THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. P. WHITNEY & CO.
O. P. WHITNEY, E. DUVERGES. S. HART, H. DUPUOIS.
Daily paper, (one year in advance).....$12
Country paper, twice weekly.....5
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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1858.

VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 10,763.

THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15.

To our Subscribers in the First District.

The carrier who delivers the paper to our subscribers between Canal and Julia streets is sick, and although we have a substitute, he may inadvertently omit supplying all our subscribers in that quarter. If any should be neglected they will confer a favor by sending to the office for their journal.

THE CAPTURED AFRICANS.

Our readers are aware that the African negroes found on board a slaver which was captured by an American vessel of war off the coast of Cuba, and taken to Charleston, are to be returned forthwith to their native land. The government has accepted the offer of the American Colonization Society to take charge of and maintain these negroes in Liberia for one year, for the sum of $50,000. It might have been imagined that the citizens of Charleston would have endeavored to obtain possession of the blacks, as that city is known to be the very hot-bed where germinate all projects for the revival of the slave trade. Here was an opportunity, probably at small immediate risk, of reinforcing the inventory labor of the State by the addition of several hundred able-bodied negroes. The circumstances were eminently favorable to such an attempt. South Carolina is the most ultra slaveholding State in the Union, and her theories relative to slavery are a hundred in advance of most of the other Southern States. Had she been willing, therefore, to venture upon a collision with the federal government, a more suitable occasion could not have been selected.

But the people of the South—and especially of South Carolina—are lovers of law and order. Whatever might be their private sentiments, they had no idea of adopting any measure in open infringement of existing statutes. The acts of Congress left but one course for the government to pursue, viz: to restore the negroes to Africa. This was the plain and evident meaning of the law, and that the people of Charleston understood, and prepared to obey. It is true that suggestions were made touching the inhumanity and impropriety of consigning these slaves to a life of barbarism and suffering, when by placing them permanently in the South they would be both civilized and Christianized. It is true that the opinions of eminent jurists and magistrates were asked, that it might be clearly ascertained whether the existing enactments presented no alternative save the return of the negroes to Africa. But as for armed resistance, violent demonstrations, attempts to seize the slaves by force—nothing of the sort was even contemplated. When the law was once definitively and conclusively made known, all idea of opposition was abandoned.

We agree with a Baltimore cotemporary when it says that the quiet manner in which this entire subject has been met in Charleston, the entire acquiescence in existing laws, the absence of any thing like excitement or disorderly demonstration, and the sentiments of the most influential of the Southern press that have spoken on the subject, show a sound and healthful state of feeling, and furnish the clearest possible refutation of a class of slanders upon the South, as well as a proof of how little real influence extreme and visionary sentiments have here, where they have been most freely and openly expressed. The excitement, the clashing of State and national jurisdictions, even the possible conflicts of physical force, which seem to have been anticipated, and almost hoped for in certain quarters, will all turn out to be unfounded assertions. The general government will be left free to follow out the dictates of duty, untrammeled and unopposed. Calculated as all the circumstances are to create the highest excitement in that community, and to tread upon their prejudices, if not to touch their interests, the conduct of the citizens of Charleston is worthy of the highest eulogium.

How immeasurably superior is the observance of the law in Charleston to the desperate and tumultuous efforts to violate it in Boston! With all the feelings of the people enlisted in behalf of slavery; with a golden opportunity of setting the laws at defiance, at least for a while; the people of Charleston only and quietly permitted the captured Africans to be placed in charge of the United States authorities and withdrawn from their shores. A few years ago, Boston was thrown into a state of insurrection; her streets were made the theatre of turbulence and riot; her leading citizens incited the mob to rebellion, while troops of United States soldiers guarded the Court house and prison;—all because, in conformity to an act of Congress, equally stringent and binding with those relative to the slave trade, a single runaway slave, who had made his way to Boston, was reclaimed by his master. Let us hear no more prating about Southern obedience to the laws, or Southern proclivity to sedition. The reverse is the truth. We of the South respect and observe law at all times. The North assumes the right to obey or disregard Congressional enactments, just as they happen to square or conflict with her peculiar notions. Fifty five hundred miles away, negroes arriving in a ship at Boston, and the United States Marshal claiming them in accordance with the act providing for the return of fugitive slaves to their owners—is any one verdant enough to imagine that Boston would surrender them? We trow not.

Paul Morphy.—At the last accounts by mail of gifted chess champion had nearly concluded the match with Herr Löwenthal, having won eight games, lost three, and drawn one. Mr Morphy has only one more game to win to proclaim the victor.

The long-looked-for contest with Staunton is still in abeyance. Staunton having replied checkmate to Morphy's challenge, three subsequent challenges made to him by Morphy. We rather think the chess champion of Europe is afraid to risk his laurels. Should he screw his courage to the sticking point, there are thousands here willing to risk their pile that Morphy will conquer the conqueror.

Underground Telegraph to California.—We learn from the Cleveland *Plaindealer* that Messrs. O'Reilly, Speed, and others are perfecting a sort of narrow prairie plow, with which to lay an underground cable, through the western prairies, to California. This plow is to cut a channel—say three inches wide and three feet deep—so constructed as to pay out from the immediate heel of the plow the insulated wire, which will be in no way connected with the plow, other than passing down through it as it progresses. It is expected that on common prairie this plow may be driven from ten to fifteen miles per day, filling in and covering the wire as it goes. The perfection arrived at in insulating wire with gutta percha is very great; the machinery is so perfect and condensed as to add much to the facility and security of such an enterprise.

The Hudson River Railroad, at Fishkill Landing, was the scene of a very serious accident on the 7th instant. A collision occurred between the cars of two trains, by which five persons were killed and two injured. One of the trains having stopped for some purpose, the other one, not having received warning in time, came up behind and ran into the first one, making a complete wreck of several cars. Two engines were coupled to the rear train, which being thrown from the track, ran into a large machine shop and were broken to pieces, after throwing down, in their progress, the large brick chimney of the establishment.

Movement for a New State.—A meeting was held at Outonagon on the 11th ult., composed of delegates from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and from those portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota bordering on Lake Superior, for the purpose of considering the propriety of the formation of a Territory out of the Lake Superior region, belonging to the three States, to be ceded by the respective of lands to the general government, portions assigned for the movement are the distance of those regions from the capitals of the different States to which they belong, the difficulty of getting to them, their virtual disfranchisement in many elections, and the difference of interest and occupations. A committee was appointed to draft an address to the Legislatures of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, urging upon them the propriety and necessity of a grant to the general government of their territory bordering on Lake Superior, for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants to form a new Territory. So far as Michigan is concerned, the Detroit *Press* says: "It is certain that the people of the Lower Peninsula would not consent to lose so valuable a portion of the State." Even if the three States consent, Congress may refuse to accept the Territory.

Wilmington Municipal Election.—Wilmington, Del., Tuesday, September 7.—The Democrats elected to-day Thomas Young, their candidate for Mayor, by eleven majority. The People's party have elected their candidates for Treasurer, Assessor and Alderman, and each party has elected three members of the Council, giving a split administration majority of three.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further by the Vanderbilt.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The latest news by telegraph to Southampton received by the Vanderbilt stated that the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company had made an engagement with Professor Hughes to test the practicability of his printing instrument on the Atlantic cable, and that the Professor would leave for Trinity Bay, in a special steamer, on the 8th inst.

Professor Hughes was confident of being able to work through the cable at the rate of from three to six words per minute.

THE COTTON CROP OF 1857-8.

New York, September 14.—The total cotton crop of 1857-8, as made out by the *New York Shipping List and Prices Current*, amounts to 3,114,000 bales. 2,590,500 bales have been exported during the year ending September 1st. The home consumption during the same period amounts to 595,500 bales. This shows an increase of 175,500 bales over the crop of 1856-7.

THE NAVAL RETIRED LIST.

Washington, September 14.—The President is carefully considering the remaining cases reported by the late Naval Courts.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.

No official advices have been received by the California mails at the Department respecting the Indian difficulties on the Pacific.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Andrew Jackson Smith, of Texas, has been appointed Consul to Laguayra.

James J. Maguire, a resident merchant, has been appointed Consul at Melbourne.

THE PACIFIC EXPEDITION.

Capt. Pleasanton accompanies Gen. Harney to the Pacific.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Sir William Gore Ouseley goes to Central America, party to negotiate a treaty with Nicaragua.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Portland, September 14.—The returns of the election held yesterday for State officers and members of Congress indicate that the Republicans have elected five of the six Congressmen, as also their State ticket.

THE NEW SLOOPS OF WAR.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The Board of Engineers met to-day to examine the bids for constructing the engines and machinery of the sloops of war authorized by the late Congress.

DOMESTIC MARKET.

New York, September 14.—Cotton closed quiet, at yesterday's prices. Corn—White 80 to 83c. Mess Pork—Eastern $15 25 to $15 50. Bacon steady—9½ to 9¾c. for Sides, 8¾c. for Shoulders. Sugar steady, at 7 to 8¾c.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

St. Louis, September 14.—The river at this point has risen four or five feet since Saturday, and is still slowly rising.

The upper Mississippi has fallen about one foot. At Dubuque the river is stationary.

The Illinois river is now stationary.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

Yazoo, Sept. 14.—The steamers Vicksburg and Natchez passed down at noon to-day. The R. W. Powell passed down at 2 o'clock this evening.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Philadelphia, September 8.—The Heavy debate was continued this evening. A number of Southern students were present. Brownlow wished it understood he was not demolished by Prynne's rejoinder, but he would soon crack the latter's armor, by holding up the Scriptures. It was not expected that the opening debate should treat upon the whole subject, but Prynne would hear enough before the debate closed. He made Christ out a traitor to the Bible, recognizing the relations between master and slave. He was in favor of treating, working and whipping slaves. He quotations from Revelations recognizing the appearance of freemen and bondmen at that created great applause. Brownlow had endeavored to prove that slavery had brought more negroes into the church than all missionary projects combined; that the institution of slavery was a divine institution; that God ordained the negro race; that slavery could only work this improvement, and that, therefore, it is a perpetuation of the divine will and necessary to humanity. Alluding to Prynne's remarks, that until slavery is abolished, the Union will rock, and sailors will be obliged to sleep with pistols under their pillows, he replied that Southerners only need fear their negroes when they attempt to make them of their own spirit. If they had only Yankees to fear, they need never sleep with any thing worse under their pillows than spikes and gimlets. But if there ever was an invasion of the South, and his opponent was one of the invaders, he (Brownlow) would be pleased to know his regiment, that the Greek might meet Greek and have a tug of war.

Prynne followed with Scriptural rejoinders. Brownlow replied that he was able to speak himself to-morrow evening.

The debate is creating much excitement.

The Ocean Cable.—*Communication Interrupted.*—New York, September 8.—A communication received from Cyrus W. Field says that a dispatch from Newfoundland informs him that, though the insulation of the cable remains perfect, no message has been received over it for several days. He adds that he does not know the cause, but conjectures that it is occasioned by a change in the shore at Valentia, Ireland.

When the steamship *Africa* sailed from Liverpool it was stated that the connection of Professor Whitehouse with the Atlantic cable would cease about the 1st instant. It would then be necessary to dismantle that the working of the cable ceased from some action of his, or his partisans.

Professor Hughes has been invited to succeed Professor Whitehouse, and it is quite possible that the delay is caused by the experiments of the former, which were regarded as perfectly childish by practical telegraphers.

It is also known that the Atlantic Company have arranged with Professor Hughes to place his instruments at Valentia, on Saturdays about the 20th or 25th instant, and from the experiments by him at Plymouth, there can be no doubt of his ability that he will be able to work reliably at the rate of 300 words per hour.

Reunion and American Conventions.—Syracuse, September 8.—The Republican Convention assembled here to-day. The Hon. Ezra Graves presided as temporary chairman. The American Convention also met, and Daniel Ullman was chosen President. The attendance was large in both Conventions, and much enthusiasm was manifested. A preamble and resolutions, appointing a committee of conference, were adopted by both Conventions. The prospect favors a union of the two parties, but this is not certain.

Vermont Election.—Montpelier, September 8.—The majority for Mr. Hall, the Republican candidate for Governor, exceeds sixteen thousand. One hundred and eleven Republicans have been elected to the House of Representatives from one hundred and thirty-one towns.

The Congressional ticket runs about equal with the State ticket, as the Republican candidates being elected by large majority. They are the present members, viz.: E. P. Walton, J. S. Morrill, H. E. Royce.

A Murderer Respited on the Eve of Execution.—Fort Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* says: The crowd assembled about the jail at Columbus on Friday, to be near the hanging of Myers, was large, and men, women and children stood around for three hours in a drizzling rain, waiting for the execution to come off. The prisoner was to have been brought forth but at half past five; the rope was adjusted upon the scaffold, and the arrangements were complete. The Sheriff was in the jail and Myers was being prepared to prepare him for the drop, when the respite was received. The announcement to outsiders was greeted by no cheers and no murmurs. At 2 o'clock, the Secretary of the Governor read the respite to the prisoner, and asked if he accepted or rejected it. Myers could not answer such an important question, but finally concluded that he would accept the respite, saying that he supposed it was better than to be ready to be hung. He evinced no emotion whatever, and appeared to regard the respite granted him with the same indifference as he did the sentence of the court. The question as to whether it was lawful and proper to reprieve a condemned man after he had undergone the preliminaries, will undoubtedly be discussed.

The Asia's News.

The R. M. steamship Asia reached Halifax on the 8th, bringing Liverpool dates to the 29th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The prospectus of the Indian and Australian Telegraph Company, with a capital of £500,000, has been issued. The proposal is to continue the Red Sea line from Ceylon to Singapore, and eventually to carry further sections to Hong Kong and Australia. Application is to be made to the government for a guarantee.

The British Board of Trade returns for July show a decrease in the exports of over £1,300,000 as compared with July last year. In the imports an increase had taken place, particularly in breadstuffs, the arrivals of which were very large.

The entire stud of Lord Derby's racers is to be sold, and he retires from the turf.

An important law case had been tried at Liverpool. An action was brought against the directors of the suspended Borough Bank to recover damages for the loss sustained in purchasing shares upon the strength of a fallacious report issued by the bank. A verdict was given for the plaintiff, but a stay of execution was granted.

The first detachment of sappers and miners, only twenty strong, was to leave England for Vancouver's island on the 1st of September. One hundred and thirty others were soon to follow.

The *Daily News* calls on the European powers to watch closely American designs upon Nicaragua, under the conviction that the policy of the American government is to acquire possession of the isthmus.

Charles Drummond, the well-known London banker, is dead.

B. Haynes is officially recognized as United States Consul at Turk's Island.

The captain of an English ship had been tried and mulcted in heavy damages, for placing a passenger in irons, under the plea that mutiny was imminent.

Cardinal Wiseman, of London, was making a tour in Ireland, and receiving enthusiastic ovations at all points.

Thirteen lives had been lost by the upsetting of a small pleasure boat at Worthing, on the Sussex coast.

FRANCE.—It was again reported that Marshal Pelissier had asked to be removed from the English Embassy, and that his request would shortly be complied with. It was also said that his marriage was to take place on the 8th of September, the anniversary of the taking of the Malakoff, and that the Emperor would give the bride one million francs as a marriage portion.

Lord Palmerston was received by the Emperor at St. Cloud on the 25th.

Count Persigny made a speech at the opening of the Council General of the Loire, illustrative and defensive of the alliance with England. The speech had attracted considerable attention. Count de Morny had also made an important speech at the opening of the Council of Calvados.

A telegraph Congress, in which France, Belgium, Holland, Sardinia, Portugal, Baden, Wurtemburg and Switzerland are represented, has been opened at Berne. A new French naval station for the eastern coast of Africa is to be created at Isle Reunion. This news is rife with important consequences for the influence of the French flag and prosperity of the French colonies.

It considers Mexico sufficiently justified by the necessity which has arisen of employing a French ship, composing what was called the Indo-China division, in hostilities far removed from the Isle of Reunion.

A duel has been fought at Paris between the French Count de Grammont Caderousse and Count de la Rosa, aide-de-camp to the King of Sardinia. The result was notorious.

The French government, anticipating the possibility of more outrages on Christians in consequence of the bombardment of Djiddah, was about augmenting its naval forces in the Mediterranean.

It was rumored at Paris on Friday that the Imperial government had demanded from England explanations relative to the bombardment of Djiddah.

The *Pays*'s Paris correspondent says: M. Turgot is named ambassador for Switzerland, M. de Persigny Minister of Public Worship, Barrot Ambassador at Madrid; and M. de Moulesey Minister at Brussels.

The Emperor's speech, in send Victoria a cannon constructed upon his own principle, and named "alliance," in return for that presented to him by Her Majesty.

PARIS, Friday.—The rise per cents. slightly receded to-day, closing at 70f.

A transport was under orders at Brest to convey 800 cuirassiers for Africa.

SPAIN.—A Madrid telegram of the 25th says a military expedition is being prepared for Lavaza.

AUSTRIA.—The new-born Imperial Prince has been christened "Rudolph Francis Charles Joseph." By imperial decree, the Prince is proprietor and colonel of the 19th regiment of infantry.

The report that a reconciliation had taken place between Austria and Russia is formally denied.

NAPLES.—It was reported in Paris that Naples had accepted the conditions of England and France.

RUSSIA.—A small Russian squadron, consisting of two 14 gun screw corvettes and a screw dispatch gun-boat, left Cronstadt on September, *en route* to the Pacific. They were not allowed to enter the harbor of Portsmouth, but their commanders met a very courteous reception.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia had gone on a journey through the empire.

TURKEY.—Some material changes had taken place, and the retirement of the Grand Vizier was spoken of.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* understands that the Turkish government has complained to the English ambassador at Constantinople of the bombardment of Djiddah, at the moment when it was known that Ismael Pasha was on the way thither with full power to punish the guilty.

The Divan had issued a circular contradicting the rumor of the approaching destruction of Mecca by the western powers, which was circulated by the fanatics.

It was reported that further riots had occurred in Candia, and that ten Christians had been killed.

The Porte had demanded the recall of the Greek Consul at Candia.

CHINA.—It was stated that the amount of indemnity to be paid by China, in England and France, as stipulated in the treaty of Tien sin, is 30,000,000 francs.

The telegraph intelligence of the China and Calcutta mail was over due, and momentarily expected when the Asia sailed.

Cape of Good Hope.—Cape of Good Hope dates are to July 21st. Dr. Livingston had arrived safely in Zambesi river, and was ascending in his steam launch.

Reform Among the Israelites.—The New York *Express* furnishes the annexed information touching the innovations upon the established ritual and ceremonies of the Hebrews, now in progress:

The reform system is professed by about one-fifteenth part of the whole number of the Israelites in the world. It rejects entirely the authority of tradition, and in their observances reject the second day of the Passover, Pentecost, New Year's and the Tabernacle's, which tradition has endowed with the same sanctity as the first. The great difference between the old and the new school of Jews is, that the former, in observance resting on tradition, see and respect a divine origin, while the latter treat such observances as established by man, and, therefore, liable to be abolished. But observances, commanded in the Torah law of Moses, as the Sabbath, circumcision, fasting on the day of Atonement, abstaining from leaven on the Passover, all Jews, new as well as old school, consider equally binding.

This reform system originated immediately after the passage of the first reform bill, when the Jews, who up to that time had been galled and kept under the yoke in France, were admitted to an equality with other citizens. The natural consequence was, that many of them became officers in the army and navy, surveyors and civil contractors, and were soon thoroughly imbued with French notions and French ideas of religion, which at that time were very loose. Some time afterwards, when Jerome, brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, became king of Westphalia, he had in his army one Jacobson, a jeweler, a baptized Christian man, and one who had thoroughly believed in French ideas of religion. This Jacobson started the first Jewish temple on the reform system at Cassel, Germany, in 1808.—At the same time he also established a school in which he made conference as he thought fit to Jewish children, in Hessen—an establishment which is yet in existence. In 1813 all the Jews left Jacobson, with the exception of the school, were dismissed. Jacobson then went to Berlin and attempted to establish a temple there, but the orthodox Jews were firmly opposed to this, and the then King of Prussia sided with them, saying:—"You must either be a Jew or a christian, I will have no opposition;" in consequence of which opinion the temple was shut. And it was not till the year 1818 that the first reform temple took root, which was in Hamburg, where it still exists. Shortly afterwards temples were established in Frankfort, Cassel, Breslau, and several of the German cities. The whole number of reform temples in Germany now is about twelve, while the orthodox congregations number about one hundred.

The reform movement was first originated in England about the year 1839, by means of a publication issued by the London Society for the Conversion of Jews, which caused great excitement at the time. Among the Jews in that place—a family named Hogata desired to bring about certain reforms in the observances of several of the ceremonies, but their proposals met a stern resistance. Shortly afterwards they separated from the main body, and in 1841 started the first reform temple in England. Some three years ago, Dr. Schiller, Minister of one of the orthodox congregations in Manchester, becoming dissatisfied with his flock, started another reform temple—the second one in the whole United Kingdom, where there are eighty-one orthodox synagogues. The first knowledge of the reform system in the United States was in the year 1840, at Charleston, where, by some means unknown, the reformers obtained possession of the property and funds of the orthodox congregations. In that city there are two synagogues and one temple. The Reformers were next started in Baltimore, where there are two temples and two orthodox synagogues.

In Cincinnati there are two temples and two synagogues; in Albany one temple and one synagogue; in New York one temple and twenty one synagogues. In the United States there are altogether some twelve temples, each with one minister. There is but one reform school for the teaching of the system, which is in Albany.

The Staten Island Disturbances.

The New York *Times*, of the 8th instant, has the following:

Matters at quarantine during yesterday remained very much in *status quo*.

Up to 12 o'clock the city persons appointed by the Board of Health of the town to guard the gates of quarantine had not made their appearance. The reason assigned is that the commission find it difficult to get the requisite number of men at a dollar and a half a day to assume the risks and labor which will be required of them in clubbing up the quarantine gates. Should the attempt be made to obstruct the avenues to and from the quarantine, the case could easily be settled by an appeal to the courts, without resort to force. This is probably the course that would be adopted by the Health Officer, if one half of the police force at quarantine was relieved yesterday morning by a fresh detachment which was sent down by the Deputy Superintendent at 10 o'clock, on board the Doctor Kane.

The work on the quarantine buildings is progressing. Mr. D. Burns, for whose arrest a warrant was issued yesterday morning, upon the affidavit of Knoll, has been ill since the commencement of the affair.

Governor King has returned to Albany, and thence has issued his proclamation relative to the late riots and arson at quarantine.

There were rumors in town yesterday that the National Guard had been ordered out, but they were unfounded. No orders were issued to the military, but it is expected that the 7th regiment will be ordered under arms to-day.

Many of the members of the various companies of the National Guard assembled at their armories in Broadway last night, awaiting the expected summons. They talked of the probabilities of a bloodless campaign on Staten Island, with rations of turtle soup, like those served out to the police now quartered at quarantine. Most of the men expressed their readiness to serve the State in the present emergency, but many deplored the business losses which they should sustain in this busiest season of the year, if compelled to be absent from the city for a lengthened period. The suggestion that each militiaman would be fined $250 by the laws of the State, and suffer other punishment for a refusal to serve, was, however, to those who talked thus, a consolation. The yellow fever few dreaded, for the saffron-visaged fever, it was well known, had departed from quarantine and taken up his abode at Ward's Island.

Governor King's proclamation is a vigorous document. It declares Richmond county in a state of insurrection, and orders that, to assist in preserving and to protect the property of the State and the lives of the sick, a military force of sufficient strength shall be detailed and stationed at the quarantine until the returning sense of the people of Richmond county to their duties and obligations as peaceful citizens shall render its presence unnecessary, or until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

Had this proclamation been issued immediately after the first outbreak, it would probably have deterred the rioters from further demonstrations. As it is, Governor King shuts the stable door after the horse has escaped.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Yellow Fever.—There were 98 deaths of this disease in the limits of New Orleans for the thirty hours ending Monday noon, September 13th, 1858. The weather continues very warm and favorable, though of a decidedly fall-like character.

Another Young Lawyer Gone.—Richard P. Harrison, Esq., a worthy and talented young member of the bar of this city, has fallen a victim to the fatality of the prevailing epidemic. He was greatly believed and respected, and his remains were conveyed to their last resting place from the house of his father, on Thursday afternoon, at a large concourse of his numerous friends and acquaintances. He leaves a young wife to whom he was married but a few months.

The Lake Shooting Affair.—*Inquest.*—The Coroner was called yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of Charles W. Berry, first engineer of the Lake Chanslor, who was shot Monday evening, about 4 o'clock, at the corner of Exchange Alley and Customhouse street. Verdict—"Accidentally shot with a pistol, the 13th instant, while in a state of intoxication, the wound penetrating the abdomen and groin, and causing peritonitis." Berry, who was sober, wanted to take care of Burrough's money for safe keeping, but the latter refused to allow him if he kept it, when, in handing the money back to Burroughs, the pistol, a self-cocker, in Berry's pocket, was accidentally discharged by his finger, which was on the trigger. Mr. Berry died at the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. John Hirst, No. 121 Monroe street, leaving a wife and three small children. He expressed the desire that Burroughs, who was a pilot on the same boat with him, should not be prosecuted.

Recorder Summers's Court.—Elizabeth Day was arraigned yesterday and held to bail of $500 to answer the 20th instant to a charge of having stolen what was found in her possession—a gold ring, one pair of pants and a shirt, belonging to Thomas Lacoste, and for assault by Pikal Cantrill.—Patrick Lynch and John Duffy, Martin McMahon, J. Callahan and J. Sullivan, each of selling liquor without license, were inquired and held to bail for the sum of $500 each.

Anthony Kane was fined $10 for abusing and insulting Maria McNamara. A similar charge by Mary Ann Kane against Catherine Delaney was dismissed. She was held under bonds to keep the peace on complaint of Maria Kane.

George Thomas was held under bonds to keep the peace for three months, on account of his conduct to his wife, Thomas was fined and imprisoned Mary Sullivan at the Triangle Buildings.

Elizabeth Garrett was held to bail to appear on the 10th instant on a charge of having pulled the hair and bit the finger of Mary McPherson.

Catherine Daley (who, it is rumored, is not *the* man) was, however, sent to prison on suspicion of having been accessory to the murder of one Hosmer of $240, on Sunday night, in a den on Perdido street.

Recorder Wilty's Court.—*Duel Prevented.*—A duel was prevented from taking place, in all probability, yesterday between Merville Castera and Hilaire Kaiser, free persons of color. The parties were arrested on the affidavit of a free woman of color, Louise Cayatano.

Jimmainy Hardy, f. w. c., and Thomas Butler, f. m. c., were respectively examined on a charge of having stolen a mare, held for trial—the woman for assault and battery on Mary Mathews, and the man for assault and battery on James O'Brien.

Charles O'Donnell, Joseph McGee and F. Galloudy were all examined at length and discharged by Recorder Wilty. Distinct testimony, on a charge made by an officer, on information received, of having robbed Mr. Isaac Moses, of St. Philip, near Chartres street, of $382 in gold and a gold watch, two silver watches, $50 in silver, about the 1st of the month. One of the watches was found in O'Donnell's house, one was pawned by Isambeau, whom the accused owed for three months' rent, and the other watches were found in the possession of Mrs. O'Donnell and C. Cavanagh, who were also complained of in the affidavit, and who were represented by E. Abell, Esq., were discharged. The others were sent to prison.

Theresa Rapen was fined $5 for keeping a brothel on Dauphin street; and Josephine Waterman $10 for assault and battery on Rose Clark.

A charge of larceny against Louis Rodriguez was inquired into and dismissed for want of evidence.

Decoying Long's Corner.—A warrant was granted yesterday for the arrest of Frank Donakey, charged with having, on the 6th or 7th of August last, stolen a ticket or two and a dime or so from one of Slawack & Co.'s omnibuses.

Recorder Adams's Court.—A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of John Conlan, charged with going in drunken humor to J. R. Tuttle's residence, on Dryades and Harmony streets, and insulting him and his family; also a warrant for Dan Waffander, charged with knocking Philip Hock into the gutter, at the corner of Eighth and Annunciation streets.

Badly Beaten and Robbed.—Lieut. Gastinel and officer Decoux report that Francisco Rancho was badly beaten and robbed of $600 last Sunday, near the Draining Machine, Second District by four Cubans, who were yesterday arrested by Lieut. Gastinel.

Passing Counterfeit Money.—John Haskins was arrested in the Second District last evening on the above charge.

The attention of buyers is called to the auction advertisement of Four, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer.

Great Cure, after the Physicians had Failed

Rushville, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1856.

Dr. C. M. Jackson: Dear Sir—"We would inform you that we are out of Hoofland's German Bitters, which are very ready sale. One of our neighbors has been doctoring for some time (we think about two years, *with all the doctors in the country*), but all of no avail. He looked as much like a dead man going about, as any thing we can compare him to. His disease appeared to be an *incurable dyspepsia of the pall*. With hard persuasion, we prevailed on him to try your Bitters, with the promise to him, that if it did no good, we would charge him nothing for it, provided he took six bottles according to the directions, which he has done, and is now entirely cured, and has become a well man. This cure has created a great sale in this neighborhood." Respectfully, &c.

EDWARDS & BROWN.

Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters, and take nothing else. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle. These bitters are manufactured by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, and are 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.,
sel 1m Saw dac. 21 and 181 Chartres street.

☞ The mantum of the wisest man are to preserve the body in perfect health, not to wait for the dreadful consequences. "Be wise in time!" check and cleanse against the first approach. Keep the stomach and bowels healthy and pure, and the plague of a poisoned atmosphere fall harmless. The only remedy that will thoroughly purify the blood, and at the same time strengthen and invigorate the system, is McLane's Phenomenon Cathartic and Blood Purifier. Try it, and you will be convinced of its superior excellence. sed 2m Saw dac

☞ Look out for Imitations of Lee & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

☞ It is seldom that we notice any thing in the medical line, nor would we now, unless we could be convinced that we are not doing our duty as a journalist, in recommending to the public Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS, for the cure of that most terrible and fatal of all diseases—Fever and Ague. From our own experience with this valuable specific, we can safely say that for diseases of the above nature it stands without a rival. Its timely assistance has saved many a fellow-being from a premature grave. Every day we hear of its conquering the worst cases of Fever and Ague. To those who are in the least affloated with any of the complaints arising from an irregularity of the digestive organs, nothing can be more beneficial than these Bitters. We cheerfully recommend them to the thousands in this State who are suffering the most intense pain, as a certain cure for their ills. Try them and be convinced of their many excellent qualities.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere, and by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
sept14 6 d&w 21 and 181 Chartres st.

Wanted,

IMMEDIATELY, two young MEN—one speaking German and English, the other French and English, and well acquainted with dry goods. None need apply without good city reference.

Apply to A. PEPIN & CO.,
sept14 No. 5 Camp street.

LANDING ex ship Marinara, from Bordeaux—
20 quarter pipes cognac, Comandon & Co.;
20 ... Oporto wine;
8 cases, 25 bottles each, Amitette, Chauvet fils, extra;
50 bags Malaga raisins in brandy;
25 casks good ordinary claret wine;
24 ... good family wine;
5 90 boxes claret wine, sundry brands.
For sale by X. LAMBERT,
sel5 62 Magazine st

CLARET IN CASES, AND BRANDY—20 casks family St. Julien; 25 do do. Julien; 10 quarter pipes Jean Louis cognac, 1811; 20 do do. Alex. de Moulezan, 1840—landing ex ship Marinara, from Bordeaux, and for sale by J & J TARDIE,
sel5 21 Old Levee st

CHERRIES—200 boxes, (thawed, 5c.), landing ex ship Marinara, from Bordeaux, and for sale by J & J TARDIE, 21 Old Levee st.

POTATOES—500 barrels choice Louisville Mechanics, landing from steamboats Stephen Decatur and Adriatic.
ONIONS—100 barrels St. Louis reds and Louisville silver skins.
BEANS—200 barrels small and large white, in store.
ONIONS—10 barrels, 18,000 boxes choice Apples and Peaches.
SPLIT PEAS—A few kegs first quality Northern, landing from bark William & Jane.
POTATOES—150 barrels St. Louis pink eyes, in door and in store.
CANADA PEAS—A few barrels Northern, in store.
RED BEANS—50 barrels choice in store.
For sale by A. CHOPARD & CO.,
sel5 14 Poydras st

EXPECTED per ship Fanny Eaier, from Marseilles—
100 boxes vermicelli;
50 ... cherry raisins;
50 ... rose ...
For sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & CO.,
sel5 17 and 19 St Louis st

KRUG & CO SHAMPAGNE—For sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & CO.,
sel5 17 and 19 St Louis st

LANDING ex ship Marinara, from Bordeaux—
4 qr. pipes and 10 eighth pipes Brandy, Coutoux & Martin, 4th proof;
10 casks Claret, Doyle Margaux;
5 half casks Claret, do. do.
20 cases Claret, Dubos;
40 do do Montferrand.
500 boxes do St Julien;
500 do do Claret;
500 do do Medoc.
For sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & CO.,
sel5 17 and 19 St. Louis street

LANDING ex ship Marinara, from Bordeaux—
5 casks good ordinary St. Julien claret;
200 bottles fresh brandy cherries;
100 ... fresh brandy apricots.
For sale by IANATA BROTHERS.

LANDING ex ship Marinara, from Bordeaux—
5 casks good ordinary St. Julien claret;
50 ... Sauterne;
50 ... Medoc;
50 half casks Haut Sauterne white wine;
15 barrels Haut Sauterne white wine;
20 boxes fresh cherries;
100 ... old white wine;
100 ... abaysin, à Leche;
50 ... abaysin, Haut Lecouite;
10 ... bicabesser, Cordant Lecouite;
64 quarter pipes cognac, sundry brands;
1 half pipe superior cognac.
For sale by C. LAMBERT,
sel5 62 Magazine street

CLARET—72 casks good ordinary, 10 dozen do do. Sauterne, 10 dozen do do. Medoc, and for sale by PIKAL CANTRILL,
sel4 21 and 23 Decatur st

CHUCK WINE—In store, 15 boxes genuine fresh Meterrich, Johannisberg, Hock and Moselle wine; 7 boxes Hochheimer Schartzhaberger; 3 boxes Sparling Hock.
For sale by DUNTZE & CO.,
sel4 corner Royal and Conti streets

PINK APPLE CHEESES—Just received, 20 boxes very fresh pink apple cheese, for sale by
sel4 DUNTZE & CO. corner Royal and Conti sts

BAKED TONGUES—In store, 25 boxes Dunn's extra beef tongs, for sale by DUNTZE & CO.,
sel4 corner Royal and Conti sts

BONELESS SARDINES—Received per Adah Ross, 3 tin cases, half boxes, Boneless Sardines in Oil. For sale by DUNTZE & CO.,
sel4 corner Royal and Conti sts

For Sale.

A HOUSE, corner of Orleans and Levia streets, occupied for a long time by Mr. Wright, and yielding a good income. Apply to
sel13 121 Levee st WILTZ

POTATOES—300 barrels Louisville mechanics, in fine marketable order.
ONIONS—100 barrels reds and silver skins
BARLAY—100 kegs first quality pearl
DRIED APPLES—150 barrels sundry sizes.
For sale by A. CHPARD & CO.,
sel5 14 Poydras street

OLIVE OIL—100 barrels, Bonne Bouche, Nice, quarts and pints. For sale by
sep13 SEYMOUR & NORMAN,
23 and 25 Royal st

CHOICE OLD WINES IN BOTTLE—
41 boxes superior Chateau Haut Brion, 1850.
48 ... Haut Peyraguey, Lamouhigue, 1852;
40 boxes superior Leoville, 1847;
100 ... Arcas, 1844;
20 ... St. Julien 1841;
20 ... Margaux, 1844;
17 ... St. Emilion, 1841;
26 ... Haut Preignac, de Lubbert, 1847;
150 ... Grand Lafite, de Rolland, 1846;
110 ... Grand Larose, 1841;
19 ... St. Estephe;
87 ... St. Julien;
15 ... Burgundy