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The New Orleans Bee.

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Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to a space in no case exceeding three times the space allotted to their business.
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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1858.

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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4.

BUSINESS, HEALTH, &c.

Autumn commences with incipient signs of business. September, even in healthy seasons, is a month of preparation rather than of activity. Change in commercial firms, new specialities and arrangements usually take place in the fall of the year. Transactions are limited in number and on a moderate scale, but the approaching revival of affairs is indicated by the substitution of a lively hum and stir for the dead torpor and silence of summer. The stores begin to look busy; the levee ceases to wear an appearance of desertion; goods are beginning to arrive, and the rattle of the dray is a cheerful harbinger of better times. The birds of passage have not, it is true, winged their homeward flight, but by the end of the month many of them, and especially the continentals, will return with a view of superintending their affairs and preparing for winter operations. There is no doubt that had our city escaped the epidemic this year, the renewal of business would have taken place earlier than usual. Even as it is, we think New Orleans will not be materially thrown back by the fever. With respect to the extent of business we are hardly yet qualified to express an opinion. The panic of last October seriously impaired public confidence, and though it passed away without inflicting extensive or irreparable injury, there existed throughout the winter a perceptible diminution in current affairs. Credit was for a while completely overthrown; the mercantile community preferred curtailing their operations rather than incur the risk of eventual loss. That the effects of the revulsion have not yet disappeared is evident from the immense accumulations of deposits in our banks. Business men are not apt to leave their capital idle, and do so only when the spirit of speculation has been extinguished by financial calamity. The feeling of distrust arising from this cause will, however, slowly give way to a healthy and legitimate spirit of enterprise. The soundness and solvency of the country must ultimately resuscitate credit, and give to business its customary expansion.

The sanitary condition of the city—at all times important—is just now one of the most interesting subjects that can engage the attention of the reader. While frankly acknowledging the impossibility of arriving at positive and unerring calculations respecting the fever, we believe we may say with out hesitation that it has reached the climax. This is manifest from the mortuary reports of the last few days, as well as from the duration of the disease, now in its eleventh week. The extreme and sudden coolness which on Sunday and Monday last succeeded to the sultry heats of the previous week, affected the sick disastrously, and was the main cause of the heavy mortality reported on Tuesday. Since then, however, there has been, on the whole, a diminution in the daily records of death. We believe that, in spite of the fatal effects of the cool spell, the aggregate mortality of this week will be found no greater than that of the last, and that henceforth the fever will steadily decline until it is annihilated by a frost.

While on this topic we take occasion to say that the appearance of the epidemic this year seems to establish satisfactorily enough the question of the quarantine system. One of its things is clearly demonstrated, either the fever was imported, or it broke out as an indigenous disease. If the former, the quarantine regulations are not sufficient, stringent, or are not severely enforced, since the disease must have been brought hither by vessels from infected ports which were allowed to pass the quarantine. If the latter, of what possible use is the elaborate and costly system now in use? The maintenance of quarantine is defensible only on the ground that it is a protection and security to public health. In every other respect it is confessedly an incubus upon commerce. Kept up at a heavy tax upon vessels bound to New Orleans, and a perpetual source of annoyance and complaint. Still, let it be fairly shown that the quarantine system preserves our city from epidemic visitations, and we would be entirely willing to bear with any minor inconveniences arising from its establishment. But the grave doubts which hang over the question demand at least a close and rigorous investigation. We trust that at the next meeting of the General Assembly this duty will be assigned to competent persons, and the mooted point settled definitively. Our ancestors have ever indignantly and deeply opposed to quarantine laws in New Orleans, holding as we do that with us yellow fever is a disease of indigenous origin.

PORTUGUESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—This numerous and philanthropic association will celebrate the tenth anniversary of its existence by a procession, the programme of which is announced in our advertising columns. No society in New Orleans surpasses the Portuguese Benevolent Association in activity, zeal, and extensive and discriminating charity. We have the pleasure of an acquaintance with a large number of the members, and can truly say that it would be difficult to find a society composed of better citizens, more intelligent, more industrious, more upright men. We take pleasure in adding that the affairs of the association are prosperous, and that large and liberal sums are at its disposal for the relief of indigent members, and the generosity of its members keeps its treasury well filled. May this benevolent fraternity long flourish amongst us, and may its capacity for good works be annually increased.

GAS FIXTURES.—Messrs. Henderson & Gaines, No. 100 Canal street, announce that they are now opening a large and varied assortment of gas chandeliers, pendants, brackets, &c., ranging from the lowest prices upwards. When desired they will be put up with cut extra charge.

SUCCESSION SALES.—To-day, at 12 o'clock, at the rotunda of the St. Louis Exchange, N. Vignié will sell by auction several valuable lots of ground in the Third District, belonging to the succession of the late P. A. Beauregard. Several of those lots are built upon, and one in particular, No. 379, of square No. 37, contains a spacious and comfortable family residence. See ad. extract under the head of "Auction Sales."

Mr. Vignié will likewise sell at the same place, a lot of ground and dwelling at the corner of Marais and Piety streets, on account of the succession of the late George D. Kelly.

WANTED.—Those who wish to be in business should read Dodson's advertisement.

To-day, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, the sheriff will sell real estate, bank stock, &c. For particulars and terms see advertisements.

The attention of purchasers is called to the sale of real estate by Peter Grant, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by Vincent & Co., at the auction rooms No. 25 Customhouse street.

AN INCENDIARY CONFESSING HIS GUILT.—While the trial of Hiram Powers, for setting fire to the Methuen Church, in Brimfield, Massachusetts, was in progress at Worcester last week, the evidence being all, in and counsel for the government making a very warm speech in the combination of circumstances which exculpated the prisoner's guilt, an Irishman, named Harrington, came into court, whispered to the Sheriff that he set the church on fire himself, being hired to do it by three of his neighbors, and Powers was innocent. On this statement Powers was at once discharged, and Harrington and his neighbors are in for trial.

The Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has placed a laurel crown of gold on the tomb of Marc Bonlay, Whose buried beside Mozart's aide, in the chapel of the convent at Marienthal, a village near Dresden. The crown bears this inscription: "To the best of wives and of mothers, the most faithful of friends, the most beautiful and amiable of women, the greatest of songstresses, this crown is dedicated by George, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz."

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM VENEZUELA.—We have, says the Baltimore *American*, by the arrival of the schooner Pearlens, Captain Patterson, at this port from Porto Caballo, in the very quick passage of thirteen days, the following very interesting advices:

On the 17th instant, the British steam-frigates Buzzard and Tartar, and a French war-steamer, names not known, under the command of Capt. Peel, of the Buzzard, blockaded the port of Laguayra, taking captive a large number of small coasting vessels anchored therein; and on the 14th, 10 A. M., the same fleet blockaded Porto Caballo, likewise capturing a number of coasting vessels. At the latter port there were thirteen sail taken. On the approach of the war-steamers the shipping was deserted by their officers and crews, most of them jumping overboard and swimming to the shore from their vessels that were anchored in the port. Capt. Patterson states that the blockade was caused by the government refusing to give up the person of General Monagas.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE PACIFIC.

THE PARIS POLICE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., September 3.—The Paris police are exercising strict surveillance over all arrivals from England and elsewhere.

MAZZINI'S DEPARTURE.

Mazzini had left London for the continent.

TEA MARKET.

The Tea market was not affected by the announcement of peace with China.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The steamship Cahawba, from New Orleans, via Havana, has arrived at this port, bringing Havana dates of the 30th ult.

The health of the city was very bad. No general news of importance is reported.

The Havana sugar market was depressed, and closed with increased dullness.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Flour dull. Corn firm. Lard closed firm at 11½ to 11½c. Whiskey 24 to 24½c. Sugar firm. Coffee closed firm at 7⅞ to 11½c. Bacon dull. Tallow 7½c.

CINCINNATI, September 3.—Flour firm at $4 90 to $5. Whisky 21c.

STEAMBOAT PASSING.

VICKSBURG, September 3.—The steamer New Mexungahela passed down at 6 o'clock this morning.

The Difference of Time.

The success of the Atlantic cable has called attention to the difference of time in various cities in different parts of the world. A table prepared some time since by Mr. John R. Burnet, of Livingston, N. Y., gives the following interesting information:

When it is 12 o'clock high noon at New York, the time is as follows at the stated places:

	A. M.		A. M.
Newark, N. J.	11 48 54	London, Eng.	4 56 42
New Brunswick	11 46 08	Montreal	12.01.44
Morristown	11 51 48	Sebastopol	7 10.24
Paterson	11 49 20	St. Petersburg	6 57.20
Plainfield	11 48 12	Turin	5.26.52
Princeton	11 52 00	Jerusalem	7.17.24
Trenton	11 51 00	Hamburgh	5 35.48
Burlington	11 56 02	Geneva	5.20.42
Easton, Pa.	11 50 00	Edinburgh	4.43.16
Albany	10 12 28	Constantinople	8.51.44
Buffalo	11 06 32	Calcutta	10.49.51
Charleston	11 36 40	Madrid	4.40.32
Cincinnati	11 16 10	Bremen	5.21.20
Dubuque	10 51 06	Athens	6.31.08
Harrisburg	11 44 44	Rome	5.45.03
Boston, Ms.	11 16 12	New Orleans	11.46.12
Key West, Fla.	11 8 52	Stockholm	6.06.20
New Orleans	10.53.10	Liverpool	4.44.00
Philadelphia	11.52.12	Dublin	4.30.8
Salt Lake City	9 27.40	Florence	5.41.24
Oregon City	8.48.00	Havana, N. Y.	12.01.06
Louisville, Ky.	6.24.08	Lubec, Me.	12.28.00

The difference of time between the extreme east and west points of the United States is 3 hours, 40 minutes. When it is Monday noon at New York, it is 6.36 A. M. Tuesday at Tahiti, and between 12 and 1 A. M. of Tuesday at China. In China, Japan, between Singapore and China, it is midnight when it is noon at New York.

The time at St. Johns, Newfoundland, is 12.30 P. M., and the difference of time between Trinity Bay and Valentia Bay is about 2 hours and 45 minutes.

Extensive Conflagration.

The Natchez *Free Trader*, of the 31st ult., furnishes the particulars of destructive fires which occurred in that city on the 25th and 26th ult. From its account we take the following:

Incendiarism has destroyed fully one half of the buildings in "Natchez under the hill" within the last two or three days. The buildings were frame, and ancient—full of dwellings, the most of them, in the main, the homes, the only shelter of very many families, that have had their all, little or much, left them. We feel for those who are now houseless, though we hope and believe not friendless, for the highest of our citizens is "open as day to melting charity."

On the 25th, Agnew, Mike Haleys, Louis Grunsh, one dwelling, house occupied, old warehouse of O. P. Cobb & Co. and a store, formerly occupied by T. J. Gaw & Co.

On the 26th, Mansion hotel, and stable, an extensive steamboat hotel, used by Smyth & Reynolds for a warehouse; Kopp's store and dwelling house, Crawford with a new house in course of construction; F. Pashbach's store and dwelling; Mrs. McNulty's dwelling house; Mrs. Gibson's dwelling house; one house, owner unknown; Mr. Moses's store and dwelling; Frank Dominick's store and dwelling; Mr. Cann's store and dwelling; Charles Cable's dwelling, and several sheds, stables, &c.

The loss on Saturday is estimated at $5000, and on Sunday at $15,000. There was, we understand, no insurance on any of the property damaged or destroyed. Both wharf-boats, fortunately, were up at the quarantine landing.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT A DUCTOLES MEETING.—A correspondent of the *Louisville Press* says that a serious, if not fatal accident occurred at Lewiston, Fulton county, Ill., on the 16th ult. Mr. Douglas spoke to the crowd, and in the evening a barrel of fireworks which had been procured for a "demonstration" became ignited accidentally, and exploded in the midst of the crowd. Five persons were blown down or instantly, scattered and badly burned. A Miss Paine, a young lady, residing between Lewiston and Havana, was struck in the neck by a rocket, which almost immediately burst in her face. She was taken up senseless; her face was horribly burned, her bonnet and part of her hair torn off, and she painfully wounded upon her right ear. She is still living, but the physicians are doubtful of her recovery.

The London *Evening Herald* says: "The direction of the Academy of Music at New York, the best upon affairs of their country, has an opportunity of seeing and hearing the marvelous rendering of the story of the 'Dame aux Camelias,' we offered to Mlle. Picodomini a most brilliant engagement. The offer has been, we understand, accepted, and the middle of next month will witness the departure of this charming dramatic cantatrice for the United States."

THE GREAT CHESS CONTEST IN ENGLAND.—Present score up to Thursday, the 26th inst.: Mr. C. Morphy 8, Herr Harrwitz 2, Drawn 1.

The game on Friday, the 30th ult., was won by Herr Lowenthal; on Monday, the 2d inst., the game, (Mr. Lopez) after an obstinate struggle, which lasted nearly ten hours, was adjourned, by mutual agreement, and remained on Tuesday, when another game reversing struggle of about eight hours, again left undecided. Taken up on Thursday, it was finally won by Mr. Morphy.

We shall give this remarkable game in our next week's impression.

The result of Friday's game was not known when we went to press.

We cannot, at the present moment, accurately determine the exact position which Mr. Morphy holds in the chess circle. That he is one of the best players is an undoubtable fact: whether he is the best still remains undecided. We look to his pending match with Mr. Lowenthal, to settle the mat, and still more do we look to the future engagement with a more powerful combatant. The match with Mr. Staunton will, unless we are mistaken, be Mr. Morphy's greatest undertaking, and place the distinguished American in his right position. Mr. Morphy's brilliant talents, learning and capability of improvement will then meet with a worthy opposition in depth, experience and indomitable energy; the result we believe he cannot to wait with us for the result.

[*London Sunday Times, August 8.*

EXECUTION OF MURDERERS.—Lewiston, Friday, August 27.—The murderers from the brig Albion Cooper—Abraham Cox and Peter Williams—were executed to-day in the Auburn prison yard, U. S. Marshal Kimball officiating. Spectators began to collect at daybreak, and by 11 o'clock from 4 to 5 thousand had assembled, a quarter of whom were women. At 10½ a short prayer was made in the prisoners cells by the Rev. Mr. Abbott, of Lewiston. The prisoners were quite calm. At 11 they were led on to the scaffold, Cox accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Balkam, of Lewiston; Williams by the Rev. Mr. Abbott. Williams then made a short prayer. Cox's confession was read by Mr. Balkam. Both confessed their guilt. At 11.35 the drop fell.

DUELING.—The Vienna correspondent of the Brussels *Independence* writes: "The duelling fever here appears to have become epidemic. Some cavalry officers have met in this way during the last few days; but what do you think of the following: Two young men of Lemberg had quarrelled in the hope of escaping the disagreeable consequences which the death of one entails upon the other, they resolved to draw lots as to which of the two should kill himself. He whom fate favored to quit the city, recalling, in a letter his adversary, the terms of their agreement; and actually the unhappy young man, obedient to the exigencies of mistaken honor, did not fail to blow out his brains on the day and the hour fixed.

A MOOD REMINISCENCE.—Last Friday week the overseer of Mr. James E. Polk's plantation, (some eight miles below this) understood, the whip one of the hands, when the others interfered and rescued the culprit. Mr. Mars, the overseer, then started out for assistance, and, during his absence, the negroes armed themselves with hatchets, clubs, scythes, axes, stones, &c., retreated to the gin house, bade defiance to the overseer and his friends, and swore they would die, to a man, before one of their party should be whipped. Mr. Amos Duke, in attempting to arrest one of them, was struck across the side of the head with a club, and, it is feared, will lose one of his eyes from the effects of the blow. Things continued in this state up to Tuesday last, when a party of some 40 men proceeded to the place, and Troy stationed the plantation and arrested every negro on the place. They were tried the next morning on the spot, before Judge Jones, and sentenced, four of the ringleaders to fall to avoid the action of the grand jury. The balance, thirty or sixty, were whipped according to their several desserts.—[*Carrollville (Miss.) Intelligencer.*

The Slaver—Her Crew and Cargo.

The Charleston *Mercury* contains the subjoined interesting article:

The real name of the captured brig is the General Putnam. These letters are partially erased and covered over by those of the assumed name Echo, and would doubtless have been restored, had success crowned the enterprise in which she was engaged when taken. She is of Baltimore build, over 290 tons burden, and, it is believed, was formerly a packet in the coffee trade between that port and Rio. On the 5th March last she cleared from New Orleans with a captain, two mates, eight seamen, a cook, steward and one passenger. On the 5th July she shipped a cargo of 455 slaves on the west coast of Africa, at Kabenda, situated in latitude 5.30 south, longitude 12.20 east. It is in Lower Guinea, in the southern part of the District of Loango, and not far from the river Congo or Zaire. These slaves were purchased in a circuit of 400 miles, and assembled at a barracoon near the point of shipment. The brig set sail with them, and in forty-seven days made the trip, reaching the point of destination on the morning of the 21st instant. In this space of time one hundred and forty-one negroes had died, leaving the three hundred and fourteen alive. A bay on "Cay Verde," one of the keys on the north coast of Cuba, latitude 23 50, longitude 80 40 west, was the landing place, where the Echo was detected by the Dolphin. The officers of the Dolphin left the harbor of Sagua la Grande the day before, and while cruising westward in search of slavers, perceived the Echo at daylight in the distance, bearing the British flag and running down the coast ahead of the Dolphin in the same direction. No suspicion was excited. The brig entered a bay. The Dolphin run on her course, and in good time came in view of the bay and the Echo. The captain of the slaver now lost his presence of mind, supposing he was suspected and pursued, and suddenly hauled off from the coast. It was then observed that a number of launches near shore had their sails set to come out to the brig. This verified the suspicion excited by her strange movement, and the Dolphin gave chase to the flying vessel, still bearing the British flag. Blank cartridges fired, and it became evident that the pursuer gained. The slaver spread all her canvas in vain, and finding herself in sight, threw the clothes of the cruiser, thought to be British, hauled down that flag and run up the Stars and Stripes.

The Dolphin followed suit, displaying her true colors, and brought her to with a few shotted guns fired after her. She was boarded by Lieut. Bradford and sixteen men, and surrendered at discretion. No papers were found, but a signal code of cross on a white ground, which had probably just been used to notify the party on shore by previous agreement. The crew, nineteen in number, professed to be all Spaniards, without captain or officers. But Lieut. Maffitt selected the prisoner who appeared to be at the head of the enterprise, and took him aboard the Dolphin, with a sick seaman and comrade to tend him. The rest were brought here by Lieut. Bradford. It seems that the captain and those two men were not sent to Charleston on board the Catawba from key West, as was expected, but are on their way to Boston in the Dolphin. The names of eighteen, excepting the captain, are as follows:

Domingo de la Pienc,	George Plakon,
Juan Brevera,	Antonio Almera,
Jose Francisco,	Tomas Ander,
R. I. Batan,	Jose Ramon,
John Basco,	Jose de Java Vital de Miranda,
Alexander Rodgers,	Antonio Millanda,
Frank Clancy,	William Henry Seno,
John E. Capell,	Jose Gonzales Seno.
Archibald Scott,	

One is a Greek, one an Italian; some of the rest Portuguese, some Spaniards and some English. Some of them talk about New York, but none now admit that they are Americans, or have a whereabouts in this country. These smugglers are a desperate looking set of fellows. Under the laws of 1819 and 1820 they will be tried for their lives as pirates sailing on an American vessel, under the American flag. They were committed to jail on Saturday afternoon. Their trials will take place in Columbia, S. C., before his Honor Judge Wayne, Circuit Judge, James Conner, U. S. District Attorney, presecuting officer. The Court begins to sit the 4th Monday in November.

Being curious to see the cargo and arrangement of the Echo, we obtained a permit from Dr. W. C. Ravenel, the Port Physician, and with one or two others accompanied Lieut. Maffitt on board. It was a hot day, and the sun was clambering up the side of the brig a strange and startling sight presented itself—a deck covered with native Africans in a state of complete nudity, with a few exceptions of a narrow strip of rag an inch wide round the waist. These people were seated for the most part with their legs drawn up close, or drawn up in front or doubled up; some squatted on their feet and hands. A few were standing about, and a few lying down. None were tied or fastened in any way. The majority were very young, apparently from eight to sixteen years of age, some younger and some older; scarcely one, however, over twenty-five. Some of them were able bodied and in good condition; but the greater part were half grown children only, weak and worn. Many were much emaciated, and almost totally blind. The effects of their long and crowded passage in a confined ship, they were evidently till and soon to die. All were pure black in color, except the dropsical, whose skins were very light, and the hair on their heads very short and crisp. Those who were well appeared curious and pleased, some of them oggling and giggling and chattering, and others smoking tobacco out of short clay pipes with cane stems, just as our own negroes do. Those who were sick or sick looked dull and brutish, but there was nothing wild or ferocious in their aspect. They looked amiable and docile, and readily obeyed the commands of the person who had charge of them. They are great thieves, however, and appropriate whatever they can on every occasion. There were 246 males and 60 females, who were kept separate on deck and in the holds. The men and boys were kept on the forward deck and in the forward hold, which latter is 55 feet long, 19 feet wide in the broadest part, and narrow at the head, and 44 inches high, the floor being formed of loose boards, movable at pleasure. The hold for the women and girls is behind this. It is not 30 feet long, 8 feet wide and 19 wide. Under this temporary flooring is stored the provisions, consisting of rice, peas, and the water for drink. Their food is boiled like "hoppinjohn," put in buckets twice a day, at 10 and 4 o'clock, and placed in the midst of circles of eight or ten each, and well guarded to prevent the strong negroes from taking more than their share; although all are allowed allowed. A pint of water is given to each, morning and evening. Most of them sleep on deck, being placed in close regular fashion—on their sides, and not permitted to turn or move during the night. At daylight they are dashed with buckets of water to wash them off. They sing songs, clapping their hands and rocking their bodies in time, and these songs have a great resemblance to some of our negro spirituals. Several of the negro fellows exercise authority very much after the manner of our drivers, with airs of authority and ridiculous gesticulations and grimaces. Others were cooking the "big pot" like good fellows, and with old breeches on, too, obtained from the hatch. The captain of the hold understands their lingo, and says they are very averse to going back to Africa, as the United States law requires. Our cooks resemble a lot they come down, and the group of pines opposite the city on the south look to them like cocoanut-trees of their native Africa.

Yesterday, under the direction of the United States civil officers, the negroes, 266 in number, were taken by the steamer Gen. Clinch and conveyed to Castle Pinckney, in the harbor, where they will be guarded by a detachment from the garrison at Fort Moultrie. As they passed the plank to gain the steamer's deck, they presented a strange and affecting sight, many of them being reduced to mere skeletons by the suffering and deprivations of the voyage, several were in a dying condition—a few dropsical—and a goodly number apparently in health. They were visited on Saturday by Mayor Macbeth and several Aldermen.

The Girls and the Newspapers in Mars and Jupiter.

The Rev. Mr. Harris, one of the most prominent of the spiritualists, has lately (says the Providence *Journal*) made a flying visit to Mars and Jupiter, and to one of the spheres of the heavenly world, and has given an interesting account of the state of society in those regions of which our information is unfortunately so limited. The following condensed account of some of the wonders that he saw is from the Springfield *Republican*, which, we are sorry to see, treats the whole matter in that irreverent manner that indicates a melancholy incredulity. The girls in those regions must be delightful; but the newspapers must be dull. We hope no one will make any odious comparisons about the blanks in them:

THE "HEAVEN GIRLS."—Rev. T. L. Harris, who has swung round from the Universalist into the New Jerusalem church by means of spiritualism, has lately visited the planets Mars and Jupiter—we take his word for it—and has been allowed to enter one of the spheres of the heavenly world. He met Walter Scott there, who took off his hat to him very politely, and acted as his cicerone through the celestial regions. Scott was on his way to a wedding, however, and soon left him to explore alone, saying to him politely as he left: "My house is situated on that rising ground, which you see to the right, and I shall be happy to receive you whenever you experience an inclination. This is our law. Our inclinations are always right, and therefore social decorum is retained by a strict compliance with their monitions."

He next encountered a lad selling the *Morning Star*, one of the heavenly daily papers, and he was delighted to find that "there was no personal gossip, no hostile criticism, no innuendoes, no unkindness of any opposite, and not a solitary word out of charity from beginning to end." The most curious thing about the paper was that "in some parts of the sheet I noticed blanks, and was informed afterwards that such articles alone as it was in order for me to peruse was apparent to my eye, and this was the uniform law." The paper contained advertisements of plays to be performed at several of the theatres in the heavens—a circumstance which must have disturbed the puritanical portion of the population.

But what most interested Mr. Harris was the pleasant discovery that love, courtship and marriage are not only known in heaven, but are universal there. No crusty old bachelors or melancholy old maids inhabit the celestial city. Mr. Harris visited "Grace Hall Institution for Young Ladies" and was evidently touched in a susceptible way. Hear how he glorifies the "heaven girls," and yet, poor fellow, he was too much for such pale stuff they Harriet Newall talks about:

"The Heaven girls are fond and tender, and overflowing too often inconstant and cold of heart. The heaven girls are not capable of a deep love. Marriage is here a sacrament, and the union of the sexes is based on the principle of divine order which the Lord has bestowed upon them as a gift. Their true womanhood veils itself in no false disguise. Their artless simplicity lacks no guidance or proper wisdom, nor do they seek to teach right but the good, the right and the truthful noble. They put on no indefinitions arts, affect no graces which are not their own, but speaking always from right motives and from divine purposes, discourse with a lucid clearness of pure thought, in which the language flows and sparkles like the waters of a sunny stream. Girlhood there is real, dealing neither with the frippery of compliments, nor the impurity of unshaste ideal."

A DEEP ARTESIAN WELL.—In the Louisville *Journal*, of the 25th, we find the following:

Last night, when at a depth of 1997 feet, Dupont's crew bore struck another stream of water, far more powerful than any of the preceding ones. They got a stream on Friday night, which we have not heretofore stated. The quantity of water now coming up is about double of what it has been heretofore. The water is much sweeter that it has been. On Sunday they plugged it back to the well, and threw water over all the buildings connected with the paper-mill. We obtained the following information from Mr. Kellogg, the superintendent of the mill, under whose able direction the great bore has been progressing.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—There were 42 deaths of this disease in the limits of New Orleans for the 30 hours ending last Monday noon, 46 for the 24 hours following; 40 for the next 24 hours, and 85 for the same time ending Thursday noon, the 2d inst. It was thought that there had been 100 deaths for the 24 hours ending yesterday noon; and the mortality of the disease for the week may be estimated, in round numbers, we think, at about 500 deaths. The Board of Health have furnished their daily reports only up to noon Thursday, the 2d inst. We have been positively informed that there have been two cases of the yellow fever in Greenville, neither of which, however, has proved fatal. One where it was found the wife of a negro, in the Charity Hospital.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—There were 37 deaths of yellow fever in this institution for the 24 hours ending last Monday, September 2d, at 6 o'clock. The report for the week ending the same hour is as follows:

Admissions (being of various diseases):		357
Discharges (of which yellow fever 103)		218
Deaths (" " " 113)		127
Remaining (being of various diseases):		686

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—About a week ago, a negress gave birth to a female child, in a house at the corner of Nayades and Pleasant streets, just beyond the limits of the city, was released from a charge of having slept in the house, as above, for want of evidence. Yesterday she was again arrested on suspicion of having killed the female child, and to the house, as above, for want of evidence. The negro fellow exercise authority very much after the manner of our drivers, with airs of authority and ridiculous gesticulations and grimaces. Others were cooking the "big pot" like good fellows, and with old breeches on, too, obtained from the hatch. The captain of the hold understands their lingo, and says they are very averse to going back to Africa, as the United States law requires. Our cooks resemble a lot they come down, and the group of pines opposite the city on the south look to them like cocoanut-trees of their native Africa.

Yesterday, under the direction of the United States civil officers, the negroes, 266 in number, were taken by the steamer Gen. Clinch and conveyed to Castle Pinckney, in the harbor, where they will be guarded by a detachment from the garrison at Fort Moultrie. As they passed the plank to gain the steamer's deck, they presented a strange and affecting sight, many of them being reduced to mere skeletons by the suffering and deprivations of the voyage, several were in a dying condition—a few dropsical—and a goodly number apparently in health. They were visited on Saturday by Mayor Macbeth and several Aldermen.

Yellow Fever.

We are among those who do not attribute every disease to *Yellow Fever*. There is too much at this. We use *every day* one lingering wish—for example, the *Rose and Agnes*, which, by the way, reduces people down by tedious. Well, your wife has—don't you have fever. Be easy, but don't put it down under the caption of the epidemic. Fever and Ague, with all its consequences, submit at once to

OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE,

and those who supply themselves with the Cholagogue, may rest assured they have the *only specific* on record against *fever and ague*.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 181 Chartres street.
General Agents for the South, and to whom all orders should be addressed.

sa31 sep4 6

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,
53 BOURBON STREET, NEW ORLEANS,
Conducted by G. J. LORD.

THE classes of this establishment will continue open through the season.
Pupils are admitted at any time. se2 1md

Bi-Sulphite of Lime.

THE undersigned has taken the store No. 7 Front Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, where he has removed his office.

Re will in future devote all his time, attention and energy to the business of his CARBONIZED REFINERY and BI SULPHITE OF LIME WORKS.

In connexion with the above he begs to inform the sugar planters and dealers in sugar, that he has fitted up upon the following schedule of prices for his BI SULPHITE OF LIME, guaranteed specifically pure:

From 24 to 10 degrees Baumé $5 per barrel;
At 5 degrees Baumé, $5 per barrel.

Every barrel will bear upon its face the number of the density therein contained. Planters will please designate the degree they prefer—otherwise the average will be sent.

The highest market price will be paid for the barrels returned, to be refilled at his works.

N. B.—He is now prepared to supply largely at the shortest given notice, and he would respectfully advise those planters living in the interior and adjacent to act in time to send in their orders early, for fear of too few water in the tributary streams.

ULRIC LADYE,
No. 7 Front Levee,
between Customhouse and Bienville sts.
New Orleans, 1st September, 1858. se3 1f

Gas Fixtures.

HENDERSON & GAINES,
100 CANAL STREET,

ARE NOW OPENING a complete assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, &c., of English and American manufacture, ranging in price from one to twenty dollars. When desired, they will be put up without extra charge.
sep3 1m Ba ca tf

TO CHEMISTS.

IN the next sixty days there will be many changes. Book-keepers and clerks will be wanted, and those who are proficient and can speak two or three languages are always preferred, provided they are qualified.

Delbdar's Commercial College,
106 CANAL STREET,

is intended expressly to fit persons for business. There are at least 2000 of the former pupils of the College in good situations in this city.
se4 RUFUS DELBDAR.

Succession of François Calongne.

THE creditors of the above succession will please present their accounts to the undersigned, attorneys at law.
BUDD & LAMBERT,
se4 3t10d 27 Toulouse street.

Notice.

DURING repairs at our store, No. 5 Magazine street, we have temporarily removed to No. 16 Carondelet, near Chartres, where we shall be ready to fill all orders as heretofore.
G. W. DUNBAR & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Brogans.
se4 5t

DUTCH CHEESE—50 cases fresh Dutch cheese, just received in store and for sale by
DUNTZE & CO,
se4 corner Royal and Conti sts

HAVANA SWEETMEATS.—A large assortment of all numbers; 100 boxes guava jelly; 24 boxes assorted sweetmeats, just landed and for sale by
DUNTZE & CO,
se4 Corner Royal and Conti sts.

COGNAC.—10 boxes cognac de cognac à la vanille; 6 do rum punch, 200 baskets annette, 6 boxes eau de la Charteuse, 24 boxes Curaçao, 24 boxes assorted cordials, sizes, for sale by
DUNTZE & CO,
se4 corner Royal and Conti sts

Hardware, Hardware, Cheaper, Hardware.

RIFLES, per U. S. Pennell and Windermere, from Liverpool—
10 bales 40 and 42 inch heavy Burlaps.
5 do do 40 and 42 inch Kentucky.
6 do 30 and 32 inch Mariners Checks.
10 do 30 inch Tent Linen.
10 do 30 inch Osnaburgs.
For sale by
sa2w O. B. GRAHAM,
96 Gravier st.

Linen Goods for City and Mexican Trade.

RECEIVED per ships C. S. Pennell and Windermere, from Liverpool, a general supply of assorted linen goods, consisting of Bonds, Dublin Irish linens, linen sheets, cambric handkerchiefs, printed linens, fancy shirt fronts, damasks, napkins, table cloths, pillow case linens, long lawn shirts, Holinades, diaper, ducks, &c. And

Flannels, Britannias, cross, antoplias, bombazines, Russia sheetings, fancy checks, satinets, linsey-woolsays, mackinaws, Kentucky jeans and shirting handkerchiefs, &c. For sale by
O. B. GRAHAM, 96 Gravier st.

HAVANA CIGARS.—1,500,000 Havana Cigars comprising all sizes and qualities, of the finest quality of tobacco, such as Millar, Londres, Media Regalia Regalia Medium, Regalia Londres, Regalia Conchas, Regalia Petit Cetros, &c., &c., and of the following well known brands:
Washington, Governor, La Rosa,
El Globo, Fdes y Cardis, La Abeina,
Rabajas, Meridiana, Flor Americana,
Perla Cabana, La Patenia, Palacio Cristal,
La Nobleza, Gaviera, Flor Habana,
For sale by CABALLERO & BARUALDO,
No. 56 Old Levee st.
sep1 between Customhouse and Bienville sts

LANDING ex ship Nueva Tamaro, from Barcelona:
50 casks super or claret, very dark;
24 bales assorted seed;
4 casks anisseed.
For sale by PABLO GURPI & CO,
sa30 20 Old Levee st.

LANDING ex ship Lina Rooth, from Bordeaux:
100 casks good ordinary claret,
300 Bordeaux superior claret;
50 boxes extra superior Sauterne;
30 do do superior Barsac;
40 do do Anjiers cherry bounce;
100 half boxes fresh raisins in oil;
5 boxes olives;
50 do superior cavaron;
300 do white lisper bottles
1500 bottles Bordeaux bottles.
For sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
sa30 44 Old Levee st

LANDING ex ship Charlotte Reed, from Bordeaux:
116 casks good ordinary claret; for sale by
BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
sa30 44 Old Levee st

IN CUSTOM-HOUSE STORE—156 qr pipe Rivesalte Cognac, 1st and 4th proof; 106 eighth do do; 1st and 6th proof; for sale by
BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
sa30 44 Old Levee st

VERMOUTH—150 boxes of the brand Noely, Prat & Co., for sale by
BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
sa30 44 Old Levee st

CLARET IN CASES, BRANDY AND GREEN PEAS—Landing from ship Charlotte Reed, from Bordeaux: 50 cases Claret, assorted, 40 do do for family use, 12 do Sauterne, 8 Champagne, a very superior article, 6 qr pipes Cognac Brandy, pale and dark Champagne; 1 qr pipe Cognac Pineau, 100 half boxes each, F. Rondenet, for sale by
GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO,
sa30 1w 29 Customhouse street

LANDING ex ship Nuremberg, from Havre—26 hogsheads Claret, 1st and 2d quality; 8 do do do; Richard & Muller; 30 do Kirschwasser, do do; for sale by
HENRY VALETON,
sa30 20 and 22 Decatur st.

POTATOES—848 barrels mechanicks, landing from steamer Maria Denning;
POTATOES—1,000 barrels mechanicks, landing from steamer Hawaiha.
POTATOES—100 kegs first quality pearl, landing from ship Medora.
RED BEANS—40 barrels very choice, in store.
For sale by A. CHOPPED & CO
sa30 Tchoupitoulas street

HOLLAND GIN—15 pipes J. Meisner's Schiedam, extra quality, landing ex