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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 2.

WEATHER, HEALTH, &c.

Rain is past. The first of the summer rains has ended, and thus far without a single sign of an approaching epidemic. Rain has gone by has not been characterized by that intense and almost insupportable continuance of heat so common to us. Indeed the proverb of our old Creoles that June is the hottest month in the year is not contradicted, since with a full summer development of caloric there has not been experienced at any time that suffocating, oppressive temperature which sometimes, but rarely, occurs, and which compels all animated existence to pant, as it were, for breath. If, however, June has been pretty favorable on the score of heat, it has been general in moisture. About the juliest month we have ever witnessed has dished the latter half of the past month. Rain had been greatly needed, and was prayed for with the utmost unction and fervency. As the Gods, according to old Horace, never grant the desires of mortals precisely as they are expressed, when the rain did come it visited us in superfluous quantities and with unwished for frequency. In fact, it rained every day. No matter how warm and cloudless the firmament might appear in the morning, before midday the horizon darkened, the sun hid his head, and watery vapors discharged their contents on the thirsty seaking and saluted earth. We had enough of showers to constitute a real inundation, but that the alluvion in the city stands is so porous that, how impregnated with moisture it may be, capacity of absorption seems inexhaustible.

We shall not undertake to surmise whether there is any connection between the extraordinary supply of water and the unimpaired health. The co-existence of the two may be a simple coincidence, or may have been cause and effect. Certain is that New Orleans is probably at this time the healthiest city in the Union; and although our comparative ignorance respecting epidemic visitations should admonish us to expediency of caution in putting forth opinions on the subject, we must say that it is gratifying and reasonable prospect of complete immunity for the present. It is well known that for the most part during these seasons when yellow fever visits its ravages amongst us, the earliest and usually present themselves long before the end of June, and are generally preceded by accounts of the prevalence of the disease at Vera Cruz and Havana. Neither of these ominous precursors has been received this year. The health of those which are generally the first to suffer from the pestilence, is reported as perfect, and the sanitary bulletins issued weekly by the authorities of New Orleans demonstrate conclusively the absence of even specimens of yellow fever. We trust, therefore, with some degree of confidence, that we are spared a visitation of the dread scourge.

Meanwhile every thing that relates to business of course attained its lowest ebb. A stranger who left us in January to return in July would hardly recognize New Orleans. Bustle is replaced by silence, the activity of trade by comparative stagnation, the crowds of way farers who jostled one another on our streets by straggling denizens who saunter leisurely and languidly along. The contrast is wonderful. We take it that population of the Crescent City is fully five thousand less now than it was six months ago. Consider first, that the mass thronging of transient winter visitors departed; and next, that every man, woman and child whom business or the pressure of circumstances does not actually compel to remain in New Orleans, has left. We expected that the difference between our states in January and July is at least the one we have set down. And yet, paradoxical may seem, there is not a doubt, that we escape the epidemic our sum. New Orleans is far more populous than they are in any of the Northern or Eastern cities. Thermometrically the temperature is positively lower. We never take place above ninety or even to one hundred, as it occasionally happens elsewhere, though our warmest spells we are invariably refreshed by the genial and invigorating breezes of morning and evening. But assurances in the world will fail to convince the sceptic of this truth. He has tried a New Orleans summer, and he is of the vulgar error of supposing that we are forced to abide here are roasted to a cinder fed by excessive heat. One of these days people will know better.

Coffee Trade.—Our thanks are due to Lanman, Fox & Co. for a copy of their circular statement exhibiting the range of Rio coffee from 1st July, 1858, to July, 1859. It is quite a valuable pamphlet. We learn from this circular that the stock of coffee at all the importing ports of the United States consists of 103,800 bags, of which New York has the largest supply, viz: 70,000 bags, and New Orleans the next largest, viz: 31,000 bags.

The District Public Schools.—The Superintendent gives notice in another column of the annual examinations of the Public Schools of the Second District will commence on Tuesday, the 5th instant, and will continue at the various schools during that and the succeeding weeks until the 19th and 20th, when the Boys' High School will be examined, and the 21st and 22d, when the Girls' High School will undergo examination. The new building on Barracks street, between Burgundy and Dauphin streets. The examination of each school will be followed by the distribution of prizes. See advertisement.

Fire Insurance Company.—The annual election for nine directors of this company will take place at the office, corner of Camp Street and Exchange Place, on Monday, the 4th inst.

Union Insurance Company.—The election for directors of this company will take place on the second Monday ensuing, at the office, corner St. Charles and Canal streets.

Hawkin's Magazine.—We are indebted to A. E. Ezekiel, No. 7 Exchange Place, for a copy number of this prince of periodicals. It is more than usually interesting, and very richly illustrated.

Dissolutions and Copartnerships.—The firm of A. B. James & Co. is dissolved, and a new copartnership formed between Messrs. A. B. James and Horace McKee, under the same title.

The copartnership existing between Messrs. Lawton & Barbour is dissolved. The business will be continued by Charles Lawton.

Eugene Valry withdraws from the firm of P. Rimaldo & Co., and the business hereafter be conducted under the firm of P. Rimaldo & Novary.

The Banks will all be closed on Monday, the 4th instant. Paper maturing that day must be paid on Saturday, the 2d.

The Sheriff sells at auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his warehouse, No. 23 Julia street, Rice and Dried Groceries, &c.

Attention of buyers is called to the dry goods, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by Gay & Co., at auction rooms No. 23 Custom House.

Tales of Combat.—The battle of Magenta has imparted the American public in one particular; for it has introduced the phrase "combat" as part of our newspaper dictionary stock in such cases. The convenience of the term will be appreciated by every thoughtful mind. It includes all sorts of slaughter killed nor wounded, are yet out of the battle—used up, done for, or rendered incapacitated for further hostile work. And how many are the catastrophes which to battle which can in no other way be so readily, or safely, or considerately expressed, as under the charming Gallic titling of "combat." Not single duels, nor united conflicts even have deviated or have received of the desperadoes of devising; those who fights a "duel to the death" may be said to be put or to put himself in a "combat." He who, at the first attack, receives a mortal fright, and is thereafter unless, as a fool for powder is plainly he's de combat, sometimes very respectable (temporale, Colonels, etc., are, so to speak, hors de combat because they go into it; but these are cases of gout and rheumatism chiefly, or Gentle Spring, and the theory of the military law regards the patient nevertheless as a fighting man.—Boston Courier.

Equivocal Compliment.—The Boston Post says that an editor, who lived at a hotel, became almost one night, the landlord took the liberty of allowing a stranger to occupy his room. In the morning the ungratefull lodger left the following written on the margin of one of the editor's old newspapers:

"Judge in an editor's bed last night,
And above may say what they please;
I may charge's one color in the world
That cowardly colour his cheek.

"When I thought of my humble cot, away,
I see it not suppose a shift,
But thought, as I tried to the feathery bed,
How easy editory lie!"

482290

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE ARABIA

THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

Boston, July 1.—The Canard steamship Arabia has arrived at this port from Liverpool, via Halifax.

Her advices have been very fully anticipated from Halifax, and there is little of interest to add.

The London papers published a report that the 12th of June had been appointed for a general rising of the people in European Turkey.

The political ferment in Servia is rapidly increasing.

THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.

Washington, July 1.—Ex-Minister Dodge, late Minister to the Court of Madrid, has published a card stating, that though the prospect of the purchase of Cuba at present is inauspicious, yet he believes that the course of the President in pursuing will lead to the consummation of that object by honorable negotiation.

SHIP DESTROYED BY AN ICEBERG.

New York, June 30.—The ship Fleetwood, of Boston, struck an iceberg off Cape Horn on the 4th of May, and sunk in a few hours. The officers and crew took to the boats.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMSHIP ARAGO.

St. John, N. F., June 30.—The steamship Arago, of the New York, Havre and Southampton line, which left New York on the 23d instant for Southampton and Havre, is ashore in Trepassy Bay, on the coast of this island.

She put into the bay leaking badly, and will probably prove a total loss.

The passengers, crew and baggage were landed in safety.

A steam-tug has gone to her assistance.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS IN NEW MEXICO.

Washington, June 30.—Dispatches from our Indian Agent in New Mexico state that the Navajo Indians are committing all sorts of depredations, in opposition to the advice of their Chiefs, and he thinks that another war is imminent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Washington, June 30.—The receipts into the Treasury during the past week amounted to $4,879,000, including $1,250,000 from customs.

The amount of drafts paid is $3,179,000, principally on account of Treasury notes.

The balance remaining in the Treasury is $4,566,000.

NIAGARA FALLS CROSSED ON A TIGHT ROPE.

Niagara Falls, June 30.—Monsieur Blondin has successfully accomplished the great feat of walking across the Niagara river, near the falls, on a tight rope.

From 8500 to 10,000 spectators were present to witness the performance, and much excitement was manifest.

M. Blondin was 17½ minutes in crossing, and 12 minutes in returning by the same rope.

NAVIGATION OF WESTERN RIVERS.

Louisville, June 30.—The Ohio at this point has fallen three inches during the past 24 hours, and is still falling, with five feet of water in the canal.

St. Louis, June 30.—The river at this point has fallen four and a half inches during the past 24 hours, and is still falling.

The upper streams are also receding.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Washington, July 1.—The Secretary of War has dismissed the charges against Capt. Van Vliet.

There is no truth so the report that the Secretary of War was personally interested in the contracts for supplying flour to the troops in Utah.

THE ARAGO'S PASSENGERS.

New York, July 1.—The steamship Glasgow, which sails for Glasgow to morrow, will stop at St. Johns and take the Arago's passengers to their destination.

SPECIE FOR EUROPE.

New York, July 1.—The steamship Ocean Queen, of the Cunard line, and the steamship Kangaroo, for Liverpool, sail to-morrow, and will take out $1,100,000 in specie on freight.

ASCENT TRAVELING.

St. Louis, July 1.—Two aeronauts, bound for the Atlantic coast, made a splendid ascension to day, and are now (when?) traveling due east.

They expect to reach the seaboard before noon to morrow.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.

St. Louis, June 1.—The New Mexican mail has arrived at Independence.

The Democrats of New Mexico have nominated Senor Otero for Congress.

An expedition is being fitted out at Albuquerque to chastise the Navajo Indians for their recent depredations.

SAILING OF STEAMSHIPS.

New York, July 1.—The steamship Saxonia, of the New York and Hamburg line, sailed from this port to-day for Hamburg, taking out $100,000, in specie on freight.

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, July 1.—Messrs. Ladd, Patrick & Co.'s planing mill, and several houses adjoining, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $45,000.

A NEW GUNPOWDER PLOT.

PORT GIBSON COURT-HOUSE BLOWN UP AND BURNED.

Vicksburg, July 1.—About four o'clock this morning some scoundrel ignited a keg of powder which had previously been placed under the Court-house at Port Gibson, and about half of the building was blown to atoms.

The sheriff's office, adjoining, was also destroyed, and his vault robbed of about $10,000.

The contents of the buildings all escaped uninjured.

The damage to the building is estimated at from $10,000 to $12,000.

No clue has yet been discovered as to the perpetrators of this hellish act.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, June 30.—The Cotton market closed firm. The sales to-day were 700 bales, at previous quotations.

Flour closed firm. Sales to-day 11,000 barrels, at $5 35 to $5 95.

Corn closed with an advancing tendency. Sales to-day 22,000 bushels, at 83 to 86c. for Mixed.

Eastern Mess Pork $16 12½.

Whisky closed dull at 25½ to 26c.

Sugar closed firm. Muscovado 5½ to 6c.

New York, July 1.—The Cotton market closed buoyant. The sales to-day were limited to 300 bales.

Flour closed dull. Sales to-day 6000 bbls.

Corn closed quiet. White Corn is quoted at 82c.

Sugar closed with an advancing tendency. Muscovado is quoted at from 6 to 6½c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Cincinnati, June 30.—Flour closed steady. Sales to-day 3000 bbls. at $5 50 to $6 10 for Superfine.

Corn closed firm, and prices have advanced 3 to 3c.

Whisky closed quiet at 25½c.

Cincinnati, July 1.—Flour closed steady and prices are unchanged. Whisky closed steady at 25½c. Corn steady at 80 to 84c. Oats dull at 49c. Provisions generally closed dull.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

Vicksburg, July 1.—The steamer Fanny Bullitt passed down at 12 o'clock last night. The Hawatha passed down at 2 and the Judge Torrence at 4 o'clock this morning.

The steamer Messenger passed down at 4 o'clock this morning.

The Grand Duke passed down at 6 o'clock this evening.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

St. Louis, July 1.—The river at this point has fallen six inches during the past 24 hours, and is still rapidly receding.

Causes of Sudden Death.—An eminent physician censures the indiscriminate reference of sudden deaths to disease of the heart, and thinks the Strasburg investigation correct, which in autopsies of the bodies of sixty-six persons who died instantaneously found that only two had any disease of the heart, while forty-six, more than two out of three, died of lung affections, half of them of congestion or compression of the lungs. He says:

It is, then, of considerable practical interest to know some of the common, every day causes of this "congestion of the lungs." A disease which, the figures above being true, kills three times as many persons at short warning as apoplexy and heart disease together. Cold feet; tight shoes; tight clothing; confined rooms; sitting still until chilled through and through after having been warmed up by labor or a long or hasty walk; going too suddenly from a close heated room, as a lounger, or listener, or speaker; when the body is weakened by continual application, or abstinence, or heated by the effort of a long address; these are the fruitful, the very fruitful causes of sudden death in the form of "congestion of the lungs;" but which, being falsely reported as "disease of the heart," and regarded as an inevitable event, throws people off their guard, instead of pointing them plainly to the true causes, all of which are avoidable, and very easily so as a general rule, when the mind has been once intelligently drawn to the subject.

Fatal Affray.—Yesterday afternoon, June 25.—About 9 o'clock last night Richard Jones killed his wife by stabbing her several times and shooting her, mortally wounding the shooting manner.

He immediately surrendered himself to the police, alleging that he had committed the deed while she was in the act of adultery with a fellow named Hunter, who was also shot and had fallen into the river, the affair having taken place on the upper Magazine bridge.

It is reported that Hunter was seen this morning alive and well, but this needs confirmation.

Jones's wife had been a notorious prostitute, Mary Dobson, and had served a five years' term in the State prison. Jones has highly respectable connections.

Lewis C. Levin.—We learn that this gentleman, so well known to the political world, is now in the insane asylum at Philadelphia, and it is thought he is now a confirmed lunatic. He has been on a visit to his brother, in Carolina, N. C., where his lunacy became apparent. In the care of two friends he was taken to Richmond, on his way to Philadelphia, without serious difficulty. In the cars he manifested his lunacy very dangerous and unmanageable. After a hard struggle, aged to secure him, and placed him in the hotel car, and so conveyed him to Philadelphia, where he is now under strong restraint in the asylum.—Washington Union.

The Battle of Marenano.—Marignano, or Melegnano, as it is often called, where the French have lately beaten the Austrians, is famous in history for another great French victory. Here, on the 13th of September, 1515, Francis I. defeated the Swiss imperial troops with immense loss. The Swiss are said to have lost 15,000, and the French 8000 men. The battle gave Francis his first military glory. The Italians rejoiced at the victory, and Ariosto refers to it as follows:

"Francis il Re Francese trovolo a cena,
Che quel resto gia s'firmoni le senza,
Che gran resta a sem gli avea cenuto;
Si chiari vinse nel giu sen del ciento,
Che bastarono d'armi quel vitiae trovati,
Che donator de Francesi, e ottesa.
Si vincesse tanto Christiana Chiesa."

This may be freely translated as follows:

"Behold King Francis here before me!
Who so sumptuously hosts the Britton's heroic,
Had he left him to them as conquered;
If they's the rule left they'd made
The Gallic wreath these evidence had merited
Of victorious and defender,
For to buy, remind it, of the Christian Church."

Marignano is a town of 4000 inhabitants on the river Lambro, about ten miles southeast of Milan, and about three distance from Lodi. The late affair was between the Austrians and a division of the French under Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, the report of whose degradation must have been false, as also is the report of Marshal Canrobert's having been wounded at Magenta.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Man Arrested for a Murder Committed Twenty-odd Years Ago.—A striking instance of the certainty of punishment which sooner or later never fails to follow upon the commission of murder came to our knowledge yesterday. It seems that a man, over twenty-four years ago, a man named G. B. Ivey, residing in Rhea county, East Tennessee, conceived a dislike to a neighbor, residing in that county, and murdered him in a deliberate and cold-blooded manner. He was arrested for the crime, tried, convicted, but owing to some palliating circumstances connected with the affair, instead of being executed, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Shortly after his incarceration in jail, however, he effected his escape and made his way to Arkansas, where he settled on the Arkansas river, and resided up to within a few weeks past. During his residence in Arkansas—a period of some twenty two years—he married a highly respectable lady of that State, became the father of a family, the owner of a large plantation, and was honored by his fellow citizens with the post of magistrate for a term of ten years, and the duties of which position he discharged with fidelity and in the general acceptation of the citizens. He also became connected with, and for years was a leading member of, one of the prominent Christian denominations of the land. Surrounded by his family, possessed of an abundance of this world's goods, and enjoying the respect and confidence of his neighbors and a large circle of friends, he lived in fancied security, having long since ceased to fear the hand of justice would ever trach him out of his far removed position from the scene of the murder he had committed. But the appearance at his home, about two weeks since, of an officer, armed with a requisition from the Governor of the State whose laws he had outraged, at once proved for ever dispelled all his assurances of safety, and without resistance he yielded himself up to the official's custody. He arrived in this city last evening, in charge of the parties who traced him out, and will be conveyed at once to Rhea county, taking to-day a train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.—Memphis Bulletin.

The Diocese in California.—In this city there are at present two young gentlemen, twin brothers, who resemble each other so closely (especially the oldest one) that the most intimate observation is necessary to detect or distinguish one from the other. They are known in the little circle of their own acquaintance as Terry and Owen, and the many mistakes they every day occur to one of them on the other's accounts, which disturb the rubbles of a stole. On one occasion some six weeks ago, one of the brothers was walking up Chartres street, near Esplanade, about 12 o'clock at night, when he was accosted by two strong argos, in a manner that nearly took his breath away, and caused him to shout "garrotter" at the top of his voice. It turned out, after a few mutual explanations, that the fair grizzle had mistaken the malefactors wight for his brother, who lived in a mansion. The last evening it was the other fellow's turn to create merriment to an unlimited degree, in a fashionable saloon, next door to the U. S. Branch Mint. It seems that he had been in quest of his counterpart the entire evening, and in the course of his perambulations had visited all the temples of Bacchus in the city, and consequently had imbibed frequently. Unable to find the object of his search, who like Frank McLaughlin of yore, had only left each place five minutes in advance of his pursuer, he came down to the Opera-House, where he blustered both his brother and his friend, Miss Alvonia Jones, and then left the theatre to pursue the chase of his fraternal relative. In passing at the Magnolia, he walked in and called loudly for a glass of wine, which was handed him; but just as he was about to put the goblet of nectar to his lips, the straight sight of his reflection in the mirror, behind the bar, and mistaking his own form for that of his brother, exclaimed "Why, where the d—l did you come from? I've been hunting you all night."—Sam Prentice's Spirit of the Times.

A Good Thing in the Story Line.—Some years ago a Cincinnati paper received and printed the first chapter of what appeared to be a most thrilling romance, in the expectation of being provided with the concluding portions as might be needed. The chapter was very ingeniously written, and concluded by leaving the principal character suspended by the pantaloons from the limb of a tree over a perpendicular precipice. It attracted the attention of the press, and inquiries began to be made concerning the continuation of the fate of its hero. Day after day the victimized publishers waited for the remaining chapters, but in vain. They never came to hand. Finding that they had been sold, and wishing to put a stop to the jokes their contemporaries were cracking at their expense, they briefly concluded the history thus:

CHAPTER II.—CONCLUSION.

After hanging to the trenchedron tree for four weeks, his pantaloons gave way, and Charles Melville rolled headlong over the yawning precipice.

He fell a distance of five miles, and came down with the small of his back across a stake and rider fence, which so jarred him that he was compelled to travel in Italy for his health, where he is at present residing. He is engaged in the butchering business, and is the father of a large family of children.

The Scold.—There were, not long since, two youths, male and female, who were so affectionately attached that it appeared to them that they could not live happy without each other, and consequently they soon became man and wife. But it is always the case with both men and women that during courtship they keep concealed many little traits and qualities which after marriage soon discover themselves, and the defects of the parties are both mutually known. The husband soon learned that his wife, with all her beauty, possessed also an evil and scorching tongue, which the slightest cause set in motion. She loved her husband with all her soul, and of this he was sensible; but she was of a choleric disposition, and sometimes replied to his wife's upbraidings in a manner which he was afterwards sorry for.

To free himself from home, and while away the time and thither in company with friends, he became addicted to the bottle. On his return at evening, after having decided upon the quality of various wines, he would be open and exclamatory toward one may well imagine the reception she gave him. As soon as she heard the key turn in the door, she would station herself at the top of the stairs and overwhelm him with a torrent of reproaches. He, half stunned with the clamor, and stupified with the wine in his head, after some effort in returning in her own style, would seek of to bed. Finally the evil increased to such a degree that they saw each other little, for the drunken husband slept by himself, and sometimes did not even come home all night, but slept in the tavern. The wife, in despair, went to a "gifted lady," and asked advice of her. From this dealer in forbidden knowledge she obtained a phial of very limpid water, which she said had been brought from beyond the seas by a pilgrim of the greatest virtue and holiness, and the instant she which her husband came home she must immediately fill her mouth with it, taking great care neither to swallow nor spit it out, but keep it in her mouth. The lady thanked her cordially and then hastened home to await the arrival of her husband and make a trial of the virtues of the water.

At length the husband, with fear and dread, enters the house, and is astonished to find his wife, whose mouth was full of the charmed water, perfectly quiet. He addresses a few words to her, but she says nothing. The husband becomes piqued, he she says to herself behold the effects of the charmed water, and is delighted. Her husband now inquires what has happened; and she replies with a shake of the head, and a smile. The husband now becomes pleasant, and he and his wife sit down to a slight eatable dinner and chickens of Mr. Gordon's High School boys reflected the greatest credit upon their and their very able teacher. Boys and girls of the primary schools also took a pleasing part in the performance. Several dramatic scenes were performed by boys and girls together; Master Daniel Vanderdecken, Jack Walton, Master Daniel Joseph Davis, and Alfred Clark, were beautifully excellent; what fine very small boys, and a small Miss, and Miss Martin, a say of Mr. Brown's, were very able and delighted the audience. Among the Girls, Miss Mary Wheatwright, Cecilia O'Neal, Kate Hitchey and Alice Wilson made a fine charming, and were deservedly plauded. The smaller girls, however, divided the honors with them. A funny dialogue, given by a class from Mrs. Pitman's school, was much applauded. Miss Ann and Long noted and recited most charmingly in several of the dramatic tableaux. Miss Emmeline Andrus, Mary Chatterton, and Mary Ann Bailey, of the High School, acquitted themselves the satisfaction of their teachers and the audience. Mr. Lapsley, the Superintendent, also presided, and spoke a few words. Dr. Dwinguard, President of the outgoing Board of School Directors, made feeling addresses in French and English, complimenting the school, and the Board of Directors. Dr. Dwinguard said the