THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEIRICK & CO.
G. F. WEIRICK, E. HARLY,
E. DUFOUR.
Daily paper, (one year in advance).....$10
Country paper, semi-weekly.....5
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The New Orleans Bee.

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One Dollar for every TEN lines, in such language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per square each insertion.
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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10.717.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27.

PUBLIC CORRUPTION.

There are some facts in the administration of our government which the people rarely see, because they seldom take the trouble to wade through tedious Congressional statistics, and interminable public speeches. But for the labors of the press, by which the kernel is separated from the dry and distasteful husk, the people might remain in almost total ignorance of the conduct of their rulers. We will venture the assertion that not one man in twenty is aware of the extreme and profligate extravagance characterizing the government for the last six or eight years, and does not dream of the wasteful and wicked squandering of the public moneys for unworthy and reprehensible objects.

In a recent speech delivered by Senator Toombs on the subject, he has disclosed some absolutely astounding facts connected with this system of profuse disbursements. With respect to the government expenditures, for the present it is sufficient to say that the amount at the disposal of the administration exceeds one hundred thousand dollars, in other words, a sum nearly equal to the entire expenditure of the government during the four years' Presidential term of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. One of the means by which this amount has so prodigiously increased is the creation of sinecures in collecting districts. This will be readily understood by a few examples cited by Senator TOOMBS. We quote from his remarks:

At Wilmington, Delaware, there was collected in 1857 $2,004 95. How many men do you suppose it took to collect that sum? Not one! How much do you suppose they got for it? It took eight men, and the expense of collecting was $10,848 38. These are the better a-days of cases. At Annapolis, in Maryland, there was collected the same year $74 25. How many men do you suppose it took to collect that? It took four men, and they were paid for their services $5,042. At Oracoke, in North Carolina, $2,175 was collected in 1857. It took seven men to do it. And an economical government, under the Democratic administration, prides itself on its economy, paid seven men to collect this $82 55, the sum of $2,301 52. At Port Oxford, Oregon Territory—now you would expect something very extraordinary there—there was collected $4 50, and it took two men to collect it, and they were paid for collecting $2,723 04. Can anybody tell me the calculation of the percentage that was paid to collect the $4 50? I believe it was about five hundred per cent. But I do not think the government could target it finely. At Monterey, in California, the amount collected in 1857 was $41 25. Three men were employed to collect it, and paid for doing so $5,462 96. At Buffalo there was collected in 1857 $10,147 53. The collection of this revenue cost more than it was worth, we paid $16,956 31. I will not weary you by reading this report further. *It is the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury*, in answer to a resolution of the senate calling upon him to know how many employés he had in the different custom houses—what he paid them—how much was collected, &c. And here is the official report from every collection district in the United States. I have singled out a part of them as examples.

I may now stop and inquire how it happens that the services of so many persons are required to collect a small proportion of revenue, equal perhaps to one-tenth the sum expended in its collection, the answer is obvious. Take, for instance, the case of Oracoke, in North Carolina. Here we find that seven men were employed at an expense of $2,301 52 to collect $82 55 of revenue. One man might have accomplished the work, but there were six more hungry Democratic mouths to be fed—six pure steel, true grit Democrats who had shouted and bellowed for BUCHANAN; who had declared that done the State much service, and were clamorous for reward. It would be idle to overlook the claims of these disinterested and sterling patriots, and consequently to each one of them was flung a morsel from the public table, which is so liberally provided for and garnished by the people. Without the same potential reason why at Annapolis, Port Oxford, Monterey, and Buffalo, eight or a hundred other honest Democratic leaches. In large cities, where the working democrats are numerous and must be satisfied at all hazards, this profligate system is conducted on a very extensive scale. We see it stated that Gen. FISKE added more than three hundred clerks to the Custom House in New York, at an aggregate cost of to the government of at least three hundred thousand dollars.

Now, this is the only mode in which the public funds are reprehensibly lavished. The multiplication of other offices is a prominent evil. In the bureaux at Washington room is made for a host of supernumeraries who receive fat salaries for merely nominal labor. Judicial districts are divided without the slightest necessity, and judges, marshals and attorneys are appointed at a heavy expense to the treasury. Ports of entry are established where there is no occasion for them, and collectors, tide-waiters, appraisers and inspectors are created to aid in depleting the coffers of the government. It is by such systematic extravagance, growing out of the corrupt principle of rewarding partisans, that the immense income of the administration is made inadequate to its wants, and that surpluses, are eaten up, debts contracted, and loan bills in an wrung from the reluctant representatives of the people. There is no hope whatever of improvement, no evidence of a desire to resort to retrenchment and reform. The vice of the government has grown into a system, and while the party machinery it continues to wield power, it would be folly to expect a return to a pure and economical code of political ethics. It was no doubt in view of these startling revelations that Senator TOOMBS uttered the famous declaration, that the United States government was the most corrupt upon the face of the earth.

FIRST NEWS DISPATCH FROM EUROPE.—The reader will perceive under our telegraphic head pretty substantial evidence of the efficiency of the submarine cable. We publish dispatches from London twelve days in advance of the latest intelligence, and received within a few hours subsequent to their transmission. If the cable continues to work in this style, we may be able to present our subscribers regularly with a morning summary of European news of the day previous, which they may imbibe with their coffee and toast.

Captain Ashley, of the schooner Bullrush, from Vera Cruz, has our thanks for copies of the *Mexican Extraordinary*. Unfortunately they are of a date, and contain no intelligence but what has been already received.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—We are indebted to the editors for the September number of this able and interesting periodical. An article by Dr. Bennet Dowler on the types of disease and therapy is written with great clearness and force of logic. We learn from the *Journal* that the total number of deaths by yellow fever from the 20th June to 23d August was 872, viz: In June 2, in July 122, and in August 738. The disease has nine weeks, and the mortality of each succeeding week since June 20th has been as follows: 2, 4, 9, 20, 25, 79, 140, 236, 312—nine weeks in all. In accordance with the customary duration of the disease, we may hence with expect it to decline.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This noble band of philanthropists are actively engaged in carrying out efforts for the relief of those who are stricken by the prevailing epidemic. It will be seen by the notice in our advertising columns that they earnestly solicit contributions, and publish the names of all who have volunteered their services. Nurses are particularly invited to register their names and residences at the Bible House, Navy Camp street. We cannot too highly commend the generous zeal of the Young Men's Christian Association, and hope that our citizens in general will cooperate warmly in enabling them to carry their charitable designs into effect.

SECOND DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At a meeting of the Board of School Directors, held last evening, the opening of the schools was postponed until Monday, the 20th of September, and power was granted to the Committee on School Houses to prolong the vacation until the 4th of October, if the prevailing epidemic should continue unabated.

FATAL AFFRAY.—The Cuthbert (Ga.) *Reporter* says: A terrible affair occurred in our streets last Wednesday between William Malirona and C. C. Watson, brothers-in-law, both living in this county. It seems that a family difficulty existed between the parties, and being in town on the day mentioned above, a rencontre took place, in which Watson received two wounds from a double barreled shot gun in the hands of Malirona, from which he died in about fifteen minutes. The Coroner's jury returned as a verdict that Malirona killed Watson in self defense.

A very destructive fire occurred in Rochester, New York, on the 17th instant. Five blocks and twenty stores were laid in ruins. The loss is estimated at $175,000.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

FIRST NEWS DISPATCH DIRECT FROM EUROPE By the Atlantic Cable.

THE CHINESE WAR ENDED.

PEACE CONCLUDED.

LATER FROM INDIA.

TELEGRAPH ENGINEER'S REPORT.

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 25th, 1858.—The government has received dispatches from their commissioners in China by the last steamer at Suez, and by telegraph, via Malta, that a treaty of peace has been concluded between France and England and China.

The terms of the treaty have not yet transpired, beyond the general statement that France and England are to receive ample indemnity for the expenses incurred in prosecuting the war.

ENGINEER BRIGHT'S TELEGRAPH REPORT.

The London papers of yesterday morning (Tuesday, 24th) publish a long and interesting report of the Engineers of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, furnished by Mr. Bright, the Chief Engineer of the Company, giving a full account of their operations during the present season, from the time the telegraph fleet first sailed from Plymouth, on the 10th of June, to the final successful completion of the work on the 5th of August.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

By the same arrival we have advices from Bombay to the 10th of July, with more cheering accounts of the operations of the army, which represent that the mutiny is being rapidly quelled.

SAILING OF THE ASIA.

LIVERPOOL, August 25.—The Cunard steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, sails for New York on Saturday, the 28th instant.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 25.—Flour has a declining tendency, with quotations at $4 85 to $5. Whisky, 22c. Wheat—Red, $1 03; White, $1 12. Western Pork held at $16 25.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Cotton quiet; sales limited to 600 bales. Flour unsettled. Wheat—Western Red, $1 20; White, $1 30. Tobacco has advanced 4c. Bacon quiet; sales 61 to 6½c. Sugar dull; sales at 7½ to 8c. Coffee steady; sales at auction 9 to 13½c.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—Flour dull. Wheat dull, and declined 2c. Corn quoted at 61 to 62c. Oats dull. Pork—Mess, $16 25. Lard—Prime, $8 75. Whisky, 21c. Corn dull at 53c. to 60c. Oats dull. Tobacco—Whole range, $4 95 to $13 50.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—Flour dull at $4 80 to $5 25. Whisky, 22c. Mess Pork—Western, $16.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Cotton has a declining tendency—Sales today, 500 bales. Flour unsettled. Corn—Mixed, 73c. Whisky, 24½c. to 25c. Linseed Oil, 52c. to 55c. Tobacco, $24 50 to $24 75; Western, $20. Cotton freights to Liverpool, 5-16c. Sugar—Cuba, 7½c. to 8c. Coffee quiet at 10c. Molasses—Orleans dull at 30c.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—The river at this point is nearly at a low water mark. The upper streams are all falling except the upper Mississippi, which is high, and rising at St. Paul.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, August 26.—The steamer R. W. Powell passed down at 3, the Hawthorn at 5, and the Wm. M. Morrison at 11 o'clock, P. M., yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—The steamers Lockland, Taylor and Chouteau arrived here today. The Imperial left for New Orleans last evening.

The steamship Cahawba, Capt. Bulloch, sailed at sunrise this morning for New York, via Havana, with $248,000 in specie and the following passengers:

For New York—J. Bailey and two children, Mr. C. T. S. Sayre.

For Havana—W. R. Patrick, R. Pollard, Miss Pollard, F. Desse.

MYSTERIES—$75,000 *Returned.*—A quiver phase, but a fortunate one for the company, has occurred in the matter of the recent loss of some $50,000, or more, by the Batters' Bank of Bethel, Conn., which were stolen from the bank vault.

On Wednesday night a man called at the Deputy Superintendent's office, in Broome street, New York, and inquired for Capt. Walling, and upon being assured that he was not in, left a black leather bag to the address of the captain.

Upon the captain's reaching the office, on Thursday morning, he was handed the bag, and was cited to be cautious as to opening it, lest it should prove to be some sort of infernal machine. The bag was felt very gingerly, and was found to contain something soft—there was no indication of lead, sluge or so forth about it. What was in it? Clothes? No, the captain had no black leather bag.

A key was procured, and upon opening the bag three packages of bills of the Hatters' Bank of Bethel, to the amount of $75,000, greeted the astonished eyes of the recipient of the black leather traveling bag. No clue is had, as yet, in regard to the penitent thief.

GEN. LEWIS CASS.—The Washington correspondent of the *Press* writes: "Gen. Cass, who must be nearly eighty, is feeble, but is hard at work. This extraordinary man's career is like a study and an example. He has lived a blameless life, and has grown to distinction almost by his own efforts. He is now one of the richest men in the Union. He invested heavily in the town of Detroit, Michigan, of which he was a resident, and the growth of the West, especially since the railroad system has extended its powerful influence, has vastly appreciated his property. He is said to be worth four or five millions. And yet, with all his wealth, he lives a frugal and abstemious life. The management of his vast estate is confided to his enterprising son-in-law, Mr. Ledyard, who resides in Detroit. We would add that Gen. Cass has been a strict temperance man throughout his life, having never used alcoholic or vinous liquors."

The Black Republican State Convention of Michigan has nominated Moses Wisner for Governor; E. B. Fairfield for Lieutenant-Governor, and N. G. Isbel for Secretary of State.

Schooner Empire, of Wells, Maine, Captain Chambers, which arrived at Providence, 24th of July, from Baltimore, with a cargo of coal, was found to be leaking freely, just before leaving Baltimore, on the 15th. She was taken on the marine railway for the purpose of stopping the leak, when, upon examination, it was discovered that a hole about two inches in length had been made by rats, in the run of the vessel, between wind and water.

HAIL STORM.—On Sunday evening, about sundown, a very severe wind and hail storm swept over the city. It came up suddenly from the north east, and during its prevalence the thermometer went down about five degrees. The vessels near wharf-boats were torn loose from their moorings at the wharf, and blown some two miles down the river, in to the bend in front of Smith & McHatton's plantation. Apart from the damage, up a few old fences and the sudden removal of sign boards, we hear of no further damage. One fact self evident—about which the doctors cannot disagree—the entire atmosphere has undergone a thorough change since Sunday morning.—*Baton Rouge Gazette and Comet.*

HEART-RENDING—*Drowned on the Eve of Marriage.*—On Saturday morning last, says the Boston *Courier* of Wednesday, two young men, named Augustus and Samuel Gilchrist, Mr. McVicker, of Thomaston, Me., and Miss Mary Flinton, of George's Island, embarked at the latter place in a small boat for Thomaston, and when the boat was about a mile from the island, it was upset by a sudden squall and sunk with all on board. The scene was witnessed by the father of the young lady, who was unable to render any assistance. Miss Flinton was to have been united in marriage to Mr. Augustus Gilchrist on the following day, (Sunday) and he had come to escort her to Thomaston for that purpose.

THRILLING SCENE AT ATLANTIC CITY.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* describes a thrilling scene at Atlantic City a few days since, owing to the perilous position of Miss T——, of Senator Slidell's family, who, with Mr. Bonneville, from New Orleans, while bathing, got beyond the surf. The accomplished lady said she was sinking, and Mr. B., who could not swim, found himself helpless in his efforts to rescue her. I was a spectator of the scene. The gentleman struggled and sunk, but the young lady appeared to be floating easily, and rapidly went out with the receding tide. When the peril of these bathers was fully appreciated, the shrieks of females and the cries of men added to the general alarm. The case seemed hopeless, for there was no boat, no cord, no stick, by which it could be deemed safe to approach the suffering parties.

Still some bold hearts went to work, and by great efforts succeeded in catching Mr. B., who was dragged, apparently lifeless, upon the beach. Even after this was done, the girl still floated onward, but by the energy of Mr. Clay Coe was aroused from a state of syncope, and made to seize a plank, by which she was drawn to the beach. Her preservation was miraculous, for having learned the rules for floating, she threw herself into the proper position before she became insensible, and thus her body kept upon the surface of the water. Had she clung to her companion, both must have been drowned.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, August 19.—Official intelligence has been received that the supplies of mules and horses that were so much needed in Oregon and Washington Territories have been dispatched thither from the Utah expedition. Considering that the troops were scattered over so wide an extent of country, the rapid concentration of about two thousand troops at Walla-walla within one month has elicited both the astonishment and admiration of the Secretary of War and those have associated with him in the conduct of military affairs.

With the addition of the 6th regiment of Infantry, now on its way to the Pacific, it is supposed the force will be sufficient for present purposes. The troops in Washington Territory were probably all ready to march on the 1st of August against the Indians who attacked and defeated Col. Steptoe. The extent of the defection among the Indians is not known; but so satisfactory are the present military operations that it is confidently anticipated at the War Department that the campaign will be an exceedingly short one, and far less expensive than any former similar movement against the Indians.

The Treasury Department has been informed that the receipts at New York last week were nearly eight and a half millions, all of which, excepting six hundred thousand from the customs, was for the principal and premium on the late ten million loan.

The representatives of the Peace Commissioners will cause no change in the policy of the administration toward Utah.

Secretary Cass contemplates leaving the city to morrow for Stonington, and will probably be absent four or five days.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA—*Narrow Escape of the Cable.*—New York, August 20.—The Royal mail steamship Arabia arrived here at an early hour, but the regular packages and newspapers are missing, consequently nothing subsequent to Friday has been received.

The Agamemnon arrived at Valentia on the morning of the 5th. On receipt of this intelligence the cable shares advanced from 3 59 to 8 50.

A dispatch dated at Valentia on the 5th says that a break in the communication occurred to the cable on the day the Niagara and Agamemnon parted, which dated for an hour and a half. The Agamemnon was stopped, and the injury repaired, though not until all hopes of holding on to the cable had been abandoned. On the succeeding Friday the Agamemnon encountered a gale, against which the ship, under full steam, could hardly make headway.

For three succeeding days the gale continued, with violent squalls, the sea running tremendously high, and no one on board expecting the cable to hold from one minute to another. On Wednesday the storm moderated, shallow water was reached, and all went well until the Agamemnon anchored in Valentia harbor.

The German papers say that the Queen's visit to Berlin is to arrange for a regency, with a view of protecting the interests of her daughter.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship Mexico we have received files of Texas papers to the 24th instant. Nearly complete returns of the election for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court have been received. They indicate the success of Buckley, over Bell by upwards of a thousand majority.

The papers state that the emigration to Western Texas will be very great this season.

HORSTON.—It appears from the *Republic* that the death of Mr. James A. Thompson, which occurred on the 15th instant, was the result of a stab received in the shoulder, some fifteen days ago, at the hands of a man named Messier. The case is undergoing legal investigation.

The same paper says that Mrs. Monroe has been accused of poisoning a niece of her husband, Miss Adele Cyprian, and during the investigation into the case she has been bound over in the sum of five thousand dollars to appear before the District Court and answer to the charge.

INDIAN NEWS.—The *Waco Southerner* says that a delegation of Comanches has been into the Upper (Comanche) Agency, for the purpose of assuring the troops and the friendly Indians that they desire peace—that they had no intention of waging war against the citizens or friendly Indians of the frontier.

The report received the Comanches out of the Reserve, and told them to depart.

How far these assurances are to be trusted depends wholly on the strength and confidence, or weakness and fears of the Indians. The same paper says that Capt. John Conner, from San Saba, says that the citizens on Richland's creek were forted in at Duncan's, for their protection from the Indians. The *Southerner* also says:

"A gentleman, who has just come down from San Saba, tells us that a fight took place recently between seven white men and nine Indians, in which two of the latter were killed. The gentleman left a party was following on their trail.

"We learn from Capt. ROSS, who has just arrived from his scouting expedition, dated August 8th, that a few nights previous about forty head of horses were stolen from the Reserve Indians. A party had started in pursuit, and he learned from them that the thieves were white men, from the fact that their horses were shod. It is believed that there is an organized band of horse thieves extending from the Agency into the Indian nation in Arkansas, and perhaps into Kansas Territory."

Interesting about the Cable.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* furnishes the following:

We have received from a private source undoubted intelligence from Trinity Bay, which gives the particulars of the sickness of the present delay of the first messages in words across the Atlantic. We are permitted to lay it before our readers. It is not of a character to create any fear of permanent difficulty in the use of the cable, though it may require material alteration of the instruments now in use.

It appears that in the passage of one electrical signal across the ocean, not only is an appreciable time consumed, but the signal itself changes, in a degree, its original character. A signal which, on a short line, would seem perfectly sharp and prompt, takes the form of a long wave, and requires from six to ten seconds to declare itself between the beginning of its effect and its end. Between what such a signal would be at the end of a short wire, and what it is at the end of the Atlantic cable, there is a difference as great as the difference as between the shortest (staccato) blast of a whistle and a note drawn out with the swell of an organ to the length of six or seven seconds. A distinct nature to be observed in the swell of prolonged signals. It has most force in the middle of its period, and gains and loses by force gradually.

Of the length of time which this modified signal requires for passing the ocean we are not informed, nor do we know that it has been ascertained. It is evident, however, that it must be at least six seconds, the shortest period in which a signal completes itself. Now it is well known by Faraday and Wheatstone's observations on long wires that, for at least the period required for the transmission of any signal, the current must be continued unbroken; no new signal must be begun. Otherwise the signal returns to the operator, that being its shortest opportunity to discharge itself. At the shortest, therefore, one signal on the cable will require more than three seconds at the point of starting, and six seconds to record itself.

Readers who have the slightest knowledge of telegraphic machinery will understand how materially such a modification of the promptness of the signal must affect any form of the apparatus in use. The quickest tap of Morse's telegraph, for instance, is exchanged, with such a signal, for a long crescendo and diminuendo wave. In Morse's alphabet, spaces, short taps or dots, and long ones or dashes, are variously modified to make the several letters. Some of the letters may consist of thirty or forty of such signs. It will readily be seen how impossible it would be for any operator to transmit such a word, until experiment enables him precisely to adapt his spaces to the dots and dashes to tell when a dot ends and when a space begins. So great is the immediate change when an instant dot is changed a signal six seconds long.

We give this illustration merely because it is so simple. Similar changes in computation and combination will be required for the needle telegraph, and for the printing telegraphs. There is no reason why Hughes's telegraph, which is highly and deservedly praised, should escape them more than any other. We must be content to wait till these experiments and new computations have been made.

The essential victory has been gained in the transmission of rapid, well pronounced signals from side to side. Out of these signals an alphabet can be formed, or reading machinery can be driven by them beyond a doubt. It was not to be expected that the varied apparatus of the short lines should answer the same purpose, without modification, upon one so long.

DIARRHŒA.—As this is the season when the diarrhea prevails to the greatest extent, we publish the following from *Hall's Journal of Health*:

It may be well for travelers to know that the first, the most important, and the most indispensable item in the arrest and cure of looseness of the bowels is absolute quietude on a bed. Nature herself always prompts this by disinclining us to locomotion. The next thing is to eat nothing but common rice, parched like coffee, and then boiled, and taken with a little salt and butter. Drink little or no liquid of any kind. Bits of rice may be eaten and swallowed at will. Every step taken in diarrhea, every spoonful of liquid, only aggravates the disease. If locomotion is compulsory, the misfortune of the necessity may be lessened by having a stout piece of woolen flannel bound tightly around the abdomen, so as to be doubled in front, and kept well in its place. In the practice of many years we have never failed to notice a gratifying result to follow these observances.

TEXAS WATERMELONS.—The Mobile *Tribune* says:

We have heretofore believed that in the vicinity of Mobile and in Baldwin county about as good watermelons and of large size could be produced as in any part of the world. We still contend for size, but as regards quality we are obliged to yield the palm to Galveston. Capt. Smith, of the steamship Fashion, sent us a couple yesterday, weighing probably thirty-five pounds each, which, in favor and peculiarity of flesh, were certainly superior to any melon we ever tasted. This is strictly true. What would they have been, eaten fresh from the vine? We shall ascertain next year whether the seeds in Mobile soil will produce the same fruit.

Terrible Story of Murder and Suicide.

On Monday night, the 9th instant, Mrs. Williams, the wife of Benjamin Williams, a wealthy farmer, living in Pittsfield, Loraine county, Ohio, hung her daughter—a deaf and dumb girl, about twelve years of age—and afterward hung herself. Mrs. Williams had some time ago commenced an action against her husband for divorce, and the case had been settled and the suit withdrawn on the same day of the murder and suicide. The ground of the application for divorce was neglect of duty, but the sympathy of an entire neighborhood was with her, as her husband, Benjamin Williams, is a shiftless, dissipated man.

Mrs. Williams was a woman respected by all who knew her, but on the Monday referred to, charges of gross immorality were made against her, and witnesses were said to be ready to prove them, and the nature of such charges were, if proved against her, such as to defeat her application for divorce. Under this state of things she withdrew her divorce case, receiving from Williams $40 of money, a promise of $460 more, and a deed for sixty acres of land for the benefit of the deaf and dumb girl. The money was drawn, but the land remained in the hands of Williams's lawyer. The belief of the neighbors now is that Mrs. Williams was the victim of a conspiracy, and that she had settled the suit her agony of mind at the position she was placed in drove her to the perpetration of the terrible deed. The body of the deaf and dumb daughter was found hanging by the neck, and the feet tied to the rounds of a chair; it is the opinion that this child was alive when the mother first saw the deaf and dumb girl "a swinging in the back room;" that Mrs. Williams took the deaf and dumb girl down, and put her in bed with this little child, and that the deaf and dumb girl "felt cold." This, of course, is a child's story, but it is supported by the fact that Mrs. Williams did take the body down and put it in the child's bed, so as to induce the child to go to sleep.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—There were 55 deaths of this disease for the 24 hours ending Wednesday noon, August 25th, as officially announced by the Board of Health.

BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, SECOND DISTRICT.—*Regular Sitting of August 26, 1858.*—Ten members present—Mr. Lumsden in the chair. The Secretary read sundry sealed proposals, sent by sundry mechanics for the building of a school-house. The proposal of Mr. Cox, being the most advantageous, was accepted by the Board. He contracted for the work at $1,900, and the Board, having the plans and specifications, at a cost of $16,000.

The opening of the schools was postponed until Monday, the 20th of September, and power was granted to the Committee on School Houses to prolong the vacation until the 4th of October, if the prevailing epidemic should continue unabated.

An election of teachers was held to fill the vacancies in the Bienville and Basin street schools. Mr. Lamulenier was elected French principal of the Basin street school, and Mr. Thornton was appointed English principal of the Bienville school.

RECORDER SUMMERS'S COURT.—George Ross was examined yesterday on a charge of having, in February last, stolen a black pony, worth $35, belonging to James Handsey, No. 35 Perdido street. The accused made it appear that he had been guilty of theft, he was not the thief, and was accordingly discharged.

James and Ann Collins and Adele Baker were examined on the charge of larceny preferred against them by a trunk stolen from Thomas R. Monroe, of No. 98 Basin street. Adele, a Cyprian, rented two rooms of him in the same premises she lived in. After a long investigation into the case she has been bound over in the sum of five thousand dollars to appear before the District Court and answer to the charge.

Prisoners—Anonymous was held yesterday on the body of Henry Guyonneau, found dead in a house at Milneburg—the lake. Verdict: "Died of yellow fever." Deceased was about 25 years of age, and a native of France. His death was sudden.

BEATEN AND STABBED.—About 9 o'clock on Wednesday night is now occurred among some women in a house on that notable thoroughfare of rowdyism—Gallatin street. A rather notorious female character known by the name of Fanny Wade was violently beaten that she had to be taken for treatment to the Charity Hospital. Ellen Clary, Caroline Richardson, Charlotte Williams and Mary Ann Alexander were arrested as authors of the outrage.

At 12 o'clock on Wednesday night also, a man named Edward Cross was found dangerously stabbed in his back on Toulouse street. He, too, was taken to the Charity Hospital, and says he was stabbed by a stranger.

STABBED ON A MOBILE BOAT.—A man named Charles Constantine was arraigned before Recorder Long yesterday on a charge of having badly stabbed Thomas Goff, one of the deck hands on board the steamer Dreadnought, during the boat's passage over from Mobile. He was sent to prison till Saturday, to be taken back, as the stabbing was done within the limits of Alabama.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.—A fire broke out yesterday in a house on Dauphin street but little damage was effected. A man named Noel Villeré was arrested on suspicion of having had a hand in the fire.

Dr. J. Hostetter's Bitters.
These Bitters are universally acknowledged to be a sure preventive and cure for Fever and Ague, Flatulence, heaviness of the stomach, or any other like affection. Their effect upon the system is most miraculous; they give a healthy tone to the system, remove all morbid matter, and in fact thoroughly cleanse the system of all impurities. The properties, in procuring this preparation to the public, assure them that in no single case, when it has been used according to their dictations, has it been known to fail, but, on the contrary, new virtues have been discovered in its use. To those afflicted with any of the above ills of the body, the "Bitters" are offered as a speedy and certain cure. Try them and form your own opinion.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere, and by
J. WRIGHT & CO,
21 and 161 Chartres st.

☞ We have just learned that MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE COMMIL will cure the various diseases prevalent among children. It is necessary that every parent should keep a supply on hand, and when required give as directed. Try it—it is pleasant to take. See advertisement in another column.
ap19 2wSaawdeo

LANDING ex ship Julia Rookh, from Bordeaux—
100 cases good ordinary claret;
200 baskets extra annisette, Chauvet;
50 boxes extra superfine liqueurs;
70 do brandy fruits;
40 do Anglers cherry bounce;
100 half boxes superfine liqueurs;
4 boxes vanilla cream;
50 do do superior pecoras;
200 do white liquor bottles;
1500 baskets annisette bottles.
For sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
aug21 44 Old Levee street.

BED PANS—A large assortment, French pattern, for sale by E J HART & CO,
aug20 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

Hoofland's German Bitters.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all disease arising from a disordered liver or stomach. Every family should have a bottle of these Bitters in the house.

One dose will instantly relieve a sick stomach.

One dose will cure the most distressing heartburn.

One dose will allay any agitation of the nerves.

One dose taken an hour before meals will give a good appetite.

One dose will in many cases cure the most severe headache, when proceeding from a disordered stomach.

These Bitters can be obtained at any druggist's or seller of patent medicines in the United States and Canadas. Price 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO,
21 and 161 Chartres street.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the Young Men's Christian Association, who are disposed to assist the Relief Committee during the epidemic, and all your fellow citizens who can do so, are requested to call and register their names at the rooms, in the Bible House, or leave them with the undersigned, 99 Camp street. Persons desiring their services can do so either by directly collecting funds or nursing the sick. Applications for relief may be left at the Rooms, 99 Camp street, until the same and report made to the committee are published. Those of our fellow-citizens disposed to contribute are earnestly requested to send in their names, and the amount, without waiting to be called upon. No distinctions of persons or religion are observed by the Association, nor do they confine their relief to cases of the epidemic only.

Our friends in the country, also, are requested to send in their contributions.

The Committee meet at 6 P. M.

R. G. LATTING,
Chairman Relief Committee.

In answer to the above call, the following persons have enrolled their names and places of residence, with whom applications for relief may be left:

H. G. Latting, Chairman, 99 Camp street.
L. A. Duncan, 197, Julia House, Camp street.
J. G. Bain, at Prescilla & Bain's, 99 Camp street.
J. H. Maxwell, Camp street, corner Gravier and Canal and Magazine.
F. B. Wharf, 1st Exchange Place.
G. G. Jones, 16 St. Charles street, and 452 Bacchus street.
H. T. Dallett, 81 Gravier street.
Wm. S. Hount, Bank of James Robb.
Thos. Mott, 50 Mutual Insurance Co.
W. H. Foster, office over Crescent Mutual Insurance Co.
R. H. Brown, 84 Camp street.
W. C. Raymond, 71 Camp street, and corner Port and Morgan streets, Third Ward.
W. H. Tunnard, office of Life & Health Insurance Canal and Royal streets.
R. H. Wright, C. Yale & Co., 27 Magazine street.
W. C. Black, office of W. A. Violett & Co., 41 New Levee.
L. H. Gardner, 23 Magazine, at Peet Simms & Co's.
and 253 Camp street.
W. A. Violett, Canal and Royal.
J. B. Gribble, of Gorter, Harrison & Co., 27 Carondelet.
J. J. McComb, 81 Gravier street.
W. A. Bartlett, 81.
J. H. Lewis, President.
W. T. Caldwell, 67 Front street.
Robt. Gibbins, at Taylor, Knapp & Co's, 66 Canal.
Chas. Israel, 37 Magazine.
Chas. Pfeiffer, 79 Camp street, and Jackson, near Magazine, Fourth Ward.
R. D. Gribble, at Ferris & Co's, corner St. Charles and Gravier.
W. C. Archer, 41 Magazine street.
D. E. Bidwell, in Perrin's City, corner Chestnut and Thy.
G. S. Parker, Bible House, 192 Camp street.
N. M. Dow, do do
Jarvis Thomas, do do
T. K. Price, do do
S. Friend, Bible House, 192 Camp street.

The above gentlemen pursue to fail and waylay their names and references at the rooms, in the Bible House, Camp street.

Persons having vacant houses in the several districts available for the reception of the sick in their neighborhoods, and willing to place them at the nation, will please report names and residences

Persons who are able to pay for their services, to tender their services. No other matters to occupy the attention of the undersigned, but to report to the committee have, by resolution, instructed us to do so far as they can to collect contributions and have a charge over their bureaus, &c.
aug21 tf

Notice.

THE creditors of the succession of JOSE PEREZ are requested to present their claims, and the heirs are requested to make their appearance, to pay, at the office of the undersigned, No. 74 Levee street.
SALVADOR FERNANDEZ.
aug27 3t*eod Executor testamentary Executor.

Notice.

MY wife, MARY DWELLER CUTTO, having left my bed and bed and board, I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for her debts hereafter contracted, or which may have heretofore been contracted by her.
MANUEL CUTTO.
aug27 6t

HOLLANDIGIN—16 pipes J. Meisner Schiedam, 20 cases Hollandigin, landing ex ship Nuremberg, from Havre, and for sale by
FREAU & COUTURIE,
aug27 31 and 33 Gravier st

KIRSCH—25 kegs, C. F. Berger, landing ex ship Nuremberg, from Havre, and for sale by
FREAU & COUTURIE,
aug27 31 and 33 Gravier st

CLARET—25 cases good ordinary, landing ex ship Lalla Rookh, from the Medoc, and for sale by
FREAU & COUTURIE,
aug27 31 and 33 Gravier st

LAFRANCE ship Charlotte Reed, Cognac, now in store, and for sale by
E. DECHAMPS,
aug27 21 St. Louis st

LANDING ex ship Lalla Rookh, from Bordeaux—
20 qr pipes brandy, Hy Sentous;
20 qr pipes, 50 boxes mustard, Tardy & Moncamp, for sale by
B. TALAMON,
aug27 1st Royal st

DEWJOHN—1(691, 2, 3 and 5 gallon demijohns, for sale by
B. TALAMON,
aug27 1st Royal st

WINES—40 cases good ordinary claret, 15 do St. Laurent Medoc, 1851, 10 do St. Julien, 1856, 10 do St. Estephe Medoc, 1851; 6 do St. Julien, 1848, 10 cases do, 1846, 20 cases Sauterne white wine, claret and white wine in boxes, 13 and half bottles, 10 cases Lunel, 10 cases ported Marsachine, superior liquors, superior wines, &c, &c. For sale by
B. TALAMON,
aug27 1st Royal st

DRIED APPLES—150 barrels choice Western Reserve, in store and for sale by
DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO,
aug27 68 and 70 Tchoupitoulas st

FLOUR—150 barrels choice extra and superfine, in store and for sale by
DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO,
aug27 68 and 70 Tchoupitoulas st

POTATOES—350 barrels choice Louisville Mercers, in store, and for sale by Maria Deasing, in store and for sale by
DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO,
aug27 68 and 70 Tchoupitoulas st

ONIONS—300 barrels choice Louisville Silverskins and Reds, landing and in store; for sale by
DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO,
aug27 68 and 70 Tchoupitoulas st

BEANS—200 bbls choice small white navy, in store and for sale by
DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO,
aug27 68 and 70 Tchoupitoulas st

SPLIT PEAS—160 kegs green and yellow, just received. For sale by
DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO,
aug27 68 and 70 Tchoupitoulas st

RICE—60 tierces prime Carolina, in store and for sale by DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO,
aug27 68 and 70 Tchoupitoulas st

Information Wanted.

JOHN and BRIDGET LAWLER will please let their sister Catherine know their whereabouts, by advertising in the Bee, or Delta.
aug26 3t

BUTTER—50 firkins selected yellow dairy, landing ex ship Catawba, Clifton and Mediator, and for sale by JOSEPH H & I N