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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23.

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.

AN IMPARTIAL WITNESS.

Those who have never witnessed in person the discipline of our slaves, and observed their mental and moral characteristics, might, perhaps with some appearance of justice, object to the fidelity of descriptions furnished by Southerners and slaveholders themselves. They consider us interested, and therefore partial. But when a foreigner, born and reared in a land where slavery is unknown, coming amongst us full of prejudices against the institution, and disposed to regard it sociably, politically and economically as a profound evil, nevertheless, finds himself constrained to dance in the South, bears voluntary testimony in favor of the kind treatment of the black race, and of their nearly universal contentment and happiness, we start from that such evidence is absolutely unimpeachable.

Mr. G. P. R. JAMES, the author—a gentleman whose well known to the literary world, and whom in private life is highly esteemed for his truthfulness and integrity—after a sojourn of several years in Virginia, has published an account of country and plantation life in that State. We have not been able to meet with the publication, but we perceive that it is freely quoted in that incendiary journal—the New York *Tribune*—and made the subject of much small wit and many abortive attempts at sarcasm. Mr. JAMES is about to leave the United States, and is certainly under no obligation to flatter the people of the South, even if his character did not render such a suspicion utterly ground-less and untenable. His observations have very considerably modified the opinions formerly entertained by him. He says: "The negro life of Virginia differs very little, I believe, from the negro life through the South. In return for food, clothing, housecrown, medical attendance, and support in old age, about one-third of the labor which is required of the white man in most countries is demanded of the black. The rest of his time is spent in singing, dancing, laughing, chattering, and eating pork and chickens." This is simple, unadorned truth, and from the best possible source, to wit: an intelligent and educated Englishman, who, previous to coming to the South, must necessarily have imbibed those erroneous ideas respecting negro life in the South which the great Republican journals have had many a prejudice to overcome before he became competent to examine facts with an impartial eye. That Mr. JAMES has done so, and has rendered full justice to the South, is evident as well from the passages we have cited as from the whole.

To show how clearly he scrutinizes slavery in some of its aspects, we have only to turn to his language. He thinks the institution a bad one, and consequently a bad one, except when placed under the most favorable circumstances. Yet, as a Southerner has to do, he discusses and affection for him of all a Northern man have not deeply felt, it is, we all know, rigorously and literally true. Hear Mr. JAMES again:

"Slaves are taken by the law to guard them (slaves) from oppression and wrong.—I can safely say that I never saw more than a little of it, and that toward a negro, and that was perpetrated by a foreigner. I admit that we may do evil in the system, which I have described by law, and that there may be individual instances of oppression and cruel treatment. But these instances are not more numerous than the cruelty to a Northern child or child in Northern lands, and in point of general happiness, it would still be a question after an old adage, and say to myself, as I sometimes have, 'as a race, the more of them, the less do I think them happy.' Generalization, or even fitted to take a wide range."

The last sentence quoted embraces an entire argument in favor of slavery, even if the fact of it is a sanction it, and no other reasoning need be alleged in its behalf. We have amongst us a race incapable of self-preservation, and insusceptible of a high degree of civilization. They exist in a peculiar relation to the white man—the only relation conducing to their happiness and comfort, with their existence. Hence we are bound to take care of them, by maintaining this peculiar relation. Such is the conclusion of unbiased and observant foreigners, and of every man, indeed, who is not an open fanatic, or an ignorant and credulous dupe.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The public appreciation of a permanent interruption to the working of the Atlantic cable is not proved groundless. The electrical establishments of the ocean are peppered at the cessation of signals along the line, leaving that the continuity of the wire has ceased. If the injury is near the shore, as is likely rather than expected, the difficulty may possibly be obviated. Should, however, the interruption proceed from the breaking of the cable at any great depth, or at any considerable distance from land, we may regard the enterprise as a hopeless and irremediable failure. It is a subject of profound regret to pay nothing of the large sum expended, after the practicability of using the submarine telegraph has been nearly demonstrated, and messages have been actually received from both extremities of the cable, no mid-ocean casualty should intervene to cut off communication and annul the plans of science, and the reasons the enterprise based upon successful experiment.

Were we of the South not correct and judicious in indulging the extravagant rejoicings of the North as premature? Would it not have been more sensible to have waited a few weeks at least until the permanent character of the working of the telegraph had been satisfactorily established?

F. A. CALIFORNIA, via TEHUANTEPEC.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the Tehuantepec Company's splendid steamship Quaker City, Commander Stanchi, will make her first voyage to Minatitlan on Wednesday, October 27th, connecting there with the company's light-draught iron passenger steamer Suchil, up the Coatzacoalcos river, and by stages overland to Vera Cruz, and thence to San Francisco, in the U. S. Mail Steamship Company's vessels, which are the pleasant through in preference to freight or passage, apply at the office of the Tehuantepec Company, No. 45 Carondelet street.

We are indebted to Mr. W. E. Clark, news agent, at Vicksburg, for a number of the *Daily Times Southron* of yesterday morning.

VALLEY WHISKY.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of connoisseurs to that most excellent whisky known under the name of "Valley Whisky," which Messrs. Queyrouze & Langsdorff, 13 and 15 St. Louis street, have received from the proprietors, and which they sell to cases at very moderate prices. The "Valley Whisky" has a rich flavor, is remarkably pure, and is at the same time a pleasant and invigorating cordial. Merchants should well try it.

The Washington Star gives the following description of the Paraguay expedition:—The fleet is to comprise the following vessels: Frigate Sabine, (the flag ship of Commodore Shubrick) 50 guns; sloops Falmouth, now at the coast of Brazil, 20 guns, and Plymouth, 18 guns; Perry, 6 guns, Bainbridge, 6 guns and Dolphin, 4 guns; steamers Fulton, 5 guns, Water Witch, 2 guns, and the revenue steamer Harriet Lane, (not rated) and the store ship Supply, 4 guns.—Besides these it is now understood that the Colorado, Memphis, Wasatopon, and Atlantic, of the Cromwell line of steamers, have been negotiated for, and will, no doubt, be chartered, together with one other steamer yet to be selected. Thus the entire fleet will comprise fifteen vessels. The command will devolve on Commodore Shubrick, the Senior Post-Captain of the Navy, who takes charge.

NOT DECLINED.—A report having been started by the Democratic organs in Illinois that Judge Breese had declared that he would not be a candidate for the United States Senate against Judge Douglas, that gentleman has addressed a letter to the St. Louis Republican denying that he had declined being a candidate, and denouncing the friends of Douglas as disorganizers and enemies to the honor and integrity of the Democratic party.

FIRE IN THE BALTIMORE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—A serious fire occurred in the Custom house at Baltimore on the morning of the 15th instant. It caught accidentally from a lamp in the messenger's room, which room was burnt out, as were several other offices, with some valuable statistical records of the exports and imports of the port. The damage to the building is considerable, and the total loss is estimated at $40,000.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

COTTON ADVANCED.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

HALIFAX, September 22.—The Cunard mail steamship Niagara arrived at this port this morning, with dates from Liverpool of the 11th instant, three days later than those by the North Breton, at Quebec.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, September 11.—The sales of cotton for the week ending Friday evening, 4th 10th inst., amount to 67,000 bales.

The sales of Friday were 12,000 bales. The market closed buoyant. All qualities have advanced during the week 1-16 to 1-8d. Middling qualities have improved 1-8d. during the week, or an advance of 1-16d. on the quotations by the North Breton.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, September 10.—The funds continue to strengthen. An advance of ¼ is noted. Consols for money closed at 97c.

HAVRE MARKET.

Tres Ordinaire at Havre was quoted at 109 francs—the market closing firm.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed quiet. The Provision market closed steady—prices generally unchanged.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, September 11.—The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company are to have a meeting soon, to determine what further steps shall be taken under the circumstances.

They have ordered the suspension of the shipment of the large cable for shore ends to Valentia.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

The Niagara brings later intelligence from India and China, but the news is not of an important character.

ARRIVED OUT.

The screw steamship City of Washington, from New York, and the Nova Scotia, from Quebec, arrived out on the 9th inst.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 33,900,000 francs during the past month, according to the official report.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.—Robeson Low, an extensive flour and grain dealer of this city, died this morning.

YELLOW FEVER IN SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, September 22.—The whole number of deaths for the past week was forty, of which number twenty died of yellow fever, as officially reported.

HEALTH OF AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 22.—Our city continues healthy. No cases of yellow fever have occurred.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 21.—The sales of Cotton to-day were over 500 bales. Flour closed with an advancing tendency. Whisky, 23c to 24c. Sugar dull, 7c to 8c. Coffee quiet, 9c to 10c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, September 21.—Flour is firm at $4.40 to $5. Whisky, 20c.

THE UPPER RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, September 21.—The Mississippi at this point and its upper tributaries are all falling.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—Major Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General, has, by direction of the Secretary, just issued an order, saying: The President directs that the Department of the Pacific be divided into two parts—the northern part to be called the Department of California, the headquarters to be at San Francisco, and the northern part to embrace the Territories of Washington and Oregon, excepting the Rogue river and Umpqua districts, to be called the Department of Oregon, the headquarters to be at Fort Vancouver.

Brevet Brigadier-General Clarke is assigned to the command of the Department of California, in that portion of the limits of his command, a measure demanded by the length of time required for communication between the northern and southern portions. The Secretary of War specially commends the activity, zeal and judgment displayed by Clarke in concentrating the troops of his department for energetic operations against the hostile Indians of the north, as soon as their outbreak became known.

General Harney is assigned to the Department of Oregon, and will proceed to his post with all possible dispatch.

The President directs that Captain Pleasonton, of the 2d Dragoons, shall accompany General Harney as Assistant Adjutant General. The Commanding officer of the Corps of Engineers will detail two officers and a detachment not exceeding fifty engineers and soldiers, with the requisite number of non-commissioned officers, for service in the Department of Oregon. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the transportation for the detachment to Fort Vancouver. The several staff departments will make the necessary arrangements for the supply of the Department of Oregon from the California depots during the campaign against the Indians. The troops in the Department of Oregon will be allowed extra rations per week of desiccated vegetables.

The receipts into the Treasury during the last week amounted to $858,000, leaving $76,000 less than those of the previous week. $14,281,000 are on deposit, of which $12,373,000 are subject to draft—$9,001,000 are in New York.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—The government is awaiting with patience and anxiety the progress of events in Mexico, but there are no official data which can justify the formation of any opinion as to the result. Mr. Forsyth's conduct has not been the result of any special instructions.

The Casa-Herran treaty is still under consideration by the Cabinet. The result of their deliberations will be submitted to the Senate, and certain modifications recommended.

The President has gone to Wheatland on private business. He will be absent about a week.

MAINE ELECTION.—Bangor, Me., Wednesday, September 15.—One hundred and thirty one towns give Morrill 37,222, Opposition 30,898, which indicates a Republican majority in the State of nearly 10,000. The Congressional delegation is entirely Republican.

NEW JERSEY CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.—Trenton, September 15, 1858.—Mr. James Wall was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention in the Second District. The resolutions favor popular sovereignty and the admission of Kansas whenever she presents a republican constitution, and are against the establishment of quarantine on Sandy Hook, and for protection to surf men by general appropriation.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE FAIR.—Trenton, September 15, 1858.—The State Fair is now in full blast in Trenton, and is the most splendid exhibition known here of horses and manufactured articles. To-morrow is the great day. Speeches will be made and premiums awarded on Friday.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—This body assembled at Syracuse on the 15th instant, and terminated the next day. One of the New York papers thus succinctly describes the doings of the first day after the organization, which was effected by the choice of Gen. Horatio Seymour as President:

The war of the roses began, of course, upon the question of seats. It was ascertained that contests existed in six different counties, chief among which were New York and Kings, each sending two full delegations, though E. F. Purdy, the head of his contestant by locking him out of the hall, so that he could not answer to his name when called. This masterly coup d'état left one seat out of the seventeen to which New York is entitled uncontested. D. E. Sickles led the softs, or Tammany Hall Delegation, and Fernando Wood the embattled column of Hards.

Mr. Miller, a Soft delegate from Columbia, opened the ball by moving a committee of each one each county in which seats were contested. Mr. Freer, Hard, of Cortlandt, moved that half of each New York delegation be admitted, according to the precedent of former years. But the Softs resisted the proposition, knowing that they could do better.

After some severe sparring between Sickles and Wood, a motion by E. F. Purdy prevailed, to refer the half-and-half proposition to the committee to be appointed—in other words, to kill it. So ended the last chance of the Hards. At this point a recess was had till 4 o'clock. When the convention came together again, the chair announced the committees, six in number, on contested seats. After providing for a State Central Committee, and a Committee on Resolutions, another recess to 7 o'clock was taken. At that evening session the Committee on the New York Contested Seats reported in favor of the entire Tammany delegation, and the report was adopted by the convention, whereupon Fernando Wood and his followers withdrew under protest, and under a cloud.

A dispatch of the 16th states the convention made the following nominations: For Governor, Amasa J. Parker; Lieutenant Governor, John J. Taylor; Canal Commissioner, Sherburne B. Piper; State Prison Inspector, Edward S. Dodge. National resolutions were adopted and the convention adjourned *sine die*. The difficulty with Fernando Wood is ominous of a Democratic schism in the city of New York, but is not likely *elsewhere* to affect the prospects of the party.

THE FEVER IN MOBILE.—There were twelve deaths in Mobile on the 20th instant, of which six were from yellow fever.

We learn that the owners of the James Buchanan, a large built and fitted out in the Delaware river, in sight of our dwelling, have become apprehensive of loss since the capture of the Echo. But the James Buchanan has made four successful voyages since 1856, and cleared $400,000. Two of the owners are the supporters of Fremont for the Presidency. So we go. Our readers may be incredulous—nevertheless we state nothing but facts.—*Philadelphia Southern Monitor, 11th instant.*

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Important from China—Terms of the American Treaty—Great Explosion at Astrakan.

The Cunard steamship Persia, which left Liverpool on the 4th instant, arrived at New York on the 15th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Prince Alfred had satisfactorily passed through a lengthy and searching examination at the Royal Naval Academy, and had been appointed a naval cadet on board the frigate Eurydice, which vessel he would shortly join for permanent and regular service.

The banquet given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin to Mr. O. T. Bright, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in celebration of the successful laying of the cable, took place on the 1st instant, and was a very brilliant affair. The Lord Lieutenant, Lord Eglinton and his Court did not attend the banquet, and it is said the invitation was declined because Cardinal Wiseman was one of the guests. The absence of Lord Eglinton attracted much attention, and it was supposed the alleged cause would go far toward lessening his popularity in Ireland. In returning thanks for a toast to his health, Mr. Bright warmly acknowledged the services rendered by the American officers engaged in the great enterprise, and to Mr. Field, in particular, he accorded the most unqualified praise, declaring that but for the wonderful energy and capability displayed by that gentleman the line could never have been in existence so soon. He concluded by proposing "the health of Mr. Field and the American officers who sided in the enterprise," and the toast was drank with loud and long-continued cheering. Among the toasts was one to Mr. Lever, the projector of the Galway line of steamers, who spoke hopefully of the success of the enterprise.

Cardinal Wiseman was enthusiastically welcomed at the banquet, while the toast to the Lord Lieutenant was received with marked coldness and some indications of decided disapprobation.

It is stated that Captain Preedy, of the Agamemnon, and Mr. Bright, are to be honored with knighthood for their services in laying the cable.

Parliament has been further prorogued from the 19th of October to the 15th of November.

The old government of India had ceased to exist, and the new Council held its first sitting on the 3d instant.

A submarine telegraph cable about 300 miles long, to connect the Colony of Victoria with Tasmania, was being manufactured in England.

The London *Times* says: "The steam frigate Voyageur de la Mer, from Boston and Gibraltar, a present from the Americans to His Highness the Pasha of Egypt, and having on board Col. Greene, Yenan Effendi, and Mr. Stone, arrived at Malta on the 24th of August, and left on the 25th for Alexandria."

A mutiny had occurred on board the American ship Conqueror, lying in the Mersey, and bound for Mobile. The colored men on board, seventeen in number, all claimed and armed themselves, refusing to work. Mr. Tucker, the United States Consul, proceeded on board with a posse of police, and the mutineers were speedily placed in irons. The precise nature of the grievance is not known. No bloodshed took place.

Messrs. McNair, Greenlow and Irving, commission merchants, Manchester, had suspended payment.

FRANCE.—The Empress and Empress left Paris on the 1st of September for Biarritz.

Gen. de Salles, who had been spoken of to fill the post of Governor General of Algeria, is said to have refused that of commandant of the troops in that colony.

It is reported that before accepting the embassy to Berne, the Marquis de Turgot had an audience of the Emperor, who assured him that his removal from Madrid was not to be considered as having in any degree the character of a disgrace, and in proof of it this he conferred on him the grand cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Emperor had given orders to purchase, wherever they are to be found, the numerous manuscripts which Vauban left behind him, with a view to their publication.

Some Protestants had been arrested at Mauberge, while they were assembled for Divine Worship, and the affair had given rise to much comment.

The recent speech of Count de Persigny continued to occupy attention, and the government having withdrawn the prohibition against its publication, it had appeared in all the Paris journals.

The Council General of the Department of the Herault at its annual meeting had, as usual, pronounced itself strongly in favor of free trade.

In the course of November next, a general meeting is to be held at Paris for the purpose of establishing a company for carrying out the project of the Isthmus of Suez Canal. The £5,000,000 of capital is to be nearly all subscribed, and £600,000 of it at present down in the United States.

The Bourse at Paris continued quite firm. The 3 per cents closed on Friday, the 3d, at 71.50, and the 4½ per cents at 97.75.

It was reported that M. Thouvenel had requested to be relieved of the mission to Constantinople.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree by which the functions of Governor General of Algeria are suspended, Mons. Walsin Esterhazy is appointed to be Commander in Chief of the sea and land forces.

ITALY.—The Mazzinian organ, *Italia del Popolo*, published in Genoa, had ceased to appear. During the last three months its principal writers spent more time in jail than at their office.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia had emancipated 200,000 serfs belonging to the Imperial domain.

A powder magazine at Astrakan, on the Caspian, containing, it is said, 200,000 pounds of gunpowder, had exploded, destroying half the town and killing half the inhabitants. The loss of shipping was also fearful.

TURKEY.—Full details of the bombardment of Djiddah by the British steamer Cyclops are published, but they contain nothing of importance additional to the recent telegraph accounts. The steamer Antelope, Canning, belonging to the East India Company, assisted in the bombardment.

Threats of death to the Christians had been made at Tripoli, and the Consul of France at Beyrout had proceeded there to insist on measures of precaution being taken.

CHINA.—The American Treaty.—The following is from the *Friend of China*.

Article 1 provides for general peace, and a stipulation for good offices of the United States in case of difficulty with other powers.

Art. 2 provides for the depositing and record of the treaty at Pekin and Washington.

Art. 3. The official publication of the treaty at Pekin and in the provinces by imperial authority.

Art. 4. Direct correspondence (with obligation to acknowledge and answer) of the Minister of the United States with the Privy Council or Prime Minister at Pekin.

Art. 5. Right of annual visit and sojourn, at his own pleasure as to time, of the United States Minister: journey to be either by the Peiho or overland from Shanghae, and to be provided for by the Chinese government, as well as with an official residence at the capital. His suite not to consist of more than 20, exclusive of Chinese attendants. The official intercourse to be with the Privy Council, or one of its members deputed for that purpose.

Art. 6. Permanent residence at Pekin, if the same privilege is conceded to other powers.

Art. 7. Equality of rank in official correspondence.

Art. 8. Interviews of Minister with Governor General, Governors, &c., always to be at official residence. Interviews never to be denied.

Art. 9. Interviews on terms of equality of naval commanders with officials of highest rank. Suppression of piracy.

Art. 13. Right to lease property without any intervention of officials. Designation of open ports, new ones being Swatow and Taiwan, in Formosa, and any other granted to English, French, or Russians. Clandestine and contraband trade prohibited. Opium to be prohibited or allowed, according to Chinese law.

Art. 14. The United States never to pay higher duties than the most favored nation.

Art. 15. Tonnage duties not higher than imposed on most favored nation; double tonnage dues abolished. Prospective application of tonnage dues to beacons, lighthouses, &c.

Art. 16. Regulations of pilots.

Art. 20. Time of paying duties; to be paid in Sycee or foreign money; Consuls not to give up papers before duties are paid.

Art. 24. Immunity of national flag, and obligation of neutrality.

Art. 25. Apprehension of mutineers and deserters, and punishment of criminals.

Art. 26. Exclusive jurisdiction of United States authorities over rights and intercourse of its citizens.

Art. 27. Mutual appeals to public officers, with complaints.

Art. 28. Recognition and absolute toleration of Christianity, and protection of Chinese converts.

Art. 29. Comprehensive provision that all rights, privileges and powers granted to any nation, its merchants, or subjects, whether political, mercantile, or otherwise, and not conferred by this treaty on the United States, shall at once insure to the benefit of the United States, its public functionaries, merchants, or citizens.

Treaty to be ratified within a year by the United States, and by the Emperor forthwith.

The claims for pecuniary indemnity, either for English, American or French losses, neither admitted nor denied, but referred to Canton.

Permanent Legation of the United States Minister, after settlement of pending question at Canton, understood to be here after at Shanghae.

The United States steamship Mississippi was at Hong Kong, and the Minnesota, Powhattan and Antelope were in the Gulf of Pechili.

The British steamship Indiaville had returned from a trip to Formosa, where no trace of any Europeans being on the island was discovered.

Two ladies in Chicago, Mrs. Smith and her sister, Miss McCreesh, together with a lad nine years old, were dreadfully burned by the explosion of a camphene lamp they were lighting. Both the ladies will probably die; the boy may recover.

THE WEIGHT OF A MILLION IN GOLD.—We are indebted to a gentleman, who morbidly occupies a prominent position at the United States Mint in this city, for the following reply to the question: "What is the weight of a million of dollars in gold?" "The weight of one million of dollars in United States currency, in gold, is 53,750 troy ounces." This makes 4479 lbs. 3 oz.—for nearly two tons and a quarter, reckoning 2000 lbs. only to each ton.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Mr. MORPHY AND CHESS.—The New York correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* furnishes the annexed interesting information respecting our youthful chess-champion:

There are perfectly authenticated private advices from London regarding the continued success of Mr. Morphy, the great American chess-player. He had won the match from Mr. Lowenthal, the game standing—

Morphy	9
Lowenthal	3
Draws	2

After a siege, at the Birmingham Chess Congress, he played eight games blindfolded, winning seven, a feat never before known in the annals of chess-playing, the great Philedor never having accomplished more than three, and this is recorded as something extraordinary. Mr. Morphy would not enter the tournament at Birmingham, knowing that if he encountered and beat Mr. Staunton, that gentleman would refuse to play the match game with him which is settled to commence the first week in November, so as to give Mr. Staunton a chance to study and practice up for it, other occupations having prevented him from devoting much time to it lately. It is, however, somewhat curious that the contest at Birmingham, into which over a dozen of the best players in England entered, finally narrowed down to Mr. Staunton and Mr. Lowenthal, Mr. Lowenthal winning, without having given Mr. Staunton a chance for a draw or even a show of play. The Mr. Staunton, because, in the recent match game between Mr. Morphy and Mr. Lowenthal, he severely criticised the latter gentleman in the London *Illustrated News*, and seemingly referred to his "wonderful" opponent. Mr. Morphy is now in Paris, playing a match with Harwitz; thence he proceeds to Breslau, to play a match of twenty one games with Professor Anderssen, the great chess player, as the German says, in the world. He is accompanied by Mr. Frederick Edge, formerly a New York journalist.

HON. T. L. HARRIS.—Hon. Thos. L. Harris, of Ill., received another narrow escape from death, having swallowed a teaspoonful of arnica by mistake. For the past six or eight weeks he suffered much from a rheumatic affection of the hip, and consequently debility attending it. One of the antidotes recommended by his physician is a preparation of the tincture of arnica, a plant of which he took up by mistake and administered to himself a teaspoonful. In an instant he was aware of the mistake. With the presence of mind which characterizes the man, he called for and drank down about a quart of warm water, which immediately dissolved the contents of his stomach, and cleared his system from the effects of the poison. He has entirely recovered from its effects.

Hon. Edward Everett is to deliver his oration on Washington on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the Institution for Asylum at Binghamton, N. Y., the 24th inst. Addresses will also be made by Rev. Drs. Bellows and Bethune, Hr. Francis, and Hon. Geo. W. Clinton, and a poem read by Alfred B. Stone, of Albany.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE CREW OF THE HMS Echo.—Antonio Gomez, a spaniard, and one of the crew of the slaver brig Iulia, died yesterday morning at the Marine Hospital. The immediate cause of his death, as stated by the attendant physician, Dr. R. L. Lockwood, was "inflammation of the bowels, a coast fever, supposed to have been contracted on the coast of Africa."

The physician, Dr. Lockwood, who had the yellow fever, is reported by the physicians as in tendance to be doing well.

The brig arrived at the African twenty five days from the disease which accompanied them when brought into port. They have had the constant attendance at the Hospital of the sick seamen, and the remainder of the negroes, to the number of 241, appear to be in a healthy condition.

(*Charleston Courier*, 18th.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN HOWARD COUNTY, ALA.—Intelligence reached us of the details of which are yet involved in mystery, was enacted in Russell county, Ala., in the 17th instant, resulting in the death of three children, aged respectively, 12, 10 and 8. The victims were Mr. Isaac Porter and his wife. It appeared upon the investigation, that Mr. Porter, who was a young man recently married, was living near his mother, and was in the habit of feeding her stock early in the morning. On Tuesday morning, the 14th, he left home early to attend to this business, the old lady reported to his house to see if any thing had happened, and found the children in bed, the door bolted, and Mr. Porter insensible. Subsequently Mr. Porter revived for a time, and stated that during the night a negro had come in and told him she heard some one in the house that he started to get out of bed, when several blows were given him, of which he remembered having received three. Of what happened afterwards he knew nothing. Mrs. Porter had been taken to death by blows on the head, and several physicians and medical men were satisfied that she had been visited by some man or men, from marks about her body and her bed. The details of the cruel and the horrible crime could not have been committed from any hope of obtaining money, there is no suspicion of any premeditation, any particular persons as the guilty parties, but there was a suspicion that the deed had been committed by a negro.

Mr. Porter died after telling all he knew of the horrible tragedy.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.*

LARGE CHOLERA PRIZE.—The Paris Academy of Sciences has again advertised it prizes for the discovery of the cause and effective cure for cholera. This prize, remarks the *Scientific American*, has been offered for years since by M. Briant, and a competition has already taken place for it without success. No less than twenty-five or thirty three essays were presented on the subject, but only two of them came within the scope of the conditions.

One was by the chief physician of Smolensko, Russia; the other by Dr. Ayre, of London. Both maintained the identity of the virus of cholera with that of typhus fever and typhus, and he proposed the inoculation of persons with the smallpox virus while the cholera was raging. It was asserted that by doing so six out of every seven cholera patients would be cured. The London physician maintained that eight out of ten persons would be cured by administering doses of calomel, at the rate of one grain for adults every five minutes, for a period of two hours. Neither of these proposed systems for curing cholera was accepted by the Academy of Sciences. The prize was withheld, the members that a person is to be entitled to the prize, must discover a specific as sure and certain for the cure of cholera, as quinine is for intermittent fever; also, that the remedy should be as efficient for causing the disappearance of this disease as vaccination has been for virulent smallpox.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FEVER.—The fever returns yesterday, as furnished by the Board of Health, showed a decided falling off from the previous forty-four hours ending Tuesday noon. The deaths by fever throughout the city number 50—the two Hebrew cemeteries not heard from. The weather yesterday was cloudy, bright and clear, but was rather warmer than for several days previously.

WHAT KEEPS THE FEVER UP.—The absence of a decision with regard to the Echo, is said to be accounted for by the numbers of unacclimated people who have been coming into the city within the last week. Every day we hear of new arrivals; and daylight of yesterday, one steamer from up the river brought near 200 unacclimated passengers. These, of course, furnish much fresh material for the fever to feed upon.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Mr. C. L. Marshall, formerly Lieutenant of Police in the Fourth District, and Mr. Leonard, Jr., Francis, and Eugene Adams, in the Court Exchange coffee house, at the corner of Bourbon and Conti streets, on Tuesday afternoon last, the parties had a quarrel about some slight matter, in the course of which Marshall drew a pistol and fired at Mr. Adams, the latter drew a revolver and shot him twice, once in the right breast, near the shoulder, and once near the groin. Neither of the wounds was considered mortal. Adams was immediately arrested, and yesterday Recorder Adams (his brother) sent him to prison to await the result.

LOOK OUT, DARKEYS!—The nine o'clock gun was let off last night at *eight* o'clock. This will be the hour nightly, until next year.—Look out darkeys at eight o'clock. Be prompt, be prompt, be prompt or humanity.

RECORDER SUMMER'S COURT.—*Assistant Recorder Monroe presiding.*—We omitted mentioning yesterday that Frank Baughan was examined on Tuesday on the charge of having murdered a man up town about a year ago. Dr. Hall swore that the man died at the Charity Hospital of pin worm, and not from the effects of violence inflicted; and there being no evidence to overcome this, the accused was discharged.

John Smith (which of 'em we are unable to state) was sent before the First District Court by complaints of Mr. Thomas and John Wright, of the Seamen's Home, administered on the 17th ult., at the corner of Chartres and Erato streets, in the course of which he tried to bite his nose off. Wm. Higgins and John Neiligan were previously committed for participation in the business. Smith's bail was fixed at $500.

Wash, a slave belonging to Thomas Murphy, was complained of by Edward O'Brien as having violently assaulted him with intent to murder, on the 5th instant, breaking his left jaw-bone, and giving him a blood blow over the left eye with some heavy blunt instrument. A warrant was issued for the negro's arrest.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—Charles Valch and three others were yesterday examined on a charge of having interfered with Mr. animal-catcher Torregano in the discharge of his duty. There was no evidence against them, and they were dismissed.

Elizabeth Hoam gave bail to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house at the corner of Toulouse and Dauphin streets.

Baptiste Macera was fined $10 for obstructing Burgundy street with his vehicles, and refusing to remove them when ordered so to do by the proper officer.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—Dr. M. L. Rosavally yesterday made affidavit of libel against Louis Leonhard, charging him with having knowingly and maliciously published his death in the *German Gazette*, all with intent to injure him in his business as a physician. A warrant was issued for Leonhard's arrest.

A Wateable Medicine.

During the present week no less than six of our friends, who have been induced to try Professor De Grath's Electric Oil for rheumatism, in consequence of having seen this preparation advertised in our columns, have called upon us to state the result of their experiments. These persons assure us that their rheumatic pains have been entirely cured by a few applications of De Grath's Electric Oil, and they recommend its use to all who are afflicted with any of the diseases which it is designed to cure.

(*From Advertiser.*)

—It can be had of the agents here, one advertisement in another column.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
sept 20 at dlw 21 and 151 Chartres st.

RECEIVED per ship Wm. Robson, from New York, 50 baskets Pipe Shampaine Champagne, quarts and pints. For sale by J. N. CURIEN,
sept 17 28 Toulouse st.

☞ The history of Dr. J. HOSETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the only one that has been performed wonders in cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and other diseases arising from a disordered stomach or liver, place it at once among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The disease to which it is more applicable are so universal that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintance, and prove to their own satisfaction that it is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines deserving the public commendation.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere, and by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
sept20 6 dlw 21 and 151 Chartres st.

Great Cures, after the Physicians Had Failed.

BURLINGTON, OHIO, Jan. 16, 1858.

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 used three bottles of them, and thinks 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 *overflowing of the gall*, with pain in his side, which he attributed to carrying out the physic of the doctors, and Perin's powders. He now feels as well as any man, and says he would give fifty dollars for the best bracelet will always be found at the store

CABELDEN & RAMSAY.

P.S.—Send us two dozen more Hoofland's German Bitters, and take nothing else. Find 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, Canada, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
sept 1 m 3 law dlw 21 and 151 Chartres street.

Have You a Bad Cough?

If you have, neglect it not! How many say, oh, how many, I wish I had taken something in the commencement of my cough! Let not this be your case, but if you feel a slight irritation of the mucous membrane, or the throat, be prudent and provide yourself with a remedy at once, lest it go down into the lungs and there lay the seeds of a fatal consumption.

If you want to avoid such a catalogue of things, keep by you

DATON'S SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR

take the, and at once check the premonitory symptoms. Do not let a cough, cold, or hoarseness, the precursor of humanity.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres st.
sept 11 2 lb General Agents.

Noticeable.

It has been noticed that wherever yellow fever visits this city, another very troublesome complaint accompanies it. We allude to Boils or Furuncles. How many have suffered from these painful and what a multitude of suffering would have relief if these annoyances would use

PALMER'S VEGETABLE PANACEA!

Its application is and convenience most accordant, and its cures are so well known that it is needless to enumerate. Its cures are fully warranted.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.
Who are agents for the South.
sept 21 2 lb

CAUTION!!!—Beware of worthless imitations of this valuable medicine. It is well known that Palmer's Panacea is a popular remedy in the United States, and the demand for it is so great that it is easy to procure a counterfeit, all of which is worthless. Be sure that the signature of J. WRIGHT & CO. is on the wrapper of each bottle of the very best quality and will be sold under a full guarantee by the proprietors as a simple supply of it has been selected by druggists, agents for our retail trade, for sale by druggists and Newsagents throughout the Union. Pamphlets containing testimonials of its wonderful cures, and a certificate of its efficacy, will be sent free of charge to any address, on application to the proprietors.

Look out for imitations of Lea &