently arrived by the Golden Gate dressed in citizens' costume, but several were arrested.

The amount of gold bullion deposited for coinage at the mint during the week ending the 7th, amounted to \$1,869,870 ounces. The gold coinage for the week was \$285,000, all double eagles.

During the last ten days 1,000 Chinamen have landed on our shores.

THE MARKETS.—The receipts of merchandise during the preceding fortnight suddenly became profuse, owing to the advent of quite a fleet of square-rigged vessels, so that the market is abundantly supplied with new and assorted merchandise. The Fraser river coasting trade necessarily caused a falling off in the exportation of goods, and in consequence August presents a striking contrast when compared with the brisk times of July. The signs seem to be changing once again, and it would be by no means surprising if September should prove a busy month for those venturing in new channels.

FROM OREGON.—Oregon dates are to the 12th. The Oregonites are trying to balance their disappointment at the non-admission of their State, with the hope that this very fact makes more certain the payment of their debt.

FROM NICARAGUA.—We learn from Nicaragua that Col. Canby attempted to take possession of Punta Arenas in the name of Costa Rica. He was opposed by the British consul at Greytown, and the British naval officer, who propose annexing the Point to Mosquito. This movement will, it is supposed, lead to further complications of the Central American question. Col. Canby had left for Aspinwall.

A flood had occurred in the San Juan river, causing much damage to property on its banks.

The frigate Saratoga, on the 29th, making three war vessels, including the French and English in port.

Important Decision. At the August Term of the County Court, in the case of Webb & Co., vs. Templeton & Co., the defendants offered in evidence the plaintiffs' letters requesting them to remit the amount of their account, and also a letter stating that a letter from the defendants to plaintiffs purporting to convey \$100, had been received by plaintiffs but with no money therein. The defendants then offered to introduce testimony to prove that the money was mailed in a letter to plaintiffs, and directed to them at Richmond. To the introduction of such testimony, the plaintiffs' counsel objected, and upon argument the court sustained the objection; to which opinion of the court the defendants' counsel excepted. Judgment for plaintiffs.

Sherard Clements and Judge Brockenbrough. WHEELING, Va., Sept. 7, 1858. DEAR SIR:—Your card, and the editorial structures of the Richmond Enquirer, have this moment been placed before me.

I submit to you whether, under all the circumstances attending our conversation, and the publication of my letter to the Enquirer, you believe that I have been engaged in an intrigue against you, or that I have acted a treacherous part towards you?

In other words, whether I may not have honestly inferred, from the whole tenor of our conversation, that you declined in any way to use my name in the coming campaign? although you did not expressly say so?

I ask leave to publish your reply with this, I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours, SHERARD CLEMENTS.

Hon. Judge Brockenbrough. WHEELING, Sept. 8, 1858. DEAR SIR:—Your note of the date of yesterday, which was delivered by yourself in person, at a late hour last night, is now before me, and I avail myself of the earliest moment of leisure to reply to it.

You submit to me whether, under all the circumstances attending our conversation, and the publication of your letter in the Enquirer, I believe that you have been engaged in an intrigue against me, or that you have acted a treacherous part towards me?

It might be sufficient, perhaps, to say in reply, that I never charged you with entering into any intrigue against me, or with acting treacherously towards me. In my card to the Enquirer, I very carefully avoided giving utterance to a single word calculated to wound or injure you, except so far as the republishing any authority on your part to commit me, as you had done, might necessarily have that tendency. In reciting all the circumstances of our late meeting at Gradac, and of our conversation on the subject of the fifteen minutes' duration was by no means confined to that, while your course, in withdrawing my name from the canvass, as by my authority, filled me with astonishment, I was not willing to impute it to any intrigue or treachery on your part. Knowing, as I do, the impulsiveness of your temper, and remembering the explicit disclaimer made by me of a wish to be Governor of Virginia, or to be an impediment to any other gentleman aspiring to the office, I did not hesitate to attribute the course adopted by you to mere jealousy, and not to you an unworthy motive. I supposed that you had concluded to nominate a friend, without reflecting on any injury upon me.

From the whole tenor of our conversation, I do not think you could reasonably infer that I would withhold the use of my name, "in any way, in the coming canvass," unless the mere disclaimer of a desire to be the incumbent of the gubernatorial office, could warrant such a deduction. I certainly never desired to convey such an impression, and had I formed a resolution to decline the nomination, it tend, I would have chosen to communicate the fact to my fellow-citizens, in no equivocal terms, and in my own name.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN W. BROCKENBROUGH. Hon. Sherard Clements, President.

The Penitentiary of Virginia. The Richmond South, in an article relating to the crowded State of the Virginia Penitentiary and the necessity of enlarging it, says:—"Now observe, there are 171 cells, that 29 of these hold one each, and that into the rest (142) 311 convicts have to be crammed. On the 15th of May, however, 35 negroes, who had not been in the Penitentiary for some time, were removed to the State Prison, and the Governor requiring 400 more for the remainder of the year. On the 4th of June, 73 negroes were sent to the North River Canal to work, but without any charge, and on the 10th of July, 30 more were sent to the same place. Two of those who went to Mr. Fremont's made their escape but were recaptured, and of the others, three have got off and have not been taken. (Two of these negroes are now in the jail of Kanawha.) Another set of convicts were kept in the Penitentiary on the suggestion of Col. Morgan, and they consist of fellows who had been engaged in slave abduction, or were in tortious offices, or whose term of service was nearly expired. Were it not for this draft on the institution it would have been necessary to put up temporary sheds in the yard for prisoners, and the number increased. There are now two hundred and sixty-one convicts in the institution, consisting of four white women, three slave women, one free woman of color, thirteen negro men, and two hundred and forty white men, which, added to the 118 sent out to work, as above mentioned, makes 479 penitentiary convicts in all in the State. In the work shops are employed, boot and shoemakers, woodwrights, carpenters, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, several of the last being engaged in making the celebrated Penitentiary axes. The wooden and cotton fabrics are excellent, and we observed that the greatest order prevailed in the different departments, and that there was no idleness, or talking, the silent system being to a great extent carried out."

Amusing Speech. An Eastern paper gives the following as the recent speech of a nominated candidate for Congress in Maine:—"Gentlemen, I have a very bad cold, and my lungs are affected. I have been to New York on business, and when I returned I was indignant at seeing my name posted with others to speak. Yes, I was almost indignant. I am not a public speaker. The nomination was thrust upon me, and I was a good looking set of men. I was pleased when, walking down this road to see your houses. They are a good deal better than the huts in the South."

[Here the speaker broke down, and turned round to Elder Peck in dismay. The Elder gave him a nudge, and though evidently scared, he went on.]—"I have seen a black woman on a plantation in the South, who had a plough when it rained. It was called an uneasy motion, as its coat met him awfully under the arms, broke down again, and was about to retire, when the Elder gave him a wicked look, and he plucked up courage and made one more effort."

"There is Kansas ought to be taken care of. I know you must be tired after listening to my friends, and therefore, I give away."

Minister Stabbed in the Pulpit. An Amsterdam correspondent of the London Christian Times writes that on Sunday morning, August 1st, just after the Rev. Mr. Schwartz, missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, had ascended the pulpit, a boy, sixteen years of age, rushed up the steps and attempted to open the pulpit door. But not being able to do so, reached his hand over its top and struck the minister, who had turned towards him, in the breast with a dagger, inflicting a severe wound. In attempting to ward off the blows which the boy continued to make the preacher received several cuts upon the arm. The consternation of the audience may be imagined when they saw their minister descend covered with blood. The boy was at once seized and dragged away. Mr. Schwartz's hurts were found not to be mortal.

The Lafayette Elopement. Rev. Mr. Allen, whose wife recently eloped with one Sherwood, at Lafayette, Ind., was lately pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Jeffersonville. On being made acquainted with his wife's perfidy, he sent a letter to her, asking her to return to him, and she attempted to open the pulpit door. But not being able to do so, reached his hand over its top and struck the minister, who had turned towards him, in the breast with a dagger, inflicting a severe wound. In attempting to ward off the blows which the boy continued to make the preacher received several cuts upon the arm. The consternation of the audience may be imagined when they saw their minister descend covered with blood. The boy was at once seized and dragged away. Mr. Schwartz's hurts were found not to be mortal.

The People vs. the Politicians. The Governor's election seems yet to have created no excitement among the people. At Court, on Monday, we heard the subject mentioned not at all. In fact we regret very much that we are the apathy through the State, should have the effect of diminishing the somewhat premature zeal which seems to affect politicians and editors. The people will determine in full time who shall be their candidates.—Charlottesville Ad.

Disposal of the Captured Africans. We have announced the fact that the President had concluded a contract with the American Colonization Society for the subsistence and instruction of the Africans, recently captured in the slave navy at Charleston, for the period of one year after their landing on the African coast. We understand that this disposal of the Africans has been made with reference to pure considerations of economy; it having been ascertained on full inquiry that the cost of executing the directions of the law would be less under this arrangement than that could have been effected by private individuals, the character and reputation of the Colonization Society affording, in addition to superior cheapness, a guarantee of a faithful execution of the contract, which would not have existed under an arrangement with private individuals personally unknown to the government.

As various diseases have been lately rife on the property or expediency of returning these captives again to their native coast, and the subject has been treated as if the President possessed under the laws an option whether to send them back to Africa or retain them on this continent, it is proper that we should here quote the law under which his proceedings have been taken, inasmuch as it will be seen, he was allowed no such option as that we have alluded to.

In the case of Africans captured on the passage from continent to continent, the provisions of the laws of Congress are as follows:—"The commander of the capturing vessel is directed to deliver every such negro, mulatto, or person of color, to the marshal of the district into which they are brought, if into a part of the United States; or to transmit to the President of the United States, as soon as may be after such delivery, a descriptive list of such negroes, mulattos, or persons of color, that he may give directions for the disposal of them. That the President of the United States, and he is hereby authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe-keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States of all such negroes, mulattos, or persons of color as may be so delivered and brought within their jurisdiction; and to appoint a proper person or persons, residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattos, or persons of color delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels."

The law, it will be seen, makes it imperative upon the President to transport the captives beyond the limits of the United States; and also makes it imperative upon him to appoint an agent or agents on the coast of Africa for the safe-keeping and support of the captives; thus designating the destination to which he shall send them—half the proceeds of the captured slave going into the treasury of the United States, in liquidation of the cost of these measures.

Dr. Thos. Ranney, of New York, has been appointed the special agent of the government to proceed on the Niagara to the republic of Liberia, in charge of the Africans recently captured and about to be restored to their native land. He has already left the city for Charleston, where he will join the steamer—Union.

A Disputed Will Case. The New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier, in his letter of the 21st ult., writes as follows:—"Quite a romance is connected with the life of a venerable lady who has just died. Mme. Tonnelle departed this life last week, and was buried yesterday. She was a native of this city, but married in early life a Frenchman, who at his death left a large property. There were several children born to them. The family lived for a number of years on what was then a farm in the country, but which is now in the very heart of the city. At the corner of Fourteenth street and 84th avenue stands the old mansion which they inhabited. The old lady herself lived there until about five years ago. This property was subsequently used as a nursery for the children, and at present is known as the Palace Gardens."

At the age of eighty years, Madame Tonnelle left her age and daughters, and building a fine house farther up town, in Falletts street, to live with her young man named Schermerh. He was eventually to be her grandson. Upon her decease it is found that she inherits all of her vast property, to the exclusion of her own children. At her funeral yesterday, though her friends were present, they had no mournful look on their faces. In addition to the pale gray hair, which of themselves are a feature, the old woman owned a great deal of other valuable property. There is no doubt but the question of ownership will be contested, and the entire romance of the case will be developed in the courts.

The family of Tonnelle will know by all the old families of the city, and this gives great piquancy to the whole affair. Two sons are prominently known, and one of the daughters married a gentleman of some distinction and wealth. Like Madame Junel, the friend of Aaron Burr, who still lives here, Madame Tonnelle has been the admiration of the French people and the astonishment and wonder of those of our own country."

The affair at San Juan del Sur. NEW YORK, Sept. 12, P. M.—The following further details may be added. The New Grenadian Congress assembled on the 1st, and elected the liberal candidates for officers.—General Castilla was chosen president. In Port the election passed off more quietly than was anticipated, although riots occurred in which several were killed.

Captain Kelly, of the frigate Saratoga, ordered armed launches ashore at San Juan del Sur, but at the expense of releasing two Americans who had been falsely imprisoned there, but the natives released them before the launches arrived.

The following is an account of the attempted seizure of Punta Arenas by the Costa Ricans: About the middle of August the Costa Rican government sent a force to Greytown, to take possession of South's property there, and to claim the right to Punta Arenas, but the commander of the British ship of war Leopard refused to allow Col. Canby, the Costa Rican representative, to interfere with what was claimed to be the property of the American Co., and Mr. Green, the British consul, contested Canby's right, or that of Costa Rica, to claim the Punta Arenas, insisting that it belonged to the Mosquito territory. The whole affair called forth quite a correspondence, the result of which was that the commander of the Leopard and Mr. Green both sustained their position for the present, and the Costa Ricans had withdrawn their pretensions to the claims advanced.

Faithful and Kind. Mr. Thomas Drew, of Worcester, was patting a favorite bull, a few days ago, when the animal turned upon him with great ferocity. One of its horns, which fortunately struck the bull on the forehead, struck Mr. Drew on the forehead, making a large and unpleasant contusion. Mr. Drew was next thrown prostrate on the floor, and the bull was about to trample his victim to death, when Mr. D.'s faithful companion and ally, a large Newfoundland dog, entered the arena in his master's defence. The dog engaged the bull's attention, and ran out of doors, closely pursued, giving his master an opportunity to beat a retreat.

Moral Heroism.—Incidents of the Epidemic. The Young Men's Christian Association has divided the city, we learn, into twenty-two districts, and appointed a committee for each, with physicians and apothecaries, and established, at a number of points, infirmaries to which the sick, when necessary, are sent. Not only this, measures have been taken to furnish the destitute with such delicacies as their necessities require, with medicines and other provisions. We call this a Christianization of the city, a genuine and a commendable one, that charity which, if we may slightly alter Tonyonyon—

"takes up the harp of Life, and smites on all the chords with might; Smiles on the chord of Self, that trembling, passes in music out of Sight."

In this divine work, woman, as usual, is the chief agent. Woman, however, there is pain to be relieved, the broken hearted to be raised up; where gaunt poverty and raging fever hold terrible carnival; where delirium and the death rattle drive men from the abode of misery, there is found woman. And no where else does the peculiar and insupportable beauty of her true nature shine out so serene and steady and divine a light; no where else does the bravery of her moral heroism appear so resplendent, so enviable.

We know not how many there are who are at this moment engaged in such self-sacrificing and heroic work in New Orleans; but it is certain that the number is by no means insignificant, and it is equally true that they are devoting themselves to it with a courage, a zeal and a faithfulness that would astonish those who know nothing of their labor of love.

It must not be supposed that these women, young and middle aged, many of them delicate and educated, the ornaments to society, only go where and when they are called upon for assistance. Notwithstanding the heat of the weather, they will sit upon the streets, they will persevere in their duty, they will seek out those who would otherwise never receive the blessings of their presence. They push into the abodes of the lowly, the crowded and filthy apartments where the epidemic rages with the greatest power. Nor must it be supposed that they confine themselves to the yellow fever alone. They relieve suffering wherever they find it, and take care of the destitute and sick, whatever the nature of their disease. Very touching, as well as terrible, are some of the scenes which some of these light-robed messengers of mercy have witnessed. In one place on Grand street, they found a German family of eight persons in the second story of a house, seven of whom had the yellow fever, and the eighth, an infant, lay a corpse by the side of its sick mother, who in her delirium, was all unconscious that her little one had been placed on her bed to die. The little corpse was let down outside, but its mother shouldered some coals and the sick bed to her to be buried. In another case, a well educated woman, a native of Philadelphia, whose father, we understand, is living and wealthy, was found almost entirely destitute, and upon whom the progress of the fever had gone too far to be arrested. She soon passed from her sorrows, and unwilling that her father should know anything of her fate, she brought down the particulars of her case as touching as these, but our space forbids it.

Surely these Christian ladies are doing a work that is truly Godlike. One would more and we have done; they will accept nothing for their own, self-sacrificing labors, but every hour they must spend money for medicines, for delicacies, for nurses, etc., and hence they must have a large sum to meet the necessities which they find existing. This hint is not given as a criticism, but as a suggestion that the ladies of the city, who are being able, will not put his hand into his pocket, to aid them in their mission of love and piety.

"Sweet as refreshing dews or summer showers To the long parching thirst of drooping flowers," is the presence of these ministers of mercy in many a dark and sorrowful fever-stricken abode. Let their hands be stayed up, let their purses be filled, and kept full to repletion.—N. O. Leader.

Arctic Expedition. Late intelligence has been received and published in London, from Capt. McClintock, who is in command of an expedition now in quest of Sir John Franklin. The little cutter, the Herald, was sighted on the 25th of August, 1857. The last letter was received, after having been the last winter in the ice. Capt. McClintock on the 18th of August 1857 was stopped at Myville Bay by the ice, and from that time until the 25th of April, 1858 was in the pack drifting southward. He drifted down from 75° N. to 60° N.; the whole amounting to 194 geographical miles. Capt. McC. was with Sir John Ross in his expedition in 1848, and followed very much the same course, the seasons being similar, but could not get into North Water owing to many detentions and accidents. Capt. McC. expects to early get into the West Water, and thoroughly visit the Pond's natives, so as to ascertain the history of Bala's abandoned ship, and such knowledge as they may possess respecting Franklin's ships. The captain further says:—"I hope to look into Port Leopold before visiting Beechey Island, as the former would be the place to which we should have to fall back. If the launch is injured I will take a boat from Beechey Island, and leave her there, should I go down Bala Strait, or at Cape Wankarem should I succeed getting down Pelee Strait."

"Should I get down to the Magnetic Pole I will pass on the east side of King William's Land, communicating with the natives, and then fish for them. If an attempt to complete my work in Fish River by ship, it would be an immense advantage to winter near the southwest angle of King William's Land."

Emulating the Jenny Lind Furor. There is a pretty little cantatrice called Picozzoni, who has been singing the "Tra-la-ti" in London, some time ago setting the Thames on fire, and recently made a trip to the "gem," to give the Irish a touch of her quality. Louis di Lammbruno was sung at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, when the following is related by one of the city papers:—"On her issuing from the stage door and entering her carriage, the cheering of the assembly became most vehement and enthusiastic. The fair Donna smilingly acknowledged the compliment paid her. But she was hardly seated in the vehicle, when the horses were snatched from the pole in a twinkling; about one hundred young gentlemen collected around the carriage, and drew it at a rapid pace to the Gresham Hotel, followed by an immense crowd, cheering heartily all the way."

On the carriage being drawn up to the hotel door, Madame Picozzoni alighted and the dense throng of enthusiastic admirers, and renewed their expression of thanks for this manifestation of popular regard. She retired within the hotel, but there the cheering recommenced with redoubled vigor, by way of conveying the general desire that the much admired Donna should present herself at the window. She at length came forth upon the balcony in front of one of the drawing rooms of the hotel. Lights had to be held at each side of her to assure the crowd of her identity. The huzzing, shouting, waving of hats, &c., became immense.—Again and again the fair cantatrice had to gratify her worshippers by coming forth and bowing. She was led forth by Signor Giuglini, and had to remain for several minutes, while the vast breadth of Sackville street echoed with cheers and rivas.

General News. While wending my way and passing a review a short time since—the various beautiful monuments and emblems of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, my attention was drawn to the door leading to the Crypt. The southeast ambulatory, is a remarkable monument by J. Kendrick, in the memory of Major General Sir Robert Ker, who died in the year 1746. The design is of the figure model to represent a sailor, placing the American flag upon a tomb, with the British and French flags in the background, which seems to crown a bust with laurel.

The inscription, a worthy adjunct to the statue and spiritous work of art, is as follows:—"ERECTED AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE, BY THE MEMORY OF MAJ. GENERAL ROBERT KER, who having undertaken and executed an enterprise against the city of Washington, which was crowned with complete success, was killed shortly afterwards, while directing a successful attack upon a superior force near the city of Baltimore, on the 12th of September, 1795."

It now remains to give an extract from the English work in my possession, viz. the Biographical Illustrations of the Rev. Dr. Wells and St. Paul's Cathedral, page 103. It has the following interesting note, relative to the death of Gen. Ross:—"Following up this advantage, Ross went on to Baltimore in about a fortnight, and made the necessary preparations for carrying the town. September 12 was fixed for the attack, and on that day while reconnoitering the enemy's position, the General was struck out by a rifleman and shot. But Ross seemed to operate as a shell upon the expedition. While he lived, hope, confidence and victory attended the army; when he fell, the fortune of war was entirely reversed."

We give place to the above, as it bears on the once mooted but we believe not disputed question as to who killed Gen. Ross. The historic extract asserts that the General was picked out by a Rifleman and shot. Both Wells and McComas, it is known, belonged to a rifle company. In referring to this subject, we may here state a fact which is not generally known. The funeral services of the above named gallant young man were attended by the Rev. Dr. Wray, Pastor of St. Paul's Church, in this city. We are glad to see that the Rev. Dr. Wray, and officiating, such, in Baltimore, was in the discharge of parochial duties during the war.—Balt. Pat.

Long Concealed Murder Revealed. A dog recently brought a skull to his master, in the woods, near Detroit, Michigan, investigation of the body of a rich capitalist named John Hickey, formerly of Detroit was discovered. He must have been killed nearly a year ago. An Indian named Kennedy is suspected of the murder but he has escaped. The Detroit Free Press says:—"We have here a case which does not occur. A man is murdered, robbed, and the body remains a secret for nearly a year, and finally revealed by a dog, which brings the body of the murdered man to his master, and gnaws it for his supper. The letters brought the name of the murdered man, and a number of other particulars, which were of the terrible deed. The murderer is traced to the territory of the Union to the location of the times escapes a trial, and still remains at liberty. The proofs that can be brought against him are overwhelming, and would result in his conviction if he could be found."

Suicide of an Engineer. Yesterday afternoon, Edward Tucker, formerly engineer upon the New Haven Railroad, came to the house of