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THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17.

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 BREAK-DOWN IN NEW YORK.

As will be seen in another part of our paper, the long expected coalition in New York between Black Republicanism and Americanism has completely failed, and the Conventions of the respective parties have nominated separate tickets. They made strenuous efforts to unite, but each of them endeavored to drive the hard a bargain. Black Republicanism was willing to go for a registry law, but was indisposed to adopt any resolution which might prove distasteful to the naturalized citizens who support the cause; neither would it abate a single iota of the anti-slavery creed. Americanism would not consent to surrender its fundamental principles, and though disposed to swallow a moderate dose of anti-slavery, could not be prevailed upon to imbibe the nauseous black draught tendered it. So the shaking of irreconcilable conduct of opinion, the courtship was at an end, and the marriage was indefinitely postponed. The Americans are unjust and treacherous and tricky on the part of the negro worshipers, but the truth is that the latter were not either very sincere or very ardent in their desire for union. They knew themselves to be strong, and believed their proposals were to the weak. They were not required to be strong, and might be decided from the contemplated coalition, but did it not consider it important enough to justify an essential modification of their platform.

We are not surprised at the result, since several weeks ago we predicted it. There can be no alliance between the two parties — one of which aims to be national, while the other is sectional and exclusively sectional. There are no doubt, plenty of anti-slavery men among the New York natives, and a considerable infusion of nativism among the New York Black Republicans; but these sentiments in either party are subordinate to the cardinal principles which distinguish the two. Nor is there any analogy between them of which a fusion might be predicated. We need scarcely add that we rejoice at the schism. It will, beyond a peradventure, weaken the anti-slavery strength in New York, in that every Northern opponent of the Administration is now going to be merged in the grand army of Black Republicanism. It will encourage the nationalists to put forth all their exertions for the purpose of achieving a victory over pell-mell, disjointed and mutually hostile factions. Although we have little confidence in the Northern Democracy—little hope of their ability to break down sectionalism and preserve the rights of the South, we would a thousand times rather see them victorious than chronicle the success of Black Republicanism—not as in Illinois, inaugurated despite the course pursued by Douglas in the Senate, but as in New York, even greater than indirectly carried the Empire State by an immense majority over the Democrats. Let every effort again succeeded by a greatly diminished vote. This year they are made sick at the defeat which will be disastrous to them their organization, and may shatter it into new irretrievably. The fact is the Black Republicans have failed in taking the lead. Kansas is dead and unquestionably will not be admitted into the Union at an early period as a free State. We say unquestionably, for there is not a Northern Democrat who has the courage to maintain the affirmative of the English bill, and all agree that it will be rejected. Should it be rejected by Congress, Kansas will be admitted as free, and the Democratic party will be left to triumph in the Union, nothing practical so far as Abolition to fight for. Abolitionism is to slavery a spreading sentiment in the North, but we do not believe it is powerful enough to build up and maintain a great national Northern political organization. Mere ravings and rant touching a slavery which suffice in the absence of any more strong party to give its existence or profession. We see no such question looming in the distance, and hence we are inclined to the belief that the Democratic party regain possession of the Empire State, they will make it to retain it in 1860.

The weather for the last day or two has been decidedly autumnal. The air is cool and bracing during morning and evening, and the sun not unfrequently warm even at mid-day. We should think such weather to be particularly favorable to health, and hope that a continuance of it will be speedily followed by a marked diminution in the daily list of mortality. It is difficult to conceive of the prevalence of a new fever when the thermometer stands so low.

The Washington *Union* adds to its other ominous and equal features that of being remarkably well informed. In the case of the Illinois matter, it has a long article to assert that a coalition had been effected in New York between the Black Republicans and Americans, and denouncing it in terms of a blazing severity. Every paper South of New York, save the *Union*, knew on the 10th of the attempt at fusion had proved a failure. The *Union* is also admirably posted up in Pierce's that it actually knows what never took place.

Receipts by Ocean Yesterday.—The receipts footed up to 8 o'clock last evening foot up 7343 bales, and was received as follows:

	bales.
Per steamer Yorkwing	3470
R. W. Powell	1770
Golden Age	1403
Star Belle	378
C. D. Jr.	94
Caroline	100
Per steamship Marathon	135
Total	7343

The steamers Natchez and Ingomar are both expected to-night, which will doubtless swell the receipts of the day to over 10,000 bales.

New Molasses.—The steamer Golden Age arrived yesterday with five barrels molasses of the new crop—the first of the season. They are from the plantation of Knox Vaughan, and consigned to John Watt & Co.

Wanted as soon as Possible.—A brain new sensation, or a fresh excitement. We are a k fresh and nauseated with Governor's proclamations, Quarantine rebellions, and general Z cases. There's a comet in the heavens, doubtless—the astronomers say—but its caudal extremity is too small to excite "an apprehension of evil upon panic." He won't answer. Will nobody give us a new shock? Thus asks the New York *Express*.

There is nothing new in the affairs of the State in regard to Quarantine. The new buildings for the accommodation of the sick are going up, and the patients will soon be transferred from tents to more comfortable quarters.

Two or new cases of yellow fever are reported to have occurred in Mobile on the 13th inst. How many deaths there were is not stated.

The issues of Franklin.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says it has been determined that the northern front of the grave yard wall, on Arch street, near Fifth, shall be removed and an ornamental work of iron substituted, so that the public at large may have access to the spot that has become sacred to the great body of the American people. This determination on the part of the Vestry will, as we doubt not, afford very general satisfaction. Heretofore complaints have been earnest and frequent in relation to the difficulty of gazing upon the spot where the mortal remains of Franklin repose. This is now about to be obviated, and thus not only our citizens, but the thousands of strangers who visit Philadelphia from time to time, will be able to gratify a laudable curiosity and linger in contemplation near the tomb of one who was the pride and boast of America, and the benefactor of mankind.

Shocking Murder in Chicago.—On Sunday evening, the 5th instant, a young man named Martin Barry entered a saloon on Canal street (the Chicago) known as the Washington Coffee House, opposite the Illinois Central railroad depot, on the west side, and asking for a drink, offered Richard Grout, one of the keepers, a $2 bill on the Brandon Bank, Vermont, which Grout declined to take. A counterfeit, whereupon a dispute ensued, when a knife, between Barry and Grout, which resulted in the stabbing and death of the latter at the hands of Barry. There were five witnesses of the deed. The murderer was immediately arrested and is now in jail.

By Telegraph.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.)

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The Persia, of the British and North American Royal Steamship Company, arrived here to-day, bringing Liverpool dates of the 4th instant.

The Prince Albert reached Liverpool on the 1st, the Arago on the 2d, and the Europa on the 4th.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, September 4.—The sales of the week amounted to 45,000 bales, of which 1400 were taken by speculators and 4500 bales were for exportation.

All qualities slightly declined. Lower qualities declined most, say ½d. The market closed quiet.

Fair Orleans is quoted at 7½; Fair Mobile at 7 7-16d.; Fair Uplands at 7 7-16d.; Middling Orleans at 7 1-16d.; Middling Mobile at 6 15-16d., and Middling Uplands at 6 7-8d.

Stock in port 2,000,000 bales, (probably 200,000) of which 50,000 were American.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

Manchester advices were favorable. Cotton closed firm and quiet. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions steady.

CONSOLS.

Consols closed at 96¼ to 96¾ for money and account.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £51,000.

MONEY MARKET.

The Money market was generally unchanged, though there was an increased demand.

LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, September 4.—The estimated sales of cotton on the day of sailing (Saturday) were 6,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were to exporters. The market was closing quiet, but steady.

The flour market closed firm. Wheat was firm. Corn quiet. Provisions quiet.

LONDON, September 4.—Consols closed this afternoon at 96¼ to 96¾ for money and account.

GENERAL NEWS.

The general news is unimportant.

The details of the American treaty with China have been received. It is to be ratified within a year, and stipulates for the good offices of the United States in the settlement of difficulties with other powers.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MEMPHIS, September 16.—The first overland mail for California left here this morning.

FROM UTAH.

ST. LOUIS, September 14.—The Salt Lake mail, with advices to the 31st, has arrived at St Josephs.

Brigham Young keeps concealed, fearing the vengeance of the Mormons on account of numerous frauds which are charged against him.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, September 16.—The first overland mail for California left here this morning.

The river at this point is receding very slowly. The upper Mississippi and the Missouri are falling. The climate is rainy.

Flour is dull at $4. Wheat dull, 98 to $1 13. Corn—Mixed 58 to 60c; Yellow 62c; White 65 to 66c. Oats dull, 40 to 45c. Hemp is $60.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

A. J. Parker has been nominated for Governor by the State Democratic Convention—all the other candidates withdrawing.

BATTLE WITH INDIANS.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., September 16.—Capt. McKissick, of the United States army, reached here on the 10th instant, and reports that a battle had, without doubt, taken place between Major Brooks's command and the Navrajoes. The latter had offered Major Brooks several thousand sheep and a thousand ponies as indemnification for the loss of his negro.

PIKE'S PEAK GOLD MANIA.

LEAVENWORTH, September 15.—The Pike's Peak gold excitement has increased to a perfect mania, and large numbers are constantly setting out for the new El Dorado. A company is being organized thence from Fort Riley.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. DENVER.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—It is understood here that Denver has resigned the Governorship of Kansas, and that in all probability he will resume the commissionership of Indian Affairs.

SENATOR BENJAMIN DECLINES.

It seems to be now certainly that Senator Benjamin declines the mission to Spain.

MR. FORSYTH RETURNING.

Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Mexico, is at Tarubyan, and will return to Washington in October.

CUSTOM HOUSE ON FIRE.

BALTIMORE, September 15.—The Custom-house in this city accidentally took fire to-day. The damage is estimated at $40,000.

KANSAS LAND SALES POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The Kansas land sales have been postponed to July next.

STEAMBOAT WM. H. DENNY BURNT—BOAT AND CARGO TOTAL LOSS.

QUINCY, Illinois, September 15.—The steam boat Wm. H. Denny was destroyed by fire here last night.

The boat and cargo a total loss. The passengers and crew were all saved.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 500 bales. The market is awaiting the Persia's advices, now due. Southern Flour $4 25 to $5 50; White Corn 58 to 59c; Yellow 61 to 62c. Oats dull at 39 to 41c. Hay 75 to 95c. Lard steady, 11 to 11½c. Pork 16 to 20½c. Tallow 10½c.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 900 bales. The Flour market is quiet and steady. Corn 59 to 59½. Closed with an advancing tendency. White 64 to 66c. Mess Pork—Eastern $15 25 to $15 40.

CINCINNATI, September 15.—Flour $4 50 to $4 75. Oats 53 to 55c. Bacon 6 to 6c. Lard 10c.

CINCINNATI, September 16.—Flour closed firm at an advance of 12½c for extra. Whisky 20c.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

ST. LOUIS, September 15.—The Mississippi has fallen nine inches to-day at this point. All the streams above are receding.

CINCINNATI, September 16.—The steamboat Tarbox passed down at 11 o'clock this morning; the Morrison at noon, and the Falls City at 6 o'clock this afternoon.

New York Politics—No Fusion.

The New York *Times* of the 10th instant, thus briefly epitomizes the account of the abortive efforts of the Americans and Republicans to coalesce on a State ticket:

The American and Republican Conventions failed to unite, as was expected, and separate tickets have been nominated. Immediately on the assembling of the Republican Convention, the announcement was brought to nominate, were rose, candidates for Governor and all other State officers to be supported by the Republican party. It was urged that such a proceeding would be improper during the absence of the Committee of Conference, as their report might influence the fusion action of the Convention, and the motion was laid on the table, after some debate. The motion was then made that, while the Committee of Conference were up, it should be informal, and the vote be cast once. A strong effort was made to strike out the words "by ballot," and insert in their place the words "by ballot," but it was voted down, after considerable discussion—140 to 85. Gen. Wadsworth, the Committee of Conference, now reported the result of their deliberations, stating that it received the sanction of one of the eight members composing the Republican Committee.—Messrs. Upham and Talcott, the two dissenting Republicans, then explained the grounds of their disagreement, when a very excited debate sprung up, which ended in the report being referred to the Committee on Resolutions, with instructions to report whether it formed a basis for a proper union, and an adjournment was had to 12 P. M. On reassembling, a series of resolutions was submitted against the acceptance of the report, and discharging the Conference Committee, which was adopted amid considerable excitement. A motion was immediately made and carried to proceed to the nomination for Governor, which motion was adopted, and after some preliminary speech-making, Mr. Hiram Ketchum, Jr., Morgan was nominated on the second ballot. The nomination was made unanimous, and Robert Campbell, of Steuben, was subsequently nominated by acclamation as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. A committee was appointed to notify the Americans of the action taken, and to inquire what names they had to propose. A recess of half an hour was then taken. After the recess, the proceedings of the Republicans gave offense to the Americans, and all chances of a union were lost. The Convention perfected its ticket, as follows:

For Governor—E. D. Morgan.
For Lieutenant-Governor—Robt. Campbell.
For Canal Commissioner—Hiram Gardiner.
For State Prison Inspector—Everest.

The American Convention did not organize until 11 o'clock, owing to the delay of the Committee of Conference in agreeing upon a report. When the committee came in, Mr. Brooks announced that a report had been agreed upon, unanimously on the part of the Americans, and nearly so on the part of the Republicans. A long and spirited debate ensued on the propriety of its adoption, when, it being understood that the Republicans had discharged their committee and taken the report from their hands, pending a motion to lay the resolutions on the table, the Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock. On reassembling, the proposition to table was lost. Various messages then passed to and fro between the two Conventions relative to the terms of the agreement, but it was found impossible to coalesce, and the Americans proceeded to the nomination of an independent State ticket, which was perfected as follows:

For Governor—Lorenzo Burrows.
For Lieutenant Governor—N. S. Benton.
For Canal Commissioner—J. D. Fredenburgh.
For State Prison Inspector—W. A. Russell.

The Convention, after mutual congratulations, then adjourned.

The Texas Wanderers (Reckless) Again in the Field.—Israel Washburne, Jr., has been renominated for Congress in the fifth district of Maine; Ethan B. Washburne is up again in the first district of Illinois, and C. C. Washburne is in nomination for another term in the second district of Wisconsin. They are all Black Republicans.

TELEGRAPHIC.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.—Rev. Mr. Brownlow still continues afflicted with bronchitis, and obliged to have his argument read. He replied to the chief Abolition argument, that man cannot hold his fellow man in bondage. He dwelt upon the antiquity of the institution, and its transfer from one generation to another to the present day. Slavery is protected by the Constitution of the United States. He asserted that slavery was thrust upon the confederacy against the will of the Southern portion, and with the acquiescence of the Northern. He denied the Abolition assertion that the early founders of the country were opposed to slavery. In proving Washington's advocacy of the institution, he hoped he was not injuring Everett's Mount Vernon scheme. Whether he turned to the primitive form of slavery, as sanctioned by God, or its present condition, throughout all its stages, it was impossible to find that the former was better, but really worse. In resuming his Biblical proofs, he contended that Ham married one of the daughters of the race of Cain, who bore a certain mark—that is, was a black variety; and Prynne may rest assured that slavery will be perpetuated till the horn of the Angel Gabriel is blown. He would not say he did not advocate the slave trade, but pictured the horrible condition of the negroes in Africa, and how they would gladly (if they could, to be relieved from their terrible condition and brought to America and enslaved by kind and civilized masters.

The next point of difference between the debaters is in their references to the Bible as to the true meaning of the word "servant," and numerous commentaries are consulted by each thereon. Brownlow contends it means slaves, as now recognized, but Prynne as strenuously holds that it refers to one whose services are hired.

Brownlow continued his argument on this point, and then referred to the difference in the mental conditions of the races and the disparity of the negro, and closed by replying to the assertion that Prynne's last Southerners wished to infuriate by cracking whips. Does he not know that during these discussions, three or four of the audience to one are against me—that the reporters of the newspapers have been friends to the Abolitionists? Intimidate little Abram Prynne, an unscrupulous & traitorous abolitionist! How utterly ridiculous! If I could successfully brow-beat him, it would be no credit to me.

Rev. Prynne, in opening, said it was impossible to reply to the vulgar and brutal language of his opponent, but he did not like to have his daughter would never marry a Southerner. He has, however, two sons-in-law, when he engaged in this debate. As Mr. Brownlow seemed incompetent to present the subject, he would do it very briefly. He would bring them up himself, as he wished to cover the whole ground. He treated at length the Dred Scott decision, and argued at length against political harangue. Referring to threats of Southerners to secede from the Union, he said he didn't believe a word of it, did drive them out. [He was here interrupted with a storm of hisses, and unable to proceed for some time.] Resuming, he denied that Washington, Jefferson, and others of our forefathers advocated slavery, and read lengthy extracts from their writings to substantiate his denial. He referred to the proceedings of the Virginia Abolition Society and its petitions to Congress for the abolition of slavery. He argued that slaves could not only support themselves, but were obliged and able to support their helpless masters. He referred to the happy condition of fugitive slaves in Canada. In reply to Brownlow's argument of antiquity, he asked, does age add to its virtue, or wipe out the deeds, damning stain? Does the antiquity make murder right? To make him (Prynne) believe for an instant that Jesus sanctioned slavery is to make him a devil. Let's turn and change the places of God and the devil. If this is the doctrine taught by southern parishes, no wonder the infidelity makes progress in the world; but he indignantly rejected the blasphemy. He closed with an eloquent appeal on the progression and intelligence of the human race and the certainty of coming light.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—The receipts into the Treasury last week were nearly $1,872,000—an increase over the previous week of $725,000. The amount on deposit is over $14,500,000. Of the $10,125,000 in New York, $1,740,000 have been ordered to be transferred.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued new general regulations, in which he says that no subordinate officer of the customs can be removed or appointed without his previous approval. Every neglect or violation of duty is to be reported to him for consideration and action.

Hereafter, in all cases where parties allege that they have claims for the return of duties paid in error, illegal exaction or otherwise, the application must be made direct to the Treasury Department, for the action of the officers, upon the receipt of which a report of the case, when requisite, will be called for from the Collector, and the examination into the question of the Department will be ordered.

The Secretary also directs that the value of sugar imported from Cuba be ascertained and appraised with all reference to the package in which it is usually shipped, to the tare or hogsheads, and to the value shall be added the cost of the package.

LEAVENWORTH, September 7.—Orders have been received for the immediate organization of cavalry from Colonel Sumner's command, under Major Emery, to proceed to Fort Atkinson.

A municipal election was held here yesterday. Great excitement prevailed, but no serious disturbance occurred. Lemuel B. Denman (Free State Democrat) was elected by about 200 majority. Lyman Scott (Republican & K. N.) and Adam Fisher (Republican) were the opposing candidates.

The Salt Lake mail has arrived in twenty one (21) days. The Mormons were orderly and the governmental affairs are attending to their business. As soon as the Associate Judges arrive, trials for treason will be commenced. No arrests have been made. The Indians were very troubles me about the city, and have already killed several Mormons. One fight occurred in the Utah Valley south. Dr. Forney, Indian agent, is out among the tribes making treaties, and has thus far been successful. The engineers are out locating the four (4) posts on the western division mail route.

ST. LOUIS, September 10.—Colonel Bayles, agent of the Postoffice Department, arrived here yesterday from Utah. He says the existence of a very lawless state of things in that country, the pistol and bowie knife being the only law recognized. Indian depredations were very frequent.

Mr. Bayles speaks favorably of the mineral resources of the Territory, and regards the annexation of Sonora of the utmost importance to their successful development.

The El Paso and Fort Yuma wagon road expedition will complete their work in November.

The agents of the California Overland Mail Company met early in August west of the Rio Grande. They were busily engaged in establishing stations and making arrangements to enter upon the service.

A new military post will be established on the San Pedro, in Arizona, to keep the Indians in check.

Fort Buchanan will probably be removed to Santa Cruz valley.

Fort Fillmore, New Mexico Col. Bayles reports the difficulty with the Navajo Indians still unsettled. Gen. Garland had asserted them that the murderers of Lieut. Brown would have to be given up, and, in view of the pending trouble, had ordered Col. Miles from Fort Fillmore to that locality.

Maj. Backus a command of recruits crossed Walnut creek, en route for Fort Union, on the 27th ult.

Judge Brocke, of Philadelphia, recently appointed Judge of New Mexico, left Independence for Santa Fe on the 5th inst.

TEXAS.

By the steamship Mexico we have received Texas papers to the 14th instant.

It seems now to be conceded that Judge Buckley is elected by a small majority over Mr. Bell, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The yellow fever still prevails in Galveston, the daily mortality averaging three or four. Up to the 12th instant, and inclusive, there had been eighteen deaths from the disease.

We copy the following from our exchanges:

Ex-Governor George T. Wood died at his residence on Trinity river on the 5th inst. He was a man of great originality of character, though limited education. He was colonel of a regiment of Texas volunteers at the storming of Monterey, and distinguished himself by the coolness and courage of his bearing. He had been previously a representative in the Congress of Texas, and in 1847 was elected Governor of the State. On the expiration of his term in that office, he has been up private life, residing at his plantation, but connected with a commercial house in this city for the past two years. He was a man of many fine traits, and he has left a wide circle of friends to lament his death, which came upon him in the very prime of middle life.

The *Cavalier* of the 11th says:

Intelligence has reached us this morning that Hon. William Fields, Engineer of the State of Texas, and for many years a representative of the Legislature from Liberty county, died at Hempstead, of congestive fever, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, 9th instant.

Mr. Fields has been a citizen of Texas more than twenty years, and is widely known in the State for his intelligence, integrity, and independence of character. As a legislator he was always frank and firm, as well as calm and conciliatory.

Indian Depredations.—From the Laredo correspondence of the *Nueces Valley* we learn that Don Dolores Garcia, ex Mayor of Laredo, and nine other men were killed week before last by the Indians, while they were traveling in the vicinity of Laredo. Near San Jose, a few days previous to this almost wholesale massacre, another party of Indians killed two men and wounded a third. Besides similar accounts of outlaws and travelers being killed almost daily by marauding bands of Apaches, Lipans and Comanches, depredations to the shape of stealing horses and killing or driving off cattle, are being constantly committed, and the troops stationed at the different posts along the Rio Grande are incompetent to prevent their constant recurrence, or to punish the offenders after their deeds of rapine and plunder.

Colonel S. M. Williams, President of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston, died at that city on Monday evening, 13th instant.

Captain Tobin (of Kossuth) proposes to shoot through his legs, to a shooting position with his back to the target, and his pistol upside down, against any other person, who may shoot in the ordinary way, for the sum of $2000.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Opelousas *Patriot* has the following:

During the past week we have been favored with copious and abundant showers of rain, which were much needed for the cane crops.

We regret to learn that these benefits to the cane have generated another crop of cotton worms, which are now carrying on the work of devastation to an extent that will soon confine the yield of cotton in this parish at least one-fourth.

We copy the following from the Bienville (La.) *Baptist*:

It is still very dry, and has been warm for a week past, but windy, and, consequently, not so oppressive. It has been favorable to health.

The cotton crop, it is now clear, will be short in north Louisiana. The bottoms may yield well, but the drought has cut off the hill crops. Every body now considers that the average crop from north and middle Louisiana will be a short one, and if so, it is fearful and sad to think, as the drought has prevailed throughout the south west.

The Bossier *Times* says:

For several days past the weather has been exceedingly hot and dry. The cotton is parched up and will not yield more than half a crop.

The Opelousas *Courier* says:

We are informed that on Friday of last week two negro women belonging to Mr. B. Bergeron, residing in Grand Chenerail, on the limits of our parish and on that of Avoyelles, were killed by lightning, and that two other slaves belonging to the same planter were more or less injured by the same element.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette and Comet* has the following:

We learn that on Saturday evening last an affray took place nearly opposite Bayou Sara between the family of Mr. Edward Moore and the family of Mr. Dupuy. On Saturday last, Mr. Jane Moore (a son of Edward Moore) met Mr. Octave Dupuy on the coast road, and being armed, an altercation followed, resulting in the death of Mr. Dupuy. We have no other particulars at this writing.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Yellow Fever.—There were 74 deaths of this disease in the limits of New Orleans for the twenty four hours ending Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, the 15th instant; 63 deaths for the twenty four hours previous, and 98 deaths for the *thirty* hours ending Monday morning—making 235 deaths in seventy two hours time, or an average of three deaths per hour, as officially announced by the Board of Health. At this rate the mortality of the disease is frightful, and is the more remarkable because for the present week, that is to say, for the 150 hours ending next Sunday morning, the 19th instant, will amount to but 600 deaths, against 472 for the week previous ending last Sunday morning, the 12th instant. The weather continues clear and cool.

Dry Goods, Silks and White Shirts.—We are requested to call the attention of the trade to the sale of dry goods and silks which will take place THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the auction rooms of Blache & Lesassier, No. 77 Chartres street.

Sir It is a slander 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 journal as, 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 speedy 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 afflicted 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 virtues.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere, and by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
sep16 d&w 31 and 181 Chartres st.

Great Cure, after the Physicians had Failed.

ROSELAND, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1856.

Dr C M Jackson—Dear Sir:—We would inform you that we were 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 *overflowing of the gall*. 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 yours, 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.,
sep1 1m Stew dlw 21 and 181 Chartres street.

Sir We have heard of some astonishing cures being made by Professor Le Grabb's Electric Oil. It is said to relieve the diseased parts with remarkable effect, in a short space of time health regained in a few days.

Sold by all the agents here, see advertisement in another column.

sep16 J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 181 Chartres st.

Sir The charms of the purest medicine to preserve the body in perfect health, and to wait for the development of disease, is the secret of the success of Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines. Keep the stomach and bowels free by the use of these pills, and you preserve health, and render sickness harmless. The only remedy that will thoroughly purify the blood, and at the same time keep the bowels free. Sold by druggists in Mobile, STRENGTHENING POWDER and PECTORAL PILLS, and you will be convinced. Price 50 cents per box, and 25 a Size.

Sir Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement.

Sir Jno. Duncan & Sons.

LANDING ex ship Martians, from Bordeaux—
60 boxes brandy cherries, new crop.
30 ... do ... do.
36 demi-johns claret.
6 ... do Haut-Sauterne white wine.
6 ... do ... do.
25 cases St. Julien claret. For sale by
sep15 E. DUCHAMPS, 21 St. Louis st.

LANDING ex ship Martians, from Bordeaux—
20 ... claret, Chateau de Mauvinde;
20 ... do ... Cavau;
20 ... do ... Leoville;
with a choice assortment of other first Bordeaux clarets, for sale by
sep15 E. DUCHAMPS, 21 St. Louis st.

LANDING ex ship Martians, from Bordeaux—
20 cases claret, C. C. 1854 and 1856;
20 ... do ... do. St. Estephe 1856;
20 ... do ... do. St. Estephe 1856;
Which are empty bottled. For sale by
sep 6 DOUCET MAZENT,
50 Toulouse st.

LANDING ex ship Martians, from Bordeaux—
20 quarter pipes cognac brandies & co.;
20 ... do ... do ... Dupuy;
6 cases, 25 baskets each, assorted, Chateau liquor;
50 pieces superfine brandy;
50 ... do ... do ... Dupuy;
5 do ... do ... Hennessy;
3 do ... do ... Martell;
3 do ... do ... Otard, Dupuy & Co.;
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