THE AFFAIR AT SMYRNA.—*Austria and the United States.*—The London Times regards the action of Captain Stringham, at Smyrna, as likely to lead to trouble between Austria and the United States. After recapitulating the facts of the case, and denouncing the conduct of the Austrian officers, for attempting to kidnap Kossta from Turkish soil, when the authorities had assured them that their demand for him to leave the country would be enforced by the Governor, it says:

"Nevertheless, the coercion applied by the captain of the St. Louis to the captain of the Ussaro, was of the most direct kind, and will probably be regarded by the court of Vienna as an act of hostility, for which they are entitled to demand reparation from President Pierce. In the present state of feeling in the United States towards Eurrope generally, and Austria in particular, it is certain that no such reparation will be given."

The Times adds that there is a want of power and determination on the part of the Turkish government, and says that a "resolute governor would have fired upon a foreign brig, the captain of which had dared to kidnap a person from the land; and he would also have punished two foreign vessels presuming to threaten each other with hostilities in the port of a third power.

It appears the captain of the St. Louis gave the Austrians four hours to make up their minds to surrender Kossta, and in the meanwhile laid his vessel within a cable's length of the Ussaro, the Austrian, and cleared for action. The captains on both sides, it is said, behaved with equal spirit, and were quite ready to fight it out in Smyrna harbor; to which, as may be supposed, the Pasha and the public strongly objected. The consuls, however, once more interposed between these beligerents, and it was agreed that Kossta should be landed from the brig and placed in the custody of the consul of France, until further orders could be received respecting him.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Star of the West at N. York. Two Weeks Later News—More Gold and still more Coming—Destruction of Two Towns by Fire—Marriage of Lola Montez.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The steamer Star of the West, with Sanfrancisco dates of July 16th, arrived this afternoon at 2 o'clock. She brings 400 passengers, $537,000 in gold on freight, and $500,000 in the hands of her passengers. She connected with the Brother Jonathan, which left San Francisco at 3 P. M. on the 16th. The mail steamer John L. Stephens left San Francisco on the morning of the 16th for Panama, with $1,500,000 in gold.

The town of French Carval was destroyed by fire on July 8, involving a loss of $50,000. The town of Ophir had also been destroyed by fire—loss $100,000.

The summer fires were doing much damage in the mountains and vallies. Large quantities of wheat had been consumed.

Accounts from the mining and agricultural districts were generally favorable.—The wheat had suffered some from rust.

Lola Montez had been married to Mr. Sall, recently of the San Francisco Whig.

THE MARKETS—*San Francisco*, July 15. The markets are active. Flour firm. Gallego and Haxall brought at retail $15,50a16 per bbl. Provisions active. Mess Pork $30a31. Hams $19,50a20. Bacon 18c.—Butter 30c. Lard in kegs 16 a18c.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—Information of a very interesting character has been received by Government, which, if correct, and it has every appearance of authenticity, may turn out to be of great importance as bearing on the fate of the missing Arctic expedition under Sir John Franklin.

It is to the effect that intelligence has been conveyed to the Russian Government, at St. Petersburg, that several of what are called glass balls have been found by the natives, at the mouth of the river Obi, which falls into the Arctic basin at the seventieth parallel of latitude. The Russian authorities transmitted this information without delay to our Foreign office; and a request has been despatched that some of the so called "glass balls," more probably bottles, may be, if possible, secured and transmitted to England. The locality where these balls or bottles are said to have been found, is precisely that to which they would probably have drifted, had they been thrown overboard or otherwise detached from Franklin's ships, in case the latter had attained a high northern latitude; for the current of the Arctic Ocean sets along the Siberian, towards the European coast, as is evidenced by the quantity of driftwood, &c., found on the shore. It would, of course, be premature to arrive at the conclusion that these glass balls are relics of Franklin's expedition; but the information, crude though it be, is of too important and curious a nature to be summarily dismissed as unworthy of attention.

THE FISHERY NEGOTIATION.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American says:

There are several points in the fishery negotiations additional to those generally known. Great Britain makes demands which it is exceedingly difficult to concede. She proposes that we shall repeal our fishing bounties, grant American registers to vessels built in the British provinces; admit her to the Atlantic and Pacific coasting trade, and establish reciprocal free trade with Canada. In return, she is willing not only to concede us free fisheries outside, three miles from the shore, but to abrogate entirely the three mile restriction. I am inclined to think that Mr. Marcy will not strike a bargain on these terms. The object of his trip to Berkly Springs was to talk over these points. I am much mistaken if Mr. Crampton has not embraced this opportunity to propose to Mr. Marcy, also, a sweeping project of free trade between Great Britain and the United States.

The rain storm at New York on Saturday did considerable damage in that city and vicinity. At the Crystal Palace much injury was done. The imperfect manner in which the roof is constructed suffered the water to beat in, and, in consequence, many wares were badly damaged. Some statuary was stained with the mixed ironrust and water, and goods of the more delicate order were almost spoiled. At Westchester, Brooklyn, Newark, Paterson and other places great damage was done by the overflowing of embankments, submerging of railroads, &c. At Paterson the banks of the Morris canal gave way and damaged the town to the amount of $10,000.

ANOTHER RAILROAD TRAGEDY.

Collision on the Camden and Amboy Railroad—Five Persons Killed—Others Dying—Twenty or Thirty Injured—Indignation Meeting of the Passengers—Speeches and Resolutions.

The tidings of one catastrophe has scarcely time to die away, before the public mind is harrowed by the details of another.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, a violent collision occurred on the Camden and Amboy Railroad about eight miles beyond South Amboy, between the train which left Philadelphia at 2 o'clock, P. M., and the train which left Amboy at 4, P. M.—The collision took place at a spot called Old Bridge, on a single track, and was caused, as was reported last night, by the conductor of the Amboy train being a few minutes ahead of his time. There were six cars attached to the Philadelphia train, and five cars attached to that from Amboy. If the Philadelphia train had not been going at a very slow pace—only about five or six miles an hour—the loss of life must have been fearful. As it was, the locomotives met each other with tremendous force.—The engineers had just time to jump off.—The locomotives were smashed, and the foremost cars were driven back upon those in the rear. So violent was the shock, that the first car upon each train was driven into the second car and completely dovetailed. The collision occurred at a spot where there is a severe curve. The track near Old Bridge runs through a wood, and the Philadelphia train had just come out of the wood. The conductors could not see the opposing trains until they were within three hundred yards of each other, although they distinctly heard each other's whistle. Immediately upon the collision, one of the engineers, alarmed for the consequences, made his escape into the woods.

Of the passengers on board the train from Philadelphia, several were injured, but none were killed. Five of the passengers on the Amboy train were killed on the spot. Two of these were men—one a German, just arrived from California, and on his way home; there were also two women and one child killed.

The number of the wounded is variously stated from passengers who were on board at the time of the catastrophe, we learn that not less than 20 were hurt—and more than half that number were seriously injured. One gentleman, named Ralyea, from Broome County, New York, received a concussion of the brain and cannot survive. A child was described as being in a dying condition when our informant left.—Miss Mary McCormick, from Harrisburg, Pa., had her right leg and foot bruised; Miss Burkley, from the same place, was also injured in the leg, but was removed by her friends. Five of the injured were brought to New York by the John Potter steamboat. These persons were:

Rev. John Purviance, of Natchez, Miss., slightly.

Mrs. Purviance, severely, but hopes entertained of her recovery.

Child of the above, leg broken, and otherwise injured.

A German woman, about 35 years of age, dressed in black, who left Philadelphia, dangerously injured about head and breast, will probably die. Taken to the Parker House

Mr. Muscamp, the conductor of the Amboy train, was badly hurt. Mr. Graham, the conductor of the Philadelphia train escaped without injuries, Both of these persons were put under arrest by the Sheriff of Monmouth Co., N. J.

The scene after the collision was most frightful. The cries of the wounded were drowned by the wailings of their friends. People were rushing about in a frantic manner, searching for relatives, while the friends of the dead rent the air with their shrieks.

Among the killed were a nurse and child belonging to the family of Mr. Dunstin, of New York. The bodies were removed to Philadelphia. The other bodies, as far as we could ascertain, remain at Old Bridge.

A meeting of the passengers was immediately organized—a Chairman and Secretary appointed, and strong speeches made denouncing the carelessness of the Managers of the Road.—*American of Wednesday.*

GUANO.—We stated in our review of the market on Saturday that the sales of Peruvian Guano were "making as fast as it could be delivered from the vessel." This is true, but as some disappointment has been experienced from the non-fulfilment of orders sent from the country, we are requsted to make the following explanation: Heretofore the demand has been pretty much confined to the months of September and October, and the agent of the Peruvian Government directed the vessels chartered to bring guano to this port to reach here in those months. The apprehension has lately become prevalent among the farmers that the article would be as scarce this season as the last, and they therefore sent their orders to their friends in this city to make early purchases. As yet the agent has received but a comparatively small quantity. A vessel arrived last week with 670 tons, but the demand was so great that not one applicant in twenty could be supplied, and the agent adopted the expedient suggested by the Maryland State Agricultural Society, of selling small quantities to farmers only when applied for *in person*. Second-hand dealers, or persons having orders from farmers could procure none. Hence the disappointment to those who sent. We are informed that the Peruvian Government have chartered already about 300 vessels to load at Chincha Islands for Hampton Roads, to reach there at various periods during the next twelve months. Each vessel will bring, on an average, five hundred tons, so that the gross amount to be received will be at least 150,000 tons, which may be increased if circumstances require it. We further learn that some thirty or forty of these vessels will arrive here during the months of August, September and October. In the meantime, in order to show the extent of the demand, we learn that on Friday morning last not less than three hundred persons applied at the agent's office for various quantities, say from two to sixty or seventy tons. The present difficulty arises altogether from the demand springing up so much earlier than was anticipated; but as this demand was in advance of the time at which the Guano is to be applied, there is little doubt that the market will be in full supply in season to meet the actual wants of agriculturists.

☞ Since the foregoing was written several vessels have arrived, and there is every reason to suppose the demand will be speedily supplied.—*American.*

EXECUTION OF CONNOR—BREAKING OF THE ROPE—HORRIBLE SCENE.—In pursuance of the death warrant transmitted to High Sheriff Hays by Governor Lowe, the unfortunate, but guilty young man, Thomas Connor, convicted of the murder of Captain Hutchinson, suffered the extreme penalty of the law, by hanging, on the 5th inst. A vast concourse of spectators were present to feast their morbid appetite by seeing a human being suffer, and it is supposed that outside the jail walls upwards of thirty thousand persons had posted themselves, while within the enclosure there were perhaps at least one thousand admitted on tickets issued by the Sheriff, Jailor, and the Visiters.

The unfortunate young man whose sad fate had thus brought this vast assemblage together, rested well last night, having retired about 11 o'clock, and slept soundly throughout the night; waking at an early hour this morning, he partook of a hearty breakfast, and seemed quite cheerful and willing to meet his end. His spiritual adviser, Rev. Mr. Foley, assisted by Father Hickey, were with him at an early hour, and were assiduous in pouring religious consolation into his ear up to the hour of leaving the cell for the gallows. The mother of the convict visited him last evening and took her final leave of the erring son in this world. The scene is described as one that would have melted the stoutest heart. Early this morning his sisters visited him, and after remaining some time, took a solemn and affectionate farewell.—During these trying scenes, Connor is said to have manifested much feeling, and a great degree of firmness.

About 11 o'clock, Sheriff Hays, accompanied by his deputies, entered the cell of the condemned and commenced preparing him for the gallows; during the process of shrouding him, pinioning his arms, &c., he had nothing to say, but seemed willing and ready to meet his fate; he repeated, after his spiritual advisers the solemn and impressive ritual of the Roman Catholic Church, and at intervals called on Jesus to receive his soul after it had left its erring tenement on earth. The solemn procession left the prisoner's cell about half past eleven o'clock and moved with measured tread through a double file of citizens to the foot of the gallows, Connor, the entire distance, being evidently in prayer, and walking with a firm and unshaken step.—On the platform the rope was adjusted by Sheriff Hays, assisted by Deputy Sheriff Denson, and Warden Myers and Deputy Burk; the last religious rites were then administered by the reverend gentlemen present, and all took leave of the condemned and left the platform.

We now come to that portion of our narrative which we would omit, did we consult only our own feelings on the occasion, and the scene which we were this day compelled to witness, in catering for the public press, we sincerely hope may never be witnessed by mortal man again. When the drop fell, the rope broke close to the neck of the unfortunate culprit, and he fell to the ground, a distance of some twenty feet; he was but little stunned, and almost in a moment recovered. The first words he uttered were: "Gentlemen, this ought to satisfy you all that I am not guilty of murder in the first degree." The Rev. Mr. Foley and Father Hickey were quickly by his side, the former gentleman bathing his face and head with cool water and pouring forth words of consolation to the unfortunate youth, who, without any intermission, continued to call out—"Jesus, receive my soul," Blessed Mary, mother of Jesus, intercede in my behalf." During the half hour which intervened before the gallows could be again prepared, Connor continued to utter short sentences of prayer, and seemed impatient at the delay. As the Rev. Mr. Foley would bathe his temples, he would exclaim—"O let me go up there again, for I had a glimpse of my Jesus"—"May the Lord Jesus be with my poor mother; I know I have broken her heart, and she will soon die." On being told by Mr. Foley that he might meet his mother in heaven, he exclaimed—"God grant I may." Again he would break out with—"O God, I have been a bad boy, but I have suffered, and hope I am forgiven—I hope no boy will follow my bad example"—and then, "Oh, I have seen my Jesus; pray Mr. Foley let me see that sweet face again." His exclamations were quite rational, and he seemed to suffer but little in consequence of the fall.

At a quarter past twelve o'clock, every thing being prepared, he was again conducted to the scaffold, which he ascended with a firm step, and after again praying, the drop was again let fall, and all that was mortal of Thomas Connor, was launched into eternity. He died almost without a struggle. After hanging about twenty minutes, the body was taken down, and life being pronounced extinct, it was put in a handsome mahogany coffin and handed over to his afflicted relatives.

It is proper to say that after the rope broke, Sheriff Hays immediately despatched Madison Jeffers, Esq., in quest of Gov. Lowe, who it was rumored was in the city, with a statement of the facts, together with Connor's exclamation concerning his not being guilty of murder in the first degree, but Mr. J. was compelled to return without meeting with the Governor; many of those present regretted this, as it was tho't that had his Excellency been found, a commutation of punishment might have taken place.

Where the fault of the horrible scene witnessed to-day at the Baltimore jail lies, we are at present unable to say; there seemed, however, to be but one opinion among those assebled, even before the condemned was brought out, and that the rope was too frail. Connor, although only about eighteen years of age, was of a very powerful frame, weighing nearly one hundred and ninety pounds, and those having the matter in charge should have foreseen this and made preparations accordingly.

Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, was at Florence on the 15th July. A correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, writing from that city says:

"Among recent American visitors, may be mentioned Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, who left this morning for Bolonga, *en route* for Paris and New York, after a sojourn of a fortnight. His health, I am happy to say, is somewhat improved, though he is still far from well. His high sense of duty, however, compels him to return prematurely to his official duties, and he will take the Liverpool steamer of the 10th of August, for New York.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 13, 1853.

☞ WM. THOMSON S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "GAZETTE"

☞ V. B. PALMER is our only authorized Agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the "EASTON GAZETTE," in the cities of New York, and Philadelphia.

ATTENTION, WHIGS OF TALBOT.

THE WHIGS of Talbot County are respectfully requested and notified to assemble in County Meeting at the Court House, on *TUESDAY, the 16th of August*, at 2 o'clock P. M. to select three delegates to represent the county in the approaching Whig Convention which assembles at Cambridge, on *Wednesday, the 24th of August*, to nominate a Whig Congressional Candidate for the district now composed of Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester, Caroline, Talbot and Queen Anne Counties. Punctual attendance is desirable.

SAM: HAMBLETON, *Chairman*
Whig Central Committee
july 30 for Talbot County.

DEATH OF COLONEL BLISS.—The Savannah papers contain a despatch from New Orleans, announcing that Colonel Bliss, who served so gallantly in the Mexican War, and who was also known as the son-in-law of the late President Taylor, died of yellow fever, on the 5th inst., at Pascagoual.

THE DAILY AMERICAN TIMES.—This is the title of a new daily paper, the first number of which made its appearance this week, to be published by Messrs. C. G. Baylor & Co., Baltimore, under the editorial charge of F. H. Davidge, Esq. It presents a clear and neat typographical aspect, and its columns are filled with well prepared original and selected matter.

ADULTERATION OF DRUGS.—The May number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal is before us, containing among other valuable articles, one by an eminent Physician of Philadelphia, on the adulteration of Medicines and Drugs. The writer compliments very highly our Townsman Dr. C. C. Cox, for his efforts before the American Medical Convention, upon this subject, and thus alludes to an important measure submitted by the Doctor to that body in 1848:—

The resolution of Dr. Cox, of Maryland, found on page 31 of the printed proceedings of 1848, while it furnishes evidence of the superior sagacity of that distinguished gentleman points to the remedy demanded at this time in view of the frauds practiced in our country. The law affecting the imports does not reach the adulterations practiced at home. Indeed, the closure of the channel of foreign fraud had the effect of opening new avenues of mischief in the domestic trade, and the medicines brought from abroad were subjected to every species of dilution and admixture in the wholesale drug establishments of the large cities. Some action, looking to the increase of this evil at home, is imperatively demanded of the Association at its approaching meeting in New York. This subject has been already broached by one of the able committees of the Society two years ago, and we shall do no more than suggest the mischief, leaving the *remedy* to the *doctors* of the nation.

WE copy the following from the New York *True National Democrat*, which speaks in very flattering terms of Mr. Robert D. Hopkins, while District Attorney for Placer county, California; and formerly of this county:

INDUSTRY MEETS ITS REWARD.—R. D. Hopkins, Esq., one of the Commissioners to the World's Fair, from California, is stopping at the Howard House. No young man who has visited that distant region, has come back laden with more honors than him. Poor, and almost penniless, he left his home four years ago. Upon his arrival in California, he entered with zeal upon the practice of his profession, and soon acquired the reputation of being one of the ablest members of the bar in that new State, and this was no little honor, where so many of our ablest lawyers have gone. During the last two years he has been District Attorney for Placer county, which office he resigned in June last for the purpose of accepting the office tendered him by Governor Bigler. We notice honorable mention of his name in the California papers. The Placer Herald gives the record of the number of cases which he tried, amounting to about three hundred, in nearly all of which he was successful. The Placer Times also speaks of him in the highest terms, and expresses a deep regret that California is about to lose so able a son.

After discharging the object of his mission to this city, he intends to locate in Mobile for the practice of his profession, where an honorable and distinguished career doubtless awaits him.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, Aug 8, 1853.

Thomas Franklin, Esq., for many years the faithful and efficient Cashier of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, located in this city, has resigned. The Board of Directors appointed R. I. Coroman, the present Teller, to fill the vacancy. M. C. Karney, Esq., at present Clerk was elected Teller; William Alexander, Esq., at present the Runner, was elected Clerk, and George H. Camden, Esq., was appointed Runner.

INFANTICIDE.—Coroner Reese held an inquest on Tuesday night last over the dead body of an infant child of Mary Vickers, living within a few miles of Centreville.—The jury rendered a verdict that the child came to a violent death by the hands of said "Mary Vickers or some unknown person." Justice Sutton on Thursday last committed her to jail to await a trial.—*Centreville Sentinel.*

THE following is the State ticket of the democratic party, nominated by the Convention on Thursday last:

For Governor—Thos. Watkins Ligon, of Howard county.

For Comptroller — William Pinkney Whyte, of Baltimore city.

For Lottery Commissioner—Lemuel Roberts, of Queen Anne's county.

WHIG NOMINATIONS FOR DORCHESTER CO.—According to previous notice, the several delegates which were appointed from each election District, in that county met in Convention at Church Creek, on Monday last, and nominated the following ticket for that county, viz:

For Register of Wills—Thomas H. Hicks.

For Sheriff—James Cooper.

For House of Delegates—Jas. Wallace, K. M. Jacobs, Jas. R. Donoho.

For County Commissioners—A. T. Wheatley, James Higgins, Levin P. Cook, Hugh McGuire, James Smith, S. C., Martin L. Wall and Jno. T. Stewart of L.

Surveyor—Geo. Winthrop.

No nominations made for Magistrates and Constables. Col. Jno. H. Hodson, Chas. F. Goldsborough, H. C. Hicks and Levin L. Keen, were appointed delegates to the State Convention.

Thus it will be seen that the whigs have made out their ticket.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.—Although the returns from the different States that voted last week, have not yet been received in a full and reliable form, we yet know sufficient to show that an affirmative response has been returned to the oft repeated query of the Democratic Press "Have we a Whig Party among us?" The following summary which we present, we think, will be found to be correct:

In Kentucky Messrs. Boyd, Chrisman Breckinridge, Elliott and Stanton, Democrats, and Messrs. Grey, Ewing, Hill, Preston and Cox, Whigs, have been chosen, being five of each party. This is as the Delegation stood in the last Congress. Two of the strongest Whig Districts in the State unexpectedly elected Democrats owing to local dissensions amongst the Whigs, but notwithstanding this defection, the vote of the State generally shows a gratifying increase of Whig strength as compared with the Congressional election two years ago. In both branches of the Legislature the Whig majorities are largely increased.

In Missouri, Messrs. J. J. Lindley and Samuel Caruthers, Whigs, have been elected to Congress from districts which gave Gen. Pierce very large majorities. The Democracy in this State are completely disorganized.

From Tennessee the latest advices indicate that Andrew Johnson, Democrat, has been elected Governor by a meagre majority over Gustavus A. Henry, Whig. This result was not unexpected, as Mr. Johnson was personally very popular, and ran far ahead of his party strength in East Tennessee, the strongest Whig section of the State. The substantial fruits of victory are, however, with the Whigs, who have doubtless elected six of the ten Congressmen, and obtained a majority in the Legislature, which secures to them a United States Senator in place of Hon. John Bell, whose term expired last March. In the last Congress the Democrats had seven of the eleven members.

Arkansas, as a matter of course, returns two Democratic members, Messrs. Greenwood and Warren.

If the latest accounts from Alabama are correct, Messrs. Lockwood, Abercrombie and Hale, Whigs, have been elected to Congress, leaving the Democrats the other four members. This is a Whig gain of one.—John A. Winston, Democrat, is doubtless elected Governor, the opposition vote being divided.

The returns from North Carolina are not sufficiently full to enable us to state the result. Three Whigs and two Democrats are known to be elected. In Mr. Outlaw's district the vote is close, and we fear Mr. Shaw, Democrat, is elected. From the other two districts, which both gave majorities for Gen. Scott, we have no returns.

Concerning the election in Texas, we are as yet without any information.—*Amer.*

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM.—One of the most destructive hail storms with which this city has been visited for some time, prevailed with considerable fury yesterday afternoon from 6 o'clock to half an hour thereafter. An hour previous dark and heavy clouds were observed to gather in the south-western horizon, and shortly after heavy torrents of rain were observed falling in the adjacent parts of Anne-Arundel county. Gradually they came near, and at the above time the whole city seemed as if it would be inundated, and much property injured by the pelting of hail, rain, &c., which fell in considerable quantities.—The latter was very large, many drops being picked up in the street about the size of small marbles.

The thermometer a few minutes to six o'clock stood at 85 degress, exposed however from a window looking south it fell to 62 degrees in four minutes. The storm seems to have spent most of its fury in the vicinity of the docks, a number, of large warehouses receiving considerable damage.—The new five-story warehouse on Spear's wharf, near the old steamboat office, owned by Jno. Spear, Nicholas & Bro., and occupied by Hollins & League as a storehouse, had the roof, consisting of heavy rafters covered with tin, violently torn off, the wood and a number of bricks falling on the dock way, whilst the vast sheet of tin hung from the roof of the adjoining house. The goods on storage were not injured.—The adjoining warhouse, occupied by McPherson & Larus, was visited slightly.—They had 5,000 bushels of grain in the house, some of which was wet and injured.

The roof of the large four story warehouse on Commerce street, near the steamboat wharf, and owned and occupied for storage by David Stuart & Son, was blown off, tin, rafters and stretchers. The back part was snapped off as if it had been a pipe stem, some of the timbers measuring five inches square. The whole pile fell in commerce street, completely blocking it up.—The firm had a large quantity of salt in bags, a few of which only were wet by the rain. The tornado also visited Hay's new warehouse, now in course of completion, on the corner of Commerce street and Exchange Place, blowing off a few timber and bricks, changed its course. Some of these fell on the warehouse of Levering & Co., and broke a number of windows.—*Sun of the 8th.*

THE EPIDEMIC AT NEW ORLEANS.—The Howard Benevolent Association of New Orleans having exhausted all their funds, have, in view of the continued spread of the pestilence there, addressed an appeal to the Louisianians and other benevolent individuals at the North. An Episcopal Clergyman of New Orleans, in a letter to Rev. Dr. Hawkes of New York, says:

"I have this day visited forty-four persons sick with the fever, and by to-morrow I do not expect to find ten of them alive. I am going from house to house, from one scene of the most appalling wretchedness, only to see another, worse, if that be possible, than the last. My dear friend, for God's sake, help us. Get what you can and remit it to me for the "Howard Association," (you know all about it, for you are a member,) and the poor will bless you. This morning I went into a lonely little hut, and there I found the father dead, the mother hugging her babe only four days old, to her heart, striving to nurse it, while the black vomit was actually streaming from her mouth. Such are the objects for which I plead.

"The mother is since dead, the babe Is alive. I took it and got a black woman to be its mother: not one cent had these people: My friend, I could give you a great many similar cases of suffering, but forbear. You will, I know, help us to keep these poor dying creatures."

In response to this appeal, several of the leading merchants of New York immeditely subscribed the sum of $1,465 of which $1,000 was remitted to the Howard Association on Friday, and a similar amount, it was expected, would be forwarded yesterday. The subscriptions in New York, during the present week, it is said, will probably reach $5,000. The citizens of New Orleans and of Louisiana, now at the North, held a meeting at the Astor House, in New York, yesterday, to take into consideration the distressed condition of their fellow citizens.

The yellow fever deaths in New Orleans on the 31st ult. were 119; on the 1st inst., 106; on the 2nd, 115, and on the 4th, 123. Among the victims is Dr. Nye, a native of New York.

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN OREGON.—The Newark, N. J., Advertiser, publishes a letter from a correspondent at Port Oxford, Oregon, giving accounts of new discoveries of gold in that territory. The writer says:

I am now washing out gold at the rate of ten dollars an hour. Two others by the side of me, with the assistance of a squaw, (for an Indian man is not worth his food,) are making fifty dollars a day. We will have thousands of inhabitants here in a few months, as gold is everywhere in this vicinity. All the soldiers in the garrison are at work, making from 20 dollars a day and upwards, but none less than sixteen dollars. No person would work for the gold until my partner tried, and after two or three hours' work he was offered 35 dollars for what was in his machine, which he took.—The next day he worked about four hours, and again sold his sand for 40 dollars. On investigation it was found that he had sold 60 dollars worth of gold for 35 dollars, and 80 dollars worth for 40 dollars. We have taken out 80 dollars worth in two hours and forty minutes, then let escape 10 dollars worth. This was the first mining done here, and now it is ascertained that it will yield a rich reward, everywhere along the beach.

THE RECENT DUEL IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston papers maintain a profound silence in regard to the causes that led to the duel which took place near that city, last week. The Washington Star, however, supplies the following particulars:—

"We learn from a source in which we place confidence, that the very recent duel between Messrs. Dunovant and Davidson Legare, occurring in the vicinity of Charleston, grew out of some difficulty about a lady to whom the former is said to be engaged. Legare challenged, and Dunovant accepted the challenge, choosing pistols, distance three paces; the first fire to be determined by tossing up. Dunovant won it, and, of course, shot his antagonist through the heart, his pistol being within five or six feet of L.'s breast. It was a cold-blooded murder; the murdered man, however, deserving as little sympathy as his executioner, for assenting to the terms which placed him, practically disarmed, in such a position. The only regret connected with the affair is, that Dunovant will go scot-free of punishment for such a murder under the pretence of fighting a duel."

THE POTATOE ROT.—The N. Y. Tribune of yesterday says—

"This scourge of the famine has come upon us during the late tremendous rains, which have nearly drowned some crops, to a degree that is most distressing to contemplate. Growers of the crop in Westchester county are in despair. Some pices certainly will not be worth digging, and the present state of the weather is very much against the prospect of recovery of any fields which already show symptoms of disase, and those which do not will be likely to show it soon. The ground was very wet, and the weather very warm before Saturday, the 6th, and then we had the greatest outpouring of rain within the recollection of the oldest potatoe grower in this region."

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Last night, at a quarter before nine o'clock, this latitude was visited by a heavy thunder-storm, attended by frequent vivid and startling flashes of lightning. Two distinct shocks were experienced, about which time a vessel, the barque May Queen, Capt. Kirwin, lying at the foot of Spear's wharf, was struck, the fluid descending her mainmast, which was shattered, and part of the sails and rigging burned. The occurrence caused an alarm of fire, which drew out a number of companies. The Friendship proceeded to the wharf and threw a few boxes which terminated the damage by fire. Two men were aboard at the time, one of whom, whilst lying in his berth, was much affected, but escaped injury.—*Sun of the 6th.*

THE CLIPPER SHIP SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS.—The clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas is chartered at London for Melbourne, Australia, at £7 per ton, to the wharf; and it has been agreed that if she does not make the passage quicker than any steamer on the berth at London or Liverpool, £2 10s. per ton shall be deducted.

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