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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2.

FREE LOVE AND SPIRITUALISM.

It is a remarkable fact that all the insane and wicked people at the North who preach and practice the monstrous doctrines of "passional attraction" and "Free Love" are Spiritualists. Other cranks and sects are uniformly maintain the sanctity of the marriage tie, its insane purity, and its indissoluble bonds under ordinary circumstances. It has been reserved for professed believers in spiritual communications to establish a new and most revolting system of ethics, based upon the vilest sensuality—a system that, if carried out, would annihilate female chastity and substitute filthy and degrading lust for the sacred love and singleness of conjugal affection. The tendency evinced by hundreds of men and women at the North to embrace this horrible and debasing faith is one of the most deplorable social evils of the day.

We have hitherto felt rather disposed to be indulgent to the pretensions of Spiritualism. As long as it taught sound morals, the necessity of virtuous endeavor and trust in God, the certainty of a future life, and the infinite goodness and mercy of Deity, its certainty presented substantial grounds for candid investigation. We have seen that most of the intelligent persons in the United States—numbering doubtless many thousands, sane and logical as well as simple and credulous minds—have, after due examination, firmly subscribed to the belief that disembodied spirits possess the power of communicating with particular persons who, by some mysterious law of organization, are placed in affinity with them. So far, Spiritualism appeared neither profane nor unwise. There could be no impiety in endeavoring in a reverential spirit, to unlock the secret of nature, for this is what man has been attempting ever since the dawn of science and received by many in his mind. There could be no impiety in trying to solve the unspeakably important problem of man's immortality and future life, which, though promised us by sacred writ, and hoped for yearningly by all who, at the still hour, pause a moment to reflect, has been, and is, a perfectly visible void, which, generated by the doubts and infidelities, and Spiritualism undertook the task. Thus thinking, we have not deemed it fair or just to condemn its line and cry raised by orthodoxy against all who countenance or credit the new faith. In this, as in most things, we are led to think that the clamor against Spiritualism is but the cant of hypocrisy, and that ridicule and denunciation of facts attested by thousands, are manufactured and strain bigotry and invincible prejudice.

But Spiritualism is to overthrow an institution sanctioned by God—the holiest, happiest and purest of human contrivances—it is to impair the marriage bond, weaken the endless trust and confidence which should be inseparable that relation—if, under the seductive name of "passional attraction," it is to disseminate filthy and prurient doctrines, encourage women to lay aside their modesty, and, in open profanity, to forget their husband and offspring, at the beckoning of licentious and lawless men—if, in a word, it is to tear away with the false and perverted hand, the veil, so good, for it was made by God, and placed by Christ, to shield the sanctuary of man's happiness, since it saves the sum of human misery—if, in short, it is to be the agent of Satan, with Satan's sophistry and Satan's cunning, to sow the seeds of human misery, and to reap the harvest of hell, then, in the name of God, we call upon the sane people of the country to rise in their visible strength, and, by the exercise of the power of public opinion, to put down the fiendish effort of Atheism. Personal attacks upon the reverend gentlemen referred to, and their preachings, if Spiritualists, are unjust and cowardly. Well-meaning and misguided men, whose sympathies are carried away by them, will distinguish between good and evil, and will apply the reasoning and test of Christ, which, whether satisfactory to the Spiritualists, is, to us, the only test of truth. We see it, and we understand it, in the open and blatant infidelity of Free Love, and in the numerous cases of self-styled Spiritualists, who, in spite of all, are not Atheists.

Those who believe in Spiritualism, We believe, in the majority, are honest. But we think the time has arrived when the public should be warned against the unhallowed intrigues of those who, under the guise of communications which can be obtained only in the secret chambers, underground vaults, and dark places, are, in reality, the agents of the Evil One, and, in the numerous cases, self-styled Spiritualists, who are not Atheists.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

HOPE OF THE CABLE.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

CASS AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

NO FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

NEW YORK, October 1.—Cyrus W. Field has received a communication from Halifax in which he is informed that Engineer Brett is of the opinion that the difficulty in the cable can be reached and removed.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The balance in the United States Treasury on Monday last was $10,860,000. The receipts of the week, $925,000. Reduction on the previous week, $124,000. Drafts paid, $2,221,000. Drafts issued, $2,165,000.

NEW YORK REGATTA.

NEW YORK, October 1.—In the regatta which took place yesterday, the yacht Rebecca came in first of the 1st class boats; the yacht Mannering, of the 2d class, second; and the yacht Fanny, of the 3d class, third.

SECRETARY CASS ON CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, October 1.—The New York *Herald* publishes the dispatches of Secretary Cass to Gen. Lamar, our Minister to Nicaragua, in which he goes against the interference of foreign countries with Central America, and particularly against Mons. Belly's project.

Secretary Cass says that a sufficient naval force will be stationed both at San Juan del Norte and San Juan del Sur, as also at Rivejo, to afford protection to the persons and property of American citizens.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—The French Red Republicans and Socialists of all nations in the city of New York had a grand banquet at the Steuben House, in the Bowery, on Thursday evening, to celebrate the sixty-sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the French Republic, September 22, 1792. About three hundred persons were present, including a few ladies. The room was decorated with the red flag of the republic, pictures of Orsini and Pierri, and fitting inscriptions.

The New York *Times* says an excitement was caused on Thursday afternoon by the discovery of a corpse, in a decomposed state, which had been boxed up and placed in the hold of the bark C. C. Fowler, bound for New Orleans. The body was inclosed in two coffins—one mahogany, the other zinc—and these were placed inside an ordinary pine packing box. The mystery of the affair was solved yesterday by the appearance at the Coroner's office of a Scotchman named Winter, who stated that deceased was his wife, whom he had transported in that way from Glasgow, Scotland, where she had died, and that the only reason he had for shipping the body in the clandestine manner which had excited suspicion was to save expense, as he proposed to take the remains to his home in Alabama. The Coroner was satisfied with the story, and delivered the corpse to Mr. Winter, who immediately reshipped it for Mobile.

Capt. de Rivere, the gallant Zouave, has been discharged from the charge of assault. The New York *Express* intimates that the Captain has not been charged to pay the bills of the ladies of the Bloomfield family, instead of drawing from them the means of his support. The ladies are said to be pinting down South for the loss of their military friend, and Miss Emily, who, after all, has no fortune, is quite inconsolable.

MAILS FOR MEXICO.—We are requested, says the Washington *Union*, to state that the Post-Office Department has issued instructions to send all correspondence for the west coast of Mexico, by way of the Interior of that republic by the New York and California route, via Panama and Acapulco. To insure transmission by this route, letters and newspapers should be distinctly marked "Via Panama and Acapulco." Postage on letters, twenty cents for each half ounce; on newspapers, two cents each. In the interior of the Mexican States of Mexico, and in the absence of steam communication between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, this route offers the safest and most expeditious conveyance for postal matter for all points in the western and southwestern parts of Mexico.

MORPHY AND HARRWITZ.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* gives the following account of the first contest between these two distinguished players:

Paul Morphy in his first encounter at chess with the Prussian Herr Harrwitz was signally overthrown at Cafe Regence, after three hours of doubtful battle. Herr Harrwitz, and Prince Solms play the "King's gambit," which the Yankee accepted. Morphy sacrificed a knight for a terrible attack, which with an inferior antagonist must have succeeded.—Harrwitz made a firm defence, and remained after the shock with superior and four pawns to Queen and one. By admirable manoeuvring the Prussian succeeded in enforcing an exchange of Queens, which decided Morphy to resign.

The Grand Lodge of the United States I. O. O. F., which had been some time in session at Baltimore, adjourned *sine die* on the evening of the 21th September. The last day's proceedings were mostly of a private nature.

THE CABLE.—MR. DE SAUTY'S RESPONSE.—Trinity Rectory, September 24.—*To Cyrus W. Field, Esq., N. Y.*—We have received nothing intelligible from Valentia since the 1st of September, except feeling a few signals yesterday. We cannot send any thing to Valentia. There has been very little variation in the electrical indications.

DE SAUTY.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Mr. De Sauty telegraphs the honorary directors that he will hereafter send daily reports in relation to the cable.

The cable is not working to-day, but the Trinity Rectory has been occasionally receiving some weak impulses of current, but they are unintelligible.

The day before yesterday we commenced receiving a current from Valentia, and hoped we should be at work soon. Mr. Mackey has been informed of the current had failed, hence the discrepancy in the messages.

MULATTOES AT THE NORTH.—Parson Brownlow asserted, in one of his speeches at Philadelphia, that there were more mulattoes at the North than at the South," and hence that amalgamate was much more prevalent here than south of Mason and Dixon's line. The organ of the Abolitionists in this city says that "a crooked assertion unsupported by any figures, and will not be credited by any person well informed on the subject. Now, we do not pretend to give it figures, and to show that the *Tribune* is not well informed, or else knowingly perverts facts. From the United States census we derive the following figures:—Take "slave" and free States alternately—In Alabama there are 7 mulattoes and 1 black; in Connecticut 30 to 106 blacks; in Arkansas 16; in Illinois 55; in Georgia 5; in Indiana 59; in Kentucky 17; in Maine 51; in Maryland 120; in Massachusetts 24; in Louisiana 14; in Michigan 76; in Mississippi 7; in New Hampshire 84; in North Carolina 12; in Ohio 129; in South Carolina 1; in Pennsylvania 40; in Tennessee 10; in Wisconsin 87; in New York 16; in Virginia 17, &c. The "slave" and free States throughout the Union show the proportion named above of mulattoes to every 100 blacks, and in all the "slave" States adopting the District of Columbia the proportion of mulattoes to blacks is 50 per cent. less than in Massachusetts. This shows conclusively that amalgamation is much more common in the North than in the South, and it is very reasonable that it should be so, for the tendency of a abolition is to equalize the races socially as well as politically, while that of "slavery" is to separate them, and place impassable barriers between them, or as nearly impassable as is possible. It would be doing common justice to its readers for the *Tribune* to let them see the above facts, but it never expects it will."

[*New York Daily News.*

MESSRS. WINANS'S NEW STEAMSHIP.—We have had the pleasure of seeing this novel and singularly constructed vessel, invented by Messrs. Winans. It differs entirely from any ship ever before built in the world. The lengthless, we believe, about one hundred and seventy feet, resembling two cones, or sugar loaves, united, tapering to points, sharp almost as needles. The diameter at the thick part is proportionate to the conic incline. A large propelling wheel, with diagon'al paddles, runs in the centre at right angles, and is driven by powerful engines. We are not at liberty to give any detailed description at present of this most singular invention and rare specimen of marine architecture. It is now nearly, or quite, ready to be launched from Mr. Winans's wharf, near the Ferry Bar, where visitors can see it. The inventor's hope is that this steamer, when sailing, will make greater speed than has ever yet been attained by any vessel. Instead of riding, it will penetrate the largest waves, and pass through them, accomplishing a voyage across the Atlantic in, perhaps, six days, or less. Mr. Winans merits great praise for his energy and enterprise in undertaking the promised triumph in steam navigation. *Baltimore Patriot.*

SLEEPY INFLUENCE.—It is the bubbling spring that drops gently—the little rivulet which runs along day and night by the farm house—that is useful, rather than the swollen flood or startling cataract. Niagara excites our wonder, and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of God there, as he "pours it from the hollow of his hand." But one Niagara is enough for the continent of the world, while the same world requires thousands and tens of thousands of silver fountains and gentle flowing rivulets, that water every farm and meadow, and every garden, and that shall flow on every day and every night with their gentle, quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not by great deeds, like those of the martyrs, that good is to be done—it is by the daily and quiet virtues of life, the Christian temper, the good qualities of relatives and friends, and all that is to be done.—*Albert Barnes.*

PATENT OIL ON LAKES.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. Artemon L. Cox, Buffalo, New York. Mr. Hall is the agent for the sale of the Patent Oil of Europe, which has unrivaled in beauty, simplicity, cleanliness and economy. It burns with a light equal to coal gas, and power to gas at one third the price. They give out neither smoke nor odor, and are perfectly safe in use. Mr. Hall is also the agent for the celebrated N. P. Sperm Camphene, and other lamps, which may be used with entire safety. To those who do not use gas we cordially recommend the Patent Oil and lamps.

SOME OF RICHMOND.—The members of the Richmond Association of the Sons of Temperance are requested to meet at Perfect Union Hall, Bolling street, to-morrow, Sunday, at 3 o'clock, to meet their officers to serve for ensuing year.

The cholera continues with unusual severity, which we take pleasure in stating, has been confined to the 7th of November last, on account of the epidemic.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer Ark, south, through Clarke's news express from the St. Louis papers.

MEMPHIS.—There were but three deaths from yellow fever on Monday in the 24th September.

SINGULAR.—The Memphis *Eagle* says that Mrs. Marshall, of Tallahatchie county, Miss., has a samuel, and an oain years and very old, they say, and weight is over 1[illegible] pounds. They spent in her carriage, a few days since, on a visit to a friend, and rather curious for home was caught in a violent storm. After three was blown down, and the horses ran, leaving the carriage, between her and the ground, literally smashing the body of the carriage to pieces, and yet neither she nor the driver was injured in the slightest degree by the trees that shivered at the carriage. The steps, which were in good hold up inside the carriage, protected her feet from being crushed beneath the logs. The fright threw Mrs. Marshall into a severe spell of sickness and that the very slight effect also of turn the hair head quite gray.

AMONG OTHER THINGS, Lynchburg Administration Democrats in Kentucky, who sympathize with Mr. Buchanan in the present contest, or would most like to see the St. Louis *Republican* of the 24th, that Vice President Breckinridge, as we understand, not only declares openly that he does not the Judge's election, but says he is ready to go to Illinois to assist him in his canvass if his services are needed.

WHEN WANTED IN AUSTRALIA.—The latest intelligence from Victoria contains a statistical return of female interest to ladies. By the last return of the Registrar General of the colony, we perceive that the numerical preponderance of men over women amounted to the astounding sum of 134,000 in a population of 470,000. In other words, there were only about 168,000 women to 302,000 men.

[From the London Times.]

Forcible Abduction of a Jewish Child.

The forcible abduction by the Roman Inquisition of a Jewish child six years old, at Bologna, under the pretense of its having been, two years ago, secretly baptized by its Catholic nurse, has created a most painful sensation throughout the Jewish world. Twenty-one Sardinian congregations have addressed a joint and most pathetic appeal to the London Jewish Board of Deputies, soliciting its interference in behalf of the heart-broken family. The Board met on Monday last, when it was unanimously resolved to respond to the appeal. A committee of eight was appointed, with Sir Moses Montefiore at its head, to which full power was given to take all necessary steps required by the emergency. The sub-committee resolved to put itself in communication with the Israelitish Consistories of France and Holland, to appeal to the press of England, to endeavor to enlist the sympathy of the English government in the cause, and, if need be, to send a deputation to the Pope. The following are the facts of the case:

[Translated from the French.]

"Gentlemen—A cruel and barbarous scene was enacted a month ago in the house of one of our brethren at Bologna, named Mortara, a respectable and wealthy man, the father of a family professing the Jewish religion. A child, six years old, has been violently torn from its parents under the pretext that it had been baptized by a Christian maid servant two years previously! and all the entreaties and supplications offered by the parents to the authorities have to the present moment proved unavailing, either to recover the child or to learn any thing of its fate.

"The history of the past unfortunately records many cases similar to that of Mr. Mortara; but times have changed, and the civil and political conditions of several European States permit us now at least to express our abhorrence of those deeds of cruelty which are still committed in some parts of the civilized world, in the name of religion, by ignorant and fanatical ministers. It becomes, therefore, an obvious duty, in the present instance, that we should avail ourselves of the universal press to appeal to all mankind against acts which violate the most sacred rights of paternity in its dearest affections, and that we should endeavor by all possible means not only to obtain redress for the outrage in question, but to prevent the recurrence of such an event, affording protection to our co-religionists who are too may be cast in countries where the laws are powerless against such horrible occurrences.

"It has appeared to us natural that first appeal should emanate from this State of Italy, where complete religious liberty is sanctioned by the law, and exactly and uniformly enforced by the government. Hence, the councils of all the principal Jewish communities of the Sardinian States have united to raise their voice, through the medium of the press, against the inquitous act consummated at Bologna. They are sensible that such a protest may well cast a momentary disgrace on the government which tolerates or encourages such deeds, and would fail to exercise any permanent beneficial effects, unless followed up by vigorous measures, through other more powerful agencies; therefore, while on the one hand, the representatives of the Sardinian communities are exerting themselves to make known to the whole world the enormity which has been practiced upon the Mortara family at Bologna, and while they are endeavoring to induce the Sardinian government to remonstrate with the Court of Rome, so as to restore as far as possible tranquillity and peace to the unhappy family, they, on the other hand, deem it proper, in the interest of civilization, and with the view to remedy the evil, to make the present appeal to the honorable members of the Central Consistory of the Israelites of France, as well as to the chiefs of the administration of the Jews of London, in the hope that they may take into their serious consideration the principles of the events above described, and use the great influence which they deservedly possess with their respective governments with the view to secure some guarantee that at Rome, or elsewhere, nobody shall be permitted with impunity to disturb the happiness and order of Jewish families, and that the laws of a religion which proclaims itself as being founded on the solid basis of humanity and brotherly love."

"TURIN, August 19, 1858.

"*To the President of the General Administrative Direction of the Israelites of London.*

"SIR: The undersigned President, after having obtained the signatures of all the representatives of the Israelite communities in the kingdom to the memorial which he annexes to this dispatch to the number of twenty-one dioceses, hastens to transmit it to you, entreating you to take into your most serious consideration the importance of this document, and so to interest yourself that its salutary effects may result therefrom which are contemplated.

"Notwithstanding the solitude employed, it was impossible to collate sooner the said copies properly signed, and it is for this reason that this letter has been delayed until the present time; nevertheless, the proper diligence has not been wanting with the government to obtain its intervention for the good success of the undertaking. (*Spectique*) and there is already a proof of the interest which it takes therein, inasmuch as the said memorial was forthwith inserted in the official journal of the kingdom.

"Confiding, then, in the efficacious cooperation of the respectable Board so worthily presided over by you, Sir, to obtain ample justice in regard to a matter of such great importance to our co-religionists in several States of Europe, the undersigned President has the honor to subscribe himself, with sentiments of the highest esteem and sincere consideration,

"Your very humble and devoted servant.

"The President of the Council of the Israelite Community of Turin,

"MARCO FORO.

"EMANUEL LEVY, Secy."

Webster Matched by a Woman.

In the somewhat famous case of Mrs. Bodgon's will, which was tried in the Supreme Court some years ago, Mr. Webster appeared as counsellor for the appellant. Mrs. Greenough, wife of Rev. William Greenough, late of West Newton, a tall, straight, queenly looking woman, with a keen black eye—a woman of great self possession and decision of character—was called to the stand as a witness on the opposite side from Mr. Webster. Webster, as a general, had the sagacity to foresee that her testimony, if it contained any thing of importance, would have great weight with the court and jury. He therefore resolved, if possible, to break her up; and when she answered to the first question put to her, "I believe," Webster roared out, "We don't want to hear what you believe; we want to hear what you know." Mrs. Greenough replied, "That is just what I was about to say, sir," and went on with her testimony.

And notwithstanding his repeated efforts to discomfort her, she pursued the even tenor of her way, until Webster becoming quite fearful of the result, arose apparently in great agitation, and drawing out his large snuff-box, thrust his thumb and finger to the very bottom, and carrying the "deep pinch" to both nostrils, drew it up with a gusto; and then extracting from his pocket a very large handkerchief, which flowed to his feet as he brought it to the front, he blew his nose with a report that rang distinct and loud through the crowded hall. Webster—"Mrs. Greenough, was Mrs. Bodgen a neat woman?" Mrs. Greenough—"I cannot give you very full information as to that, sir; she had one very dirty trick." Webster—"What's that, ma'am?" Mrs. Greenough—"She took snuff." The roar of the courthouse was such that the future defender of the Constitution subsided, and neither rose nor spoke again until after Mrs. Greenough had vacated her chair for another witness—having ample time to reflect upon the inglorious history of the United States crown as the thrown on his head by a woman.

The Downings of a Great Future.

Under this suggestive caption the Philadelphia *Inquirer* sketches, with a bold hand, the new relations with the "outside barbarians" which France, England and Russia—but, most of all, Russia—are forcing upon China. We are much indebted to Russia for her energetic efforts to secure for the United States all the freedom and favor she has obtained for herself with such persistent and consummate diplomacy. As the *Inquirer* says, the results are incalculable. Russia will shortly connect St. Petersburg by telegraph. She already possesses a splendid line of wire in the confines of China, furnished with harbors in abundance for her future trade, and we may see in this announcement a proof of the zeal and efficiency with which our purposes to establish her share of the commercial advantages recently secured. Now, in reflecting on the future employments of the submarine telegraphs, it is more than probable that in the course of a very few years lines will be extended from Asia to this continent, and thus our swift messenger, *the light ning*, will, in the manipulations of telegraphists, every few hours, bring us communications from the uttermost parts of the earth; aye, even from our antipodes. Already our population on the Pacific coast is extending to British Oregon, or, as it is called, Columbia, where, if the gold discoveries be really of any value, hosts of our trading ships will soon float in the harbors of Vancouver's Island and the Gulf of Georgia. Thence to Russian America, the distance is by no means great—for the electric telegraph quite easy—and also across Behring's Strait to Asia.

It is our business to hasten telegraph lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there to meet the Russian messengers from the marts of Asia, and then, indeed, we shall realize that the capital of commerce and the "sovereignty of the seas" is in the firm grasp of our republican Union.

AN ACT OF APPRECIATION.—It is stated that Mr. John C. Rives, of the Washington *Globe*, has presented to Mr. Michael Canton, who has been in his service for twenty-five years, the handsome sum of five thousand dollars, in token of appreciation of his faithful labors. We recorded this act with sincere pleasure. It does Mr. Rives infinite honor. It is the more to be commended, because so rare.—Appreciation is not an every-day virtue. It is recognized only once in a thousand cases. It often happens that individuals who have around and about them faithful and devoted domestics, or other employees, for their forward them by will, through the means of a legacy. But how often is this determination baffled by some unfortunate circumstance! Death comes too suddenly, relatives interfere, the will is changed, or the faithful laborer is forgotten. How much better to imitate the example of Mr. Rives. He has signalized his appreciation of Mr. Canton's integrity in a truly practical manner; and while he has placed in competence independence one to whom he feels he is deeply indebted, he at the same time has enjoy the consolation of having discharged a sacred duty. So says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

The Mining Savannah Steamship.

The Mobile *Advertiser* of Thursday says: The telegraphic announcement published in our columns that the New York and Savannah steamship Florida had not arrived at the latter port, has created much interest and anxiety in this city. The Florida sailed from New York on Wednesday of last week, and ought, without accident, to have reached Savannah on Saturday morning, but at last accounts nothing had been heard from her since her departure from New York. She had a large number of passengers, among whom were several belonging to Mobile, and it is natural, under such circumstances, that much anxiety should be felt for her safety. We trust, however, that nothing very serious has occurred, and perhaps before this paragraph reaches the eye of the reader we shall have news of her safe arrival at her destined port.

We append a list of the passengers who sailed on her:

Miss E. Lennebeck, Mrs. H. M. Preston, James Goodwin, S. F. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Strong and child, Mrs. R. Linn, Mrs. Kelly, F. W. Malone, C. O. Bingham, L. H. Godman, L. Schwartz, J. C. Pelot, H. S. Davis, H. Mulford, E. S. Mulford, Miss Lane, Miss Hinton and sister, Mrs. G. S. Marshall, Miss S. E. Marshall, Robert H. Browne, Jr., C. A. Bogardus, Mrs. Bogardus and child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bishop, Miss Bathway, Miss Annie Graham, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wheeler, Mr. Bennett, Mrs. R. J. Hunt, Mrs. Berbaya, Mr. and Mrs. J. Reilly, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Smith, D. Wallbolum, Miss Josephs, Miss O'Connor, Miss Bessie Bishop and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKenny and servant, Miss Ludicas, Miss Mary Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Woodbury, D. Greenfield, Mr. and Mrs. C. Moore, Ira Hill, Mark Fowler, G. H. Marshall, Mr. N. Jacobs, Mrs. Waldohm, and thirty in the steerage.

A VESSEL STRUCK BY LIGHTNING FOUR TIMES.—Schooner Sarah Barton, of Plymouth, which arrived at Salem on Tuesday from Para, in the 8th instant, on the 3d September, when in latitude 26.40, longitude 60, experienced a severe tempest, and was struck by lightning four times within half an hour—twice on the foremast, once on the mainmast, and once on the jibboom. The last time, the crew, who were all asleep, were waked to be wrapped in flames, and she rebounded and shook as though she had struck a rock. Immediately tried the pumps and found she made no water. All hands were more or less affected, but no one seriously hurt.—*Boston Traveller.*

The venerable Mr. Buckingham, formerly of the Boston *Courier*, has taken a new lease of life, or, rather, of long, just cause, vocably in favor of "subject poverty," as the last possible condition of life. Nobody can be poor, or otherwise, of long, just cause, he expected to pay any thing, as you have nothing to pay, and in making purchases may either address the shopkeeper or after the purchase be made—stocks may fall, but yours can't; for trade, politics, war, &c., you care not a fig, for you are beyond the reach of all means illegal pauperism. Not having tried this place ourselves, we cannot fully subscribe to friend B.'s views—in fact, we dissent respectfully from the same.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FEVER.—The returns yesterday showed a gratifying continuance of the decrease. The following are the returns for ending Thursday noon, as reported by the Board of Health, the total mortality by yellow fever was 46—a decrease of 7 from the previous day. The weather continues dry and pleasant.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—*Weekly Report.*—The following is the weekly report of this institution for the week ending last evening at 6 o'clock:

Admissions (being of various diseases)	306
Discharges (of which yellow fever 1)	255
Deaths (of which yellow fever 1)	42
Remaining (being of various diseases)	1,060

Monthly Report.—The following is the report of this institution for the month of September:

	Males	Females	Total
Admissions	1,107	274	1,381
Discharges	865	254	1,119
Deaths	145	76	221
Remain from yellow fever	442	0	442
Deaths from yellow fever in August	146	0	146

Showing that the fever mortality of September exceeded that of August by 17.

RECORDER SUMMER'S COURT.—Mr. Hadley's slave Kate, a mulatto girl, Mr. Hadley's slave Edward, on board the steamer Vicksburg, on Thursday, was yesterday arraigned and sent to prison for safe keeping.

Hans Nelson and J. C. Peters, proven to have stolen a quantity of clothing of the merchant of New Orleans, were sent to the First District Court; bail $500 each. Edward Cheear, for assaulting Joseph Apple, was sent to the Criminal Court; bail in $500 for beating his wife Catherine, at their residence on Erato street, were required to pay $10 each for a fine.

The following accused parties were held for examination: Wm. Clark, charged with cutting Joseph Hamlin in the Arcade bar room on Thursday afternoon; bail $500, to appear on the 9th. David Bibby and his wife Margaret, charged with a violent assault upon Mrs. Mary J. Holiday, in Annunciation street, hammering her with a stool, kicking her, and dragging her by the hair; bail $250 each, to appear on the 9th. Mrs. Mary J. Holiday and her husband were charged with beating Mrs. Bibby and husband, man for man and woman for woman, *one having an axe* and the other a clothes pole.] Mrs. Mary McCormack, charged with addressing foul language to John Holiday, in Annunciation and beating them, at the corner of New Levee and Thalia streets; bail taken to appear on the 9th. Mrs. Hartley, charged with violently assaulting Mrs. Pauline Fenner in her own house on Thalia street; bail given to appear on the 9th. Mrs. Hartley, and Mr. Holiday and her husband were charged with beating Mrs. Bibby and husband, man for man and woman for woman, *one having an axe* and the other a clothes pole.] Mrs. Mary McCormack, charged with addressing foul language to John Holiday, in Annunciation and beating them, at the corner of New Levee and Thalia streets; bail taken to appear on the 9th. Mrs. Hartley, charged with violently assaulting Mrs. Pauline Fenner in her own house on Thalia street; bail given to appear on the 9th. Mrs. Hartley, at Hay street, charged with fouly abusing Mrs. Ryan and wife, living under the same roof; bail given to appear on the 9th. Thomas Jolly and Wm. Bell, alias "Cincinnati Kenney and Dutchy, charged with forcibly entering the house of John Meyer, at the corner of Burgundy and Dauphine streets, on the night of the 10th ult., and carried away effects to the value of $24; sent to prison to be examined next week. Joseph Brown, charged with stealing a pair of shoes worth $4 out of Augustus Mason's room, at the corner of Poydras and Carrier streets; bail $250, to appear on the 9th.

James Fogarty, a man having in character and a suspicious bag of butter, was sent to the Workhouse for six months.

Catherine Johnson, alias Scotch Kate, charged with fleecing George Barbe of $24 in a den on Perdido street, and Mary Johnson, alias Cincinnati Mary, charged with aiding in the business, were dismissed; Burke not being on the premises, as George Fraley, the fancy man of the two Johnsons, was like wise dismissed from the charge of participating in the robbery, but held for examination on a charge of vagrancy.

Francis Muller, charged by Daniel Hock with perjury, was dismissed. Hock not appearing against him.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—Michael Hertz, a youth, was yesterday arraigned on the very serious charge of having, by fraudulent means, obtaining a receipt for John H. McMurdo—obtained a valuable letter from the Post Office; the said letter being addressed to the Postmaster. The Postmaster, Mr. S. P. Marks, having delivered the letter to him, followed him and arrested him, and the money was found on the boy, having been perpetrated yesterday morning. Lieutenant Gastibel also made a similar charge against him—that of having, in the same process, two days previously, obtained from the Post Office two valuable letters addressed to Joseph Simon—one containing a draft for $150, and the other a draft for $25; the money was on the Citizens' Bank, and the other on the Bank of Louisiana, and both were presented and cashed. Mr. McMurdo's letter was not opened, the Postmaster having arrested the young man before he had a chance to open it. The accused was sent to prison, subject to the order of the United States Commissioner, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of his father, from at the corner of Olivo and Liberty streets.

Jean Torregano gave bail to appear on a charge of having beaten Xavier Aimer, at the corner of Burgundy street and Carondelet Walk, on the 29th ult.

John Wright was sent to prison, charged by Augusto Wolfe, with malicious mischief, in helping himself to cigars in Wright's shop, at No. 16 Front Levee street, and then, because Wichard wanted him to pay for them, throwing them in his face and abusing him in an outrageous manner. Wichard appeared and affirmed was not the first time Wright served him so.

Julius Savaria was sent to prison, charged with abusing and threatening to kill Rafael Cassanas, in Front Levee, near the corner of Marais and Customhouse streets.

Daniel Sullivan was examined for murder. He was charged with beating, on the 4th ult., on board the ship Lalla Rookh, at the foot of Barracks street, given Richard Morrissey a blow on the side of the head with a large stick of wood, which fractured his skull and caused his death the following day. The testimony of Mr. Hunter, the mate of the vessel, employed on the ship, had a fuss with Pat Hussy, a drayman, and that whilst backing him down the stairs, Sullivan, who is a drayman, came up behind him with the stick of wood and gave him the fatal blow. Nothing was elicited as to the origin of the difficulty. The Recorder remanded Sullivan to prison to await his trial in the First District Court for murder.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—From Mr. Lesrose we learn that the collections in this Court during the month of September amounted to $738 50. A right handsome monthly contribution to Recorder Long. There was no business in Court yesterday worth reporting.

OUT ON BAIL.—Delia Swift, alias Bridget Fury, who was, on Thursday, committed for manslaughter in killing Peter Cronin, yesterday furnished the required bail of $3000. Her Bondsmen are Louis Bellow.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mr. Jas. Whitmore, who died suddenly on board the steamer Falls City. Verdict—"Disease of the heart." Deceased was a native of Cincinnati, 40 years of age, and was a dealer in hides, connected with the house of Wetherell & Co.

We would call the particular attention of every reader to the advertisement of Mr. Michael Nagle, 120 COMMAT AND VOCLARE OR LAURIER. They are well known in this community to require recommendations. But there are many of our readers who are suffering from a derangement of the digestive organs without the slightest idea of the real cause giving rise to symptoms such as despondency, nervous unpleasant feeling, indecision, lack of energy, making existence a burthen. To all who may be so afflicted, try this Cordial; it will give immediate relief. To all who may be afflicted with fever or Fever of any kind, try the Liniment. See the advertisement in another column.
oct2 tw 3tsw 4ds

The attention of buyers is called to the extensive sale of fresh imported Foreign and American Dry Goods, including a very desirable assortment of all Wool Scotch, Cheviots and Cheltens, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by Vidonet & Co., at their auction rooms, No. 26 Carondelet street. Term at sale.

Dealers in flour will find it to their interest to attend the auction sale by D. E. Murphy, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the foot of Lafayette street.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS will cure Liver Complaints, Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. Read what is said of them. G. W. Bowen says:

ARPENIUS, Ind., Jan. 16, 1857.

"Your Bitters give general satisfaction. I know their virtues, and have the first case yet to hear of where they do not give entire satisfaction. I could get you numerous certificates were it necessary, but in this community their virtues are fully established. I am positive I sell more of them than is sold of any three patent medicines in this country. In my own case I have received more benefit from them in six months than I have received from the regular practitioners in five years. I can, therefore, conscientiously recommend them, and do say, I would not be without them in my family for any consideration."

For sale at the Principal Office, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO.
oct1 1m Saw dac 21 and 151 Chartres street.

☞ HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are now generally conceded to be unequaled for their prompt action in alleviating and curing all diseases of the stomach. Their superior excellence and consequent renown are readily accounted for, from the well known fact that they are made under the personal supervision of the proprietor, in strict accordance with pharmaceutic science. Its use is always attended with the most beneficial results, and in cases of Nervous Debility, Constipation, Flatulence, and other like diseases, caused by a disordered stomach, its curative powers are of the most speedy and powerful character, and exceeds any other preparation of the same claims before the public.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere, and by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
sep27 6t dac 21 and 151 Chartres st.

☞ It seems that Rheumatism, Deafness, Neuralgia, Swellen and Stiff Joints, and other complaints for which we are all subject, have lost their terrors. Professor De Grath's Electric Oil is warranted to relieve any case in a short space of time and with a trifling expense.

It can be had of the agents here. See advertisement in another column.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
sep27 6t dac 21 and 151 Chartres st.

TO THE CITIZENS OF
Louisiana,
Florida,
Alabama,
Mississippi,
Arkansas,
Tennessee,
Texas

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC

After several years' experiments in the manufacture of oils, I fortunately succeeded, in the year 1854, in making a discovery in its manufacture, by which I was deprived of its acrid and inflammatory properties, and rendered it perfectly safe.

My manufactory is at Schiedam, Holland. After several months' reflection what title to give it, I introduced it to the American public under the title of "Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps." It became the same of the place in its native country. It is manufactured, "aromatic" derives its name from the Italian Juniper berry with which it is covered, and the word "schnapps" is the German for drink—ergo, dram—Wolfe's Schiedam aromatic drink. No sooner had my Schnapps been introduced to the American public, and received with approbation, than the liquor makers of New York, Boston and Philadelphia started in pursuit with their so called gin-shops stuff, under various names. In several instances my labels have been so perfectly imitated, with only the addition of a few letters